

# 《商务英语口译教程（2011年版）》

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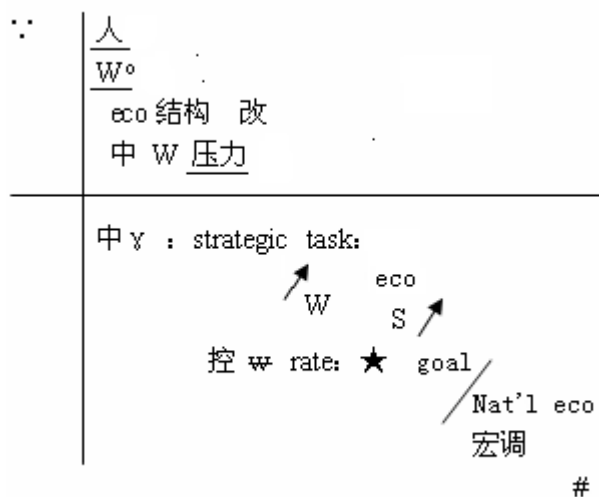
## 参考答案

### 第二章 即席翻译技巧

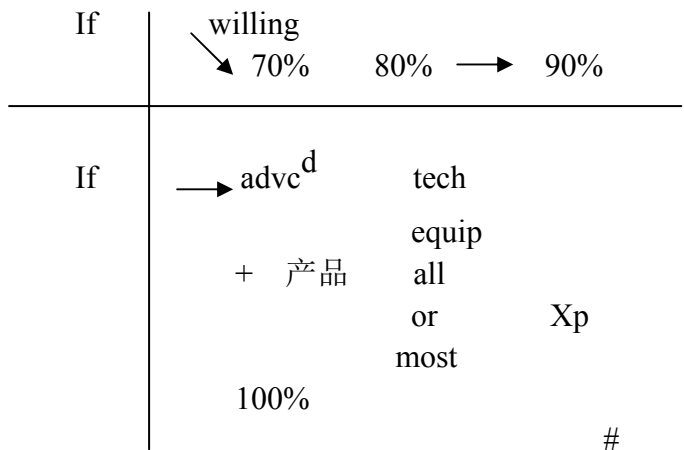
#### 第三节 记录练习参考译文和记录参考

##### 一、汉译英

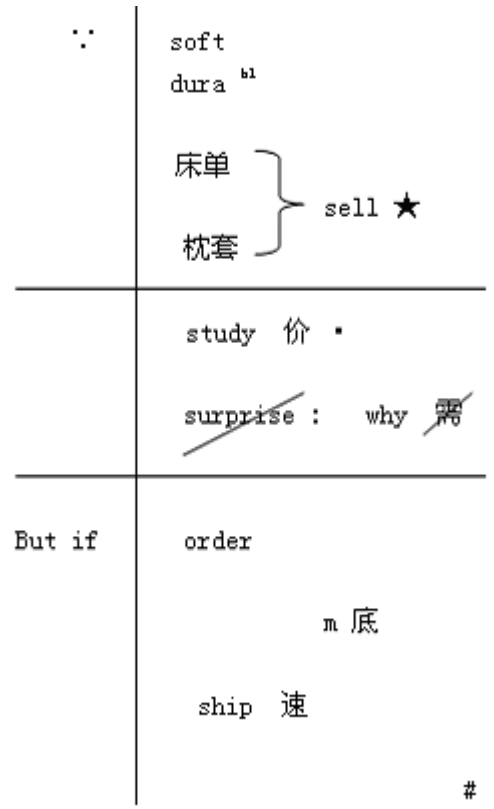
1. Employment presents a great pressure on China due to its huge population, abundant labor resources and economic restructuring. The Chinese government regards increasing employment opportunities as a major strategic task in economic and social development, and controlling the rate of unemployment as a main target in macro-economic regulation and control.



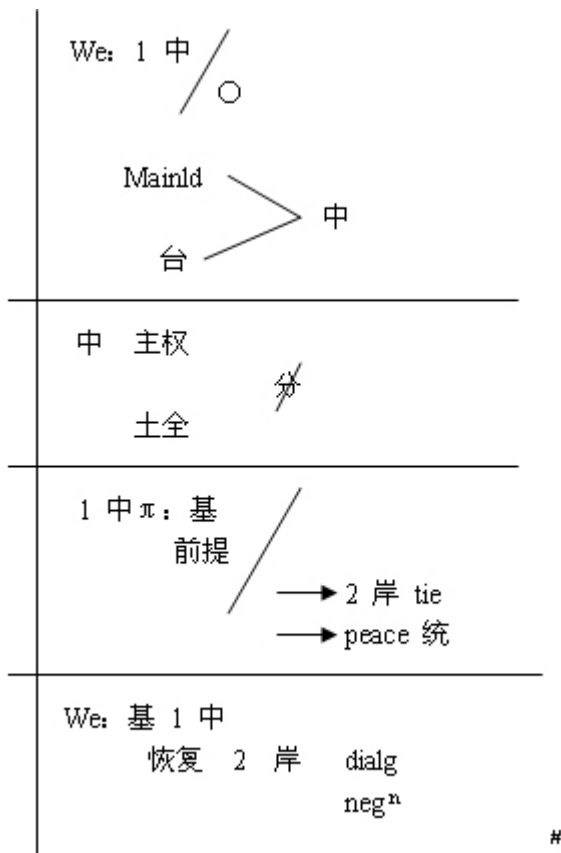
2. If you like, you can contribute 70% or 80%, or even 90%. Or if you provide advanced technology and equipment, and if all or most of your products are sold outside China, you may even set up an enterprise exclusively with your own capital.



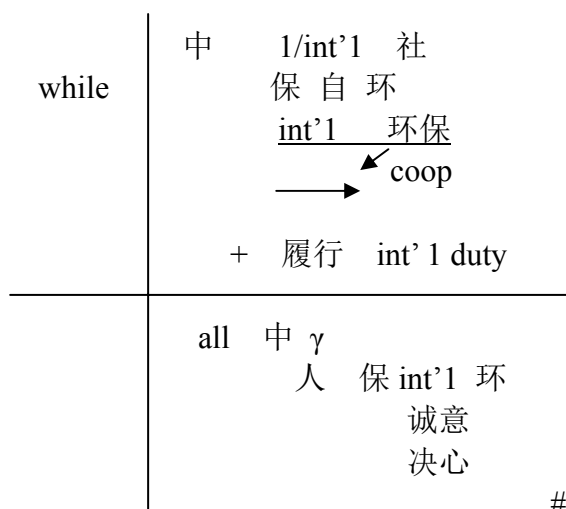
3. Because of their softness and durability, our all cotton bed sheets and pillow cases are very popular in many countries. After studying our prices, you will not be surprised to learn that we are finding it difficult to meet the demand. But if you place your order not later than the end of this month, we would ensure prompt shipment.



4. We reaffirm that there is only one China in the world and the Chinese mainland and Taiwan both belong to one China. China's sovereignty and territorial integrity tolerate no division. The one China principle is the basis and premise for developing cross-straits relations and promoting peaceful reunification of the motherland. We insist on resuming cross-straits dialogue and negotiation on the basis of the one China principle.

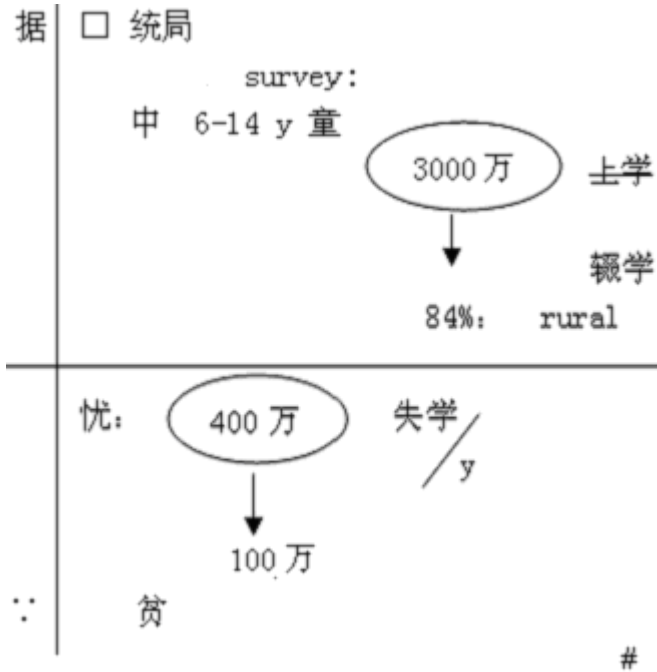


5. As a member of the international community, China, while making efforts to protect its own environment, is taking an active part in the protection of the world environment, and has earnestly fulfilled its international obligations. This has fully shown the sincerity and determination of the Chinese government and people to protect the global environment.

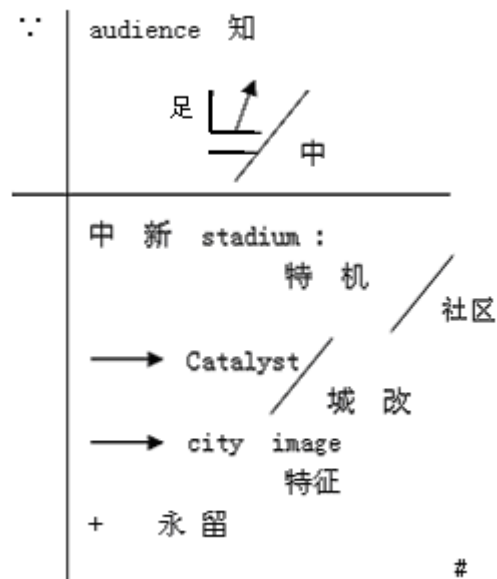


6. According to a survey conducted by the State Statistics Bureau, 30 million

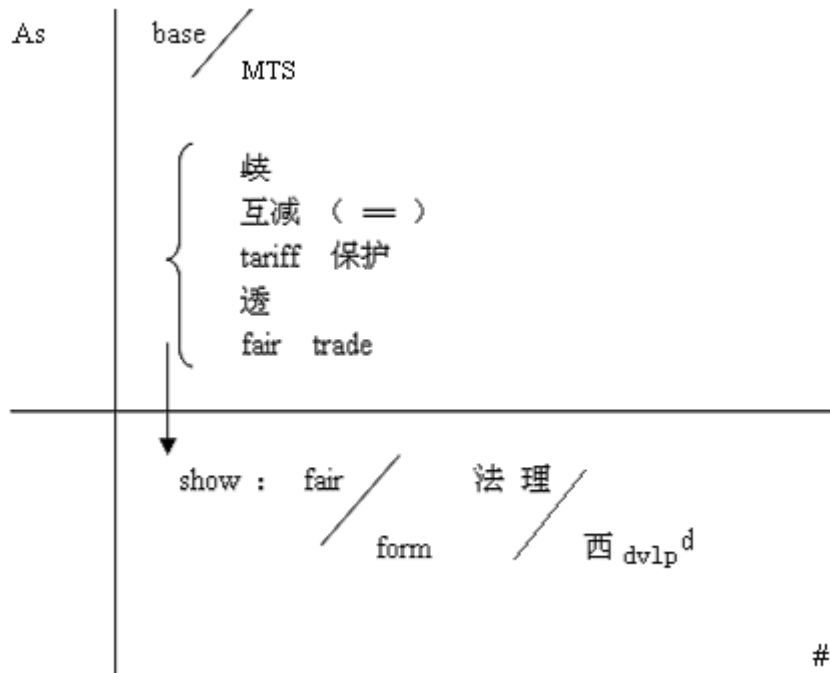
Chinese children aged 6 to 14 have never been to, or have dropped out of school. Eighty-four percent of them live in the countryside. Moreover, about 4 million school children are forced to leave their studies every year, and 1 million of them drop out of school because their families are too poor.



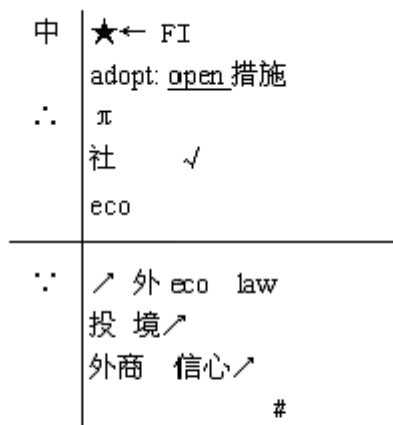
7. As the audience is well aware, football is going to be huge in China. Therefore the new stadiums of China will have a unique opportunity to impact upon their communities, to be a social catalyst for regeneration, to provide a city with an image and identity and to leave a legacy for generations to come.



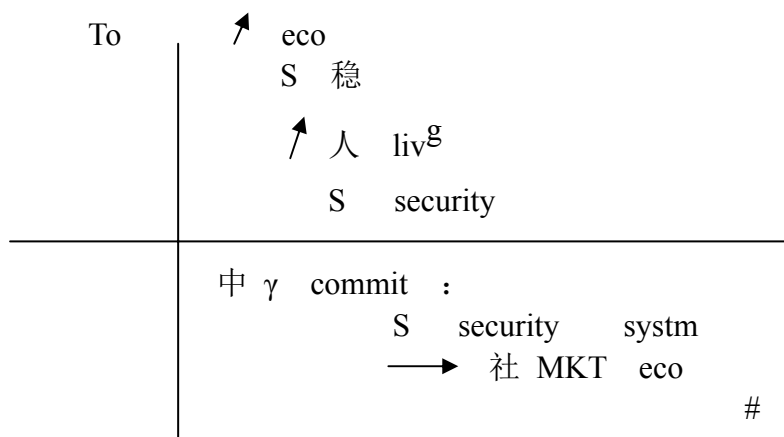
8. As the cornerstone of the global multilateral trading rules, the principles of non-discrimination, mutual concessions or reciprocity, tariff protection, transparency and fair trade are all the particular reflection of fairness in form in the doctrines of law of the western developed countries.



9. Our country sticks to the policy of positively and effectively making use of foreign investment and has adopted a series of steps and measures of opening wider to the outside world. The country now enjoys political and social stability as well as economic development. Foreign-related economic legislations have been further perfected while the investment environment has been continuously improved and the confidence of foreign businesses in making investment in China has been enhanced.



10. In order to promote economic development and social stability, and to gradually raise the living standards and social security benefits of the general public, the Chinese government has made every effort to establish a sound social security system that corresponds with the socialist market economic system.



## 二、英译汉

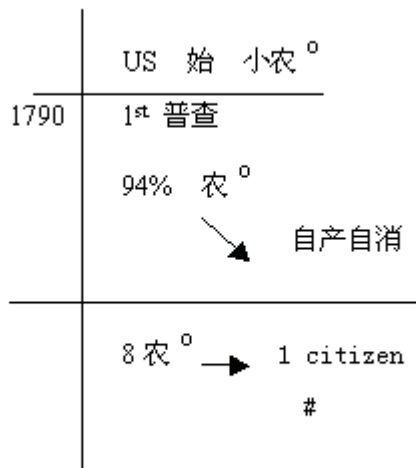
1、至于付款方式，虽然我们完全信赖你方的诚实和能力，我们想重申，对于我们通常以保兑的不可撤销信用证为付款方式，在一般情况下仍保持不变。因此，我们很抱歉与国外客户的一切交易中，时下无法接受以承兑交单方式付款。

Thou	Re: 支付 信 诚实 能力 normal: 保兑 <del>撤销</del> L/C <del>变</del>
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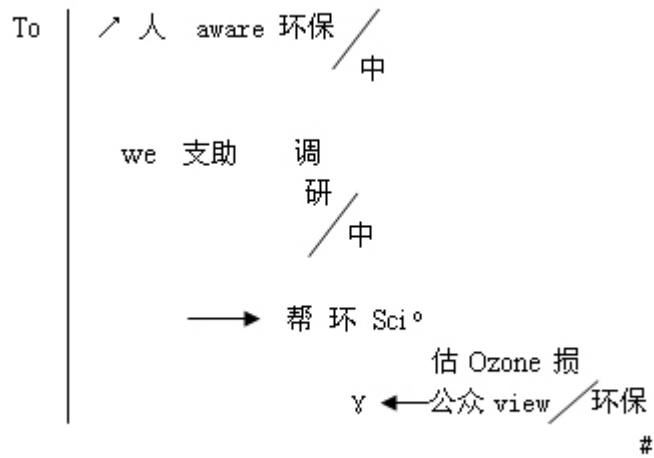
- 2、我们的谈话是开诚布公的，而且是非常积极的，当然美国和中国是有共同的利益，我们也有分歧，但是我们相信我们能够以相互了解和相互尊重的态度来一起讨论我们的分歧。

	谈 坦 ✓ 利 US ↔ 中
but	分歧 信: 讨论 分歧 / 互了解 尊 #

- 3、美国在建国初期是一个以小农为主的国家。1790 年进行第一次人口普查时，百分之九十四的美国人生活在农村地区。这些乡下人生产了供他们自己消费的几乎一切物品，每八个农民才能提供足够的剩余物品给一个城市居民。

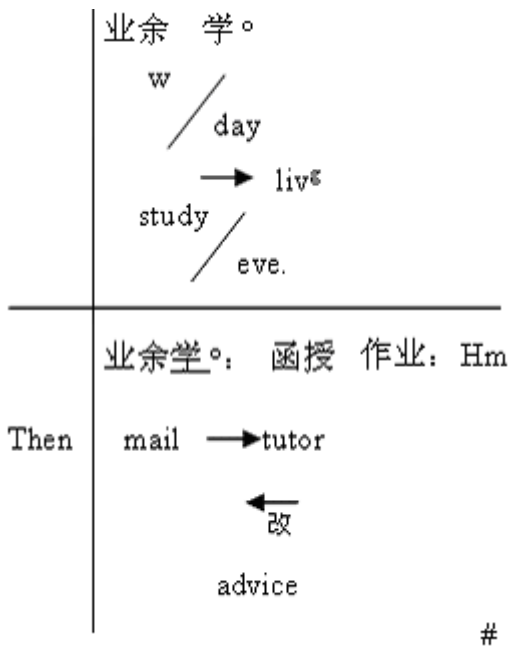


4、为了提高中国公众重视环保的意识，我们在中国赞助各种科学研究及科学考察，资助科学家评估臭氧层损耗的情况以及协助政府部门收集公众对环保问题的意见。

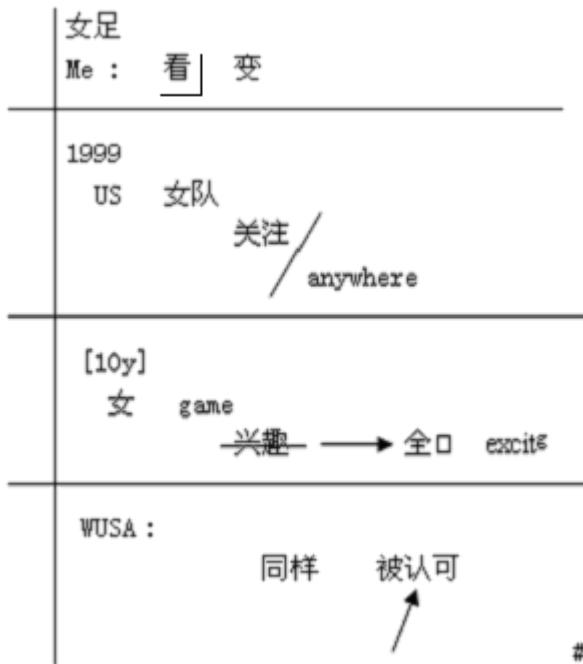


5、还有一些利用业余时间学习的学生，他们白天通常为生计而工作，晚上学习，许多业余学生通过函授学习，他们在家里完成辅导老师的作业，然后把作业寄给老师，老师再把改过的作业及建议寄给学生。

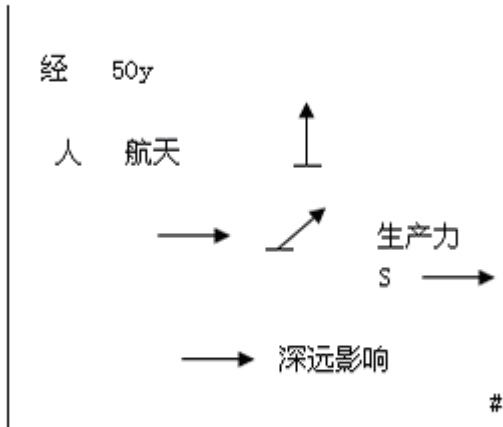




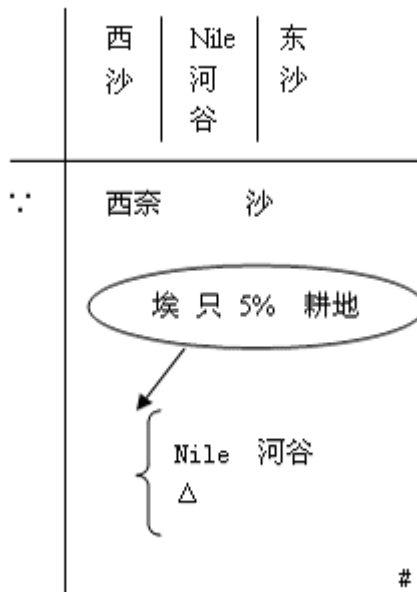
6、就女足而言，我目睹了它的整个发展过程。1999年，美国女子国家队无论走到哪里，都会引起人们的极大关注。在短短的十年中，女子运动从无人问津到风靡全国。同样，美国女足大联盟也希望被人们所接受，并能发展壮大。



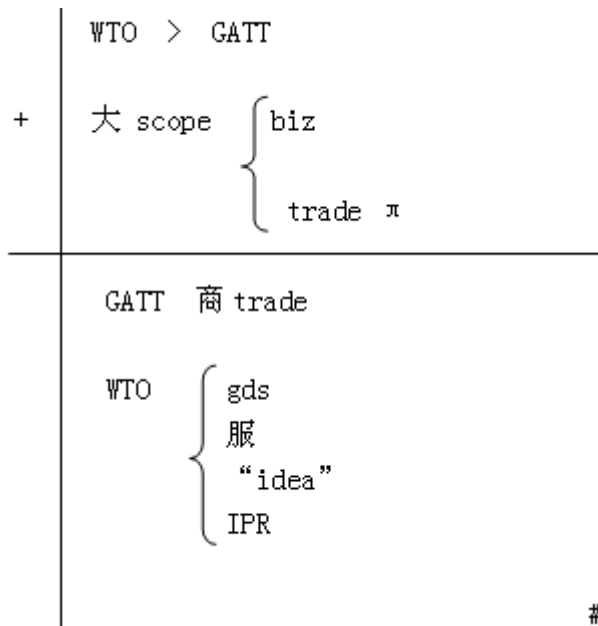
7、经过近半个世纪的迅速发展，人类航天活动取得了巨大成就，极大地促进了生产力的发展和社会的进步，产生了重大而深远的影响。



- 8、尼罗河河谷把埃及分成两大部分，东部沙漠和西部沙漠。由于西奈半岛也是沙漠地区，因此埃及国土大约只有 5%左右为耕地，主要分布在尼罗河河谷和三角洲地带。



- 9、世界贸易组织不仅比关税与贸易总协定的成员国要多，而且它所适用的商业活动及贸易政策的范围也要广得多。关贸总协定只适用于货物贸易，而世界贸易组织包涵了货物贸易、服务贸易及知识产权的贸易。



- 10、 伦敦世博会占地 9.6 万平方米，展览用的桌子总长有 13 公里，在 23 个星期的展期间，吸引了 630 万人次参观。14000 件展品中包括了一块 24 吨重的煤块，一颗来自印度的大金刚钻，还有一头大象标本，而引擎、水力印刷机、纺织机械则向参观者展示了现代工业的发展和人类焕发出的无限想象力。

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纺机			
		modern 工 成功	
		人 创	

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### 第三章 即席翻译实践

#### 主题一 礼仪祝辞

##### 一、 句子口译

###### (一) 英译汉

1. 早上好! 非常高兴能出席今天的典礼。
2. 我很高兴能支持这项活动。
3. 我热切盼望今后能有机会同在座各位共事。
4. 现在, 我将通过幻灯片来阐述我的观点。
5. 这次展览会增强了两个国际性大城市的联系。
6. 我热切期待着在不久的将来访问贵国。
7. 我预祝大会圆满成功!
8. 我预祝中国朋友们此行硕果累累。
9. 我很高兴欢迎大家来到印度。
10. 我希望大家的此行值得留恋。
11. 很感谢能给我这个机会, 就这一问题同大家交流一下我的一些看法。
12. 很高兴能与大家一起参加这个以加强共同努力实现贸易便利化为主题的盛

会。

13. 我的演讲到此结束。非常高兴今天能有机会向各位作这一介绍。
14. 我再次祝贺你们所取得的巨大成就，并祝愿各位万事如意！
15. 最后，祝各位事业成功，万事如意，期待与你们再次相见。谢谢。
16. 我们感到自豪的是与亚洲开发银行之间的关系，并感谢亚行在发展问题上与我们的合作。
17. 在印度，我们珍视亚行在基础设施融资上的专长，全国的许多项目受到亚行贷款的资助。
18. 这一泛亚自由贸易协定可能是亚洲的未来，而且我相信它将为我国的经济开辟新的增长途径。
19. 在今天会议开始之前，请允许我向去年受到灾难袭击的所有国家表示深切的慰问。
20. 我们今天在此相聚，庆祝亚太地区最近以来取得的成绩，规划美好的未来。

## (二) 汉译英

1. While our stay has been very short, we feel that it has been very rewarding.
2. In conclusion, I would like to express my wish to meet you again at our next annual meeting.
3. I'd like to end my speech. Thank you for your attention.
4. I am greatly honored to be invited to attend and address the meeting.
5. The current annual meeting provides us with an ideal arena where we will exchange views.
6. I'd like to take this opportunity to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests.
7. On behalf of the Municipal Government, I'd like to express my sincere gratitude to the sponsor of the conference.
8. The meeting will be of great significance and broad influence.
9. I greatly cherish the friendship between our two cities.
10. I hope that I will have the chance to reciprocate your warm reception.
11. I would like to conclude with the hope that all the people present here will have a chance to come to China soon.
12. Now I would like to take this opportunity to wish all of you a pleasant stay in China.
13. May I begin with my high respects for and festive greetings to all the representatives present at the conference.
14. It is with great pleasure that I am here to attend this meeting and present my views on issues of your interest.
15. On the occasion of this opening ceremony, I would like to express my appreciation to the host for this opportunity to address the meeting on the topic of education.
16. The seminar gives me an excellent opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones.
17. We are pleased to see that present at today's conference are government officials, business leaders and elites in the academic field.

18. May I ask you to join me in a toast to the good prospect of the joint program and to the friendly cooperation between us?
19. Since the last annual meeting, the Asia Pacific region has maintained stable economic growth and good development prospects.
20. It is encouraging that, in recent years, regional cooperation has attracted great attention and the strong support of all the parties concerned.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 对于我们过去的成就，我深感自豪；同时我也清楚地知道，未来我们还会遇到各种各样的困难。
2. 最后，我谨祝愿本次研讨会圆满成功，也希望本次研讨会为澳洲供应商与中国采购者提供进一步扩大合作的良好机会。
3. 我们所在的区域已经显示了应对全球化挑战的能力。但是，我们必须对全球化过程中所固有的上下波动和不确定性保持警惕。
4. 我们非常荣幸地在这个城市举办这一重要会议，它临近印度的地理中心，代表了印度丰富的文化传统，以及对未来的远大抱负。
5. 遗憾的是，我的同事昨天深夜由于突发事件不得不赶回美国。我谨代表他向热情的东道主，印度财政部长和亚行行长，表示感谢。
6. 我首先感谢上海市政府和西弗吉尼亚大学给予 TRW 公司这个机会，参加在上海举办的培训研修班，同时我还要感谢大家在百忙之中抽出时间参加这次研讨会。
7. 亚洲开发银行对于美国来说是一个位于世界重要地区的十分重要的机构。我很荣幸有此机会发表演讲，谈一下亚行在亚洲范围内促进私营经济驱动经济增长和扶贫方面所起的作用。
8. 亚洲的活力是显而易见的。这一地区的经济在过去的几年中发展迅速。如今，世界四个经济大国中的三个在亚洲。基于对这一事实的认识，美国加强了与该地区的经济关系。
9. 女士们，先生们，下午好！我也非常荣幸能应邀在此次论坛上发言。感谢大会组织者给了我这个机会参加此次论坛。我认为它是齐心协力推进服务业自由化的一个重要里程碑。
10. 美国女足大联盟也希望同样被人们所接受，并能发展壮大。我们每个国家、每个足联和每个球员必须齐心协力，并肩工作。虽然要走的路还很长，但我们的激情与承诺丝毫不能减弱。
11. 我们所在的区域在近年来已经成为全球增长的引擎。美国与欧元区将继续展示其巨大的生命力并且仍将是全球增长的重要动力。然而，东亚和东南亚，包括印度，必定会增强其在全球经济中的表现及相关性。
12. 在一个全球化的世界，不可能在孤立中取得增长和进展。国家与国际机构之间必须相互合作，营造促进福利的合力。如今摆在亚洲面前的挑战是如何创造和维持一个有利于经济保持高增长的区域和国际环境。

### (二) 汉译英

1. It's an honor and pleasure for me to be able to visit your distinguished university. We in China have heard much about the outstanding work that has

been done here.

2. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank all of you for making my stay so rewarding and pleasant.
3. I am extremely honored to declare the commencement of the International Symposium on Population and Sustainable Development Strategy. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and in my personal name, I'd like to extend my warmest welcome to all the representatives and guests.
4. This year, the Chinese Government will host the Ministerial Conference of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation. It is my belief that this meeting will bring collaboration among countries in the region to a new high.
5. I would like to express my congratulations on the successful opening of the conference in Shanghai. I wish to give my heartfelt thanks to the members of the organizing committee for their hard work, which has made this conference possible.
6. I would like to mention in particular Dean Johnson and Dr. Taylor for their especially valuable and generous help. Such help, I realize, goes beyond personal friendship. I regard it as an expression of the friendship between our two peoples and two countries.
7. We are pleased to note new achievements made by the Asian Development Bank in the past year. Policy and institutional reforms have continued and the operational scope has been expanded. However, ADB still has a long way to go in promoting sustained and stable regional development and eliminating poverty.
8. Despite the worldwide economic recession in recent years, there has been a steady growth in our economic cooperation and trade volume. It is our sincere wish that we will enhance our friendly relationship to ensure a sustained growth in our economic, financial and trade cooperation.
9. Last but not least, I'm very grateful to all the students because your confidence in us has enabled us to help you realize your dream of pursuing knowledge. I also hope that your life will be better through your study in the EMBA program.
10. It's especially gratifying for me to be able to participate in some of your research work. I view this not merely as a personal chance to exchange views and experiences with my colleagues here, but as a chance to contribute to the broadening of academic and cultural contacts between scholars and institutions of our two countries.
11. Many people say that China, over the past three decades, has created an economic miracle through reform and opening up. This miracle is not the result of a sheer piece of luck. It embodies the insights and strategic views of the senior leaders in China. The late Deng Xiaoping once pointed out we needed to proceed from our own footing and tried to establish a socialist economy with Chinese characteristics. I think this is the major reason behind China's economic prosperity.
12. The economic growth in Asia over the past few decades has helped reduce poverty dramatically and brought better lives to hundreds of millions of people

in the region. While we are now experiencing one of the fastest growth periods in this region, we must not be complacent. Rather, we should seek to achieve a more balanced and sustainable development.

### 三、 长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

副会长先生，  
中国朋友们，  
同事们，  
女士们，先生们：

我谨代表我们代表团所有成员对王先生今晚为我们举行如此丰盛的晚宴表示衷心的感谢。我们也感谢张先生，今天上午他带领我们参观了交易会。我们还要感谢李先生，他昨天到机场迎接我们，以后还要陪同我们参观游览。最后，我们还要同样感谢陈先生，是他为我们今天下午的会谈进行了妥善的安排。我期望这些会谈在不久的将来结出丰硕的果实。

在国内时，我们代表团的每一个成员都曾听说过一些有关你们交易会的情况。我们都知道交易会是展示中国建设成就的一个窗口。昨天，我们在上海参观了工业博览会。不用说，今天我们参观了你们的交易会后，又增加了我们对你们伟大国家的了解。

正像我今天早些时候说的那样，我们代表团全体成员都希望通过我们双方的共同努力使我们两国间的贸易发展速度加快。我认为只有加强我们彼此间的自由往来，贸易才能得到满意的发展。当然，谁也不会愚蠢到这个地步，认为一次访问就会创造出什么奇迹来。就我方而言，我们必须表现出我所说的所谓“三性”精神，即耐性、持久性和坚韧性。

你们对我们的热情款待给我留下了深刻的印象。你们为我们作这些安排一定花了大量的时间。我们特别感谢你们在那么短的时间内为我们安排了与纺织交易团的会见。在此，我再次感谢你们为我们提供的一切帮助。

我希望王先生和其他中国朋友能到我国访问，以便我们能有机会作为东道主来答谢你们的款待。除了贸易合同外，这些会谈肯定有助于加强我们之间的了解和友谊。俗话说，“良好的开端是成功的一半”。我深信，这次访问将带来今后更多的互访。

最后，请各位与我一起举杯、  
为我们之间的贸易和友谊，  
为副会长先生的健康，  
为中国朋友们的健康，  
为我的同事们的健康，  
为在座所有的女士们，先生们，  
干杯！

##### 第二篇

主席先生：

我很高兴地代表耶鲁大学的全体师生向您及夫人表示热烈欢迎，对您特意访问耶鲁我们深感荣幸。贵国素有尊重教育的古老传统，而您的行动证实了这一传



统。

过去十年里，你们大力投资高等教育，既加强了高等院校中出类拔萃的学府，同时也大幅提高了适龄人口的升学率，即从不足 5% 上升到了 15% 以上。过去 25 年中，2 亿多中国人摆脱了贫困，这一前所未有的成绩在很大程度上归功于贵国对教育的重视。

我们钦佩你们取得的成就，像大多数美国人一样，我们希望随着贵国经济的发展，你们将继续完善法制，加强个人的权利。

去年和前年夏天，耶鲁特别荣幸地接待了来自贵国 14 所主要高校的校长和副校长，举办了为期 10 天安排紧凑的研讨班，探讨了世界上最知名学府的政策和实践。

我们的对话表明，在重要的价值观和国家政策问题上，我们有着很大的分歧，但是我们也有很多共同的价值观。最主要是，只有通过教育才能使人们获得创新和独立思考的能力，推动科学和物质进步，并展现丰富社会的人文和艺术的表现力。

我们也同意拥有不同的传统准则和价值观的人们，可以通过交流切磋，加深了解。我们的经历与成千上万的中美科学家、学者和学生的经历一样，我们之间的互动可以成为两国间持久和平的基础。

耶鲁引以为荣的是我们同中国有着广泛的联系，文理学院学者以及几乎各个专业的教员都在与中方对口合作，从事 80 多个研究和教学项目。

除了大学领导高级研讨班以外，我们还开设为贵国的环境官员、市长、国营企业的高级主管和政府部门的高级别领导的培训项目，我们还与复旦大学和北京大学合作进行大型的科研项目，并与您的母校清华大学就文化和环境项目开展合作。

我们的中国法律中心与贵国的法院、法学院、行政机构和全国人民代表大会保持紧密接触，协助推进中国的法制改革进程。

我们美国学生渴望了解中国，他们从课堂里学习，一年级中文课的注册学生在过去一年中增加了 50% 以上，斯宾塞教授开设的中国近代史每次总有 300 多名学生注册报名；他们也从交流中学习，通过与 600 多名在耶鲁的中国学生和学者的交流，也让我们受益匪浅，他们在求学过程中也让我们从他们那里学到不少。

我们期待着您的演讲，主席先生，您的到来给中国和耶鲁之间源远流长的关系带来了荣耀，同时也凸现了大学在中美社会上的地位。我们深表谢意。

## （二）汉译英

### 第一篇

Dr. John Brown and Mrs. Brown,  
American friends,  
Chinese Comrades,

First of all, in the name of my Chinese colleagues present here, I wish to thank Dr. Brown for giving this banquet for us tonight.

Dr. Brown and his party are concluding their visit in China. In the last two days, the Premier and the Vice-Premier separately met with Dr. Brown and had frank and earnest conversations with him on international issues of common interest and on Sino-US relations. I myself talked with Dr. Brown at two sessions.

Through the exchange of views we have obtained a better understanding of each

other's viewpoints on a series of major international issues, and both sides have expressed the desire to continue to promote the development of Sino-US relations in accordance with the principles of the Shanghai Communiqué. Dr. Brown's visit proves beneficial to both sides.

The Chinese people have always cherished friendship toward the American people on the other side of the Pacific. It is in the common interests of our two peoples to expand mutual understanding and friendship. We shall continue to work to this end in the future. Here I would like to convey to the American people the good wishes of the Chinese people.

I wish Dr. Brown a pleasant journey.

I would propose a toast

to the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples,

to the health of Dr. and Mrs. Brown,

to the health of all the other American guests, and

to the health of all Chinese comrades present here!

## 第二篇

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear friends,

In this lovely season, the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Boao Forum for Asia under the theme of "Asia Searching for Win-Win: New Opportunities for Asia" opens today at the picturesque Wanquan River. Let me extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government, a warm welcome to all of you.

Since its founding in 2001, the Boao Forum for Asia has a history of five years. Committed to serving Asia and opening to the world, the Forum has closely followed and responded actively to regional and global issues over the past five years. It has become an important platform for political, business and academic communities from countries and regions in Asia to conduct dialogue and exchange views, increase mutual understanding, expand mutual trust and promote regional cooperation.

As the host, China will continue to support and provide service to the Forum. We also hope that the Forum will continue to receive support from other countries and regions in Asia.

Asia is the home of all of us. Peace, stability and development in Asia are crucial to the well-being of the people in Asia. We are heartened to see that just as the world today enjoys overall peace and stability, so Asia is in a relatively stable and peaceful period for development rarely seen in its history. We often say that Asia should seize an opportunity for win-win progress. Now we are faced with this important opportunity.

Thanks to the joint effort of the governments and peoples of Asian countries, Asia has registered an unprecedented sound momentum of development, marked by the unleashing of huge market potential, effective economic restructuring in various countries and regions, accelerating industrial upgrading and fast and sustained economic growth.

This has made Asia one of the most dynamic regions in the world. This is another new opportunity that Asia should seize to make win-win progress.

The overall peace, stability and development in Asia have led to fast progress in the regional cooperation process. A new type of regional cooperation based on equality, diversity, openness and mutual benefit is taking shape.

Various regional and sub-regional economic cooperation mechanisms have grown in strength, which include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Asia Cooperation Dialogue, those in East Asia and Central Asia, and multilateral and bilateral free trade arrangements. This is another new opportunity that Asia should seize to make win-win progress.

These positive and major developments have brought about both favorable conditions for regional cooperation and historical opportunities for the development of countries and regions in Asia. So long as we respect and treat each other as equals, seize the opportunities of development and hold our destiny in our own hands, we will certainly achieve mutual benefit and win-win progress and promote development and rejuvenation of Asia.

The Boao Forum for Asia was founded five years ago when China began to implement its 10th five-year plan. Five years later, when the Forum meets for its current session, China is beginning to implement the 11th five-year program.

Over the past five years, China has steadily advanced its reform and opening-up program. It overcame the difficulties caused by the Asian financial crisis and prevailed over SARS and other natural disasters. It has overcome some destabilizing factors and risks in the economy and maintained fast yet steady economic growth.

In 2005, China's GDP grew by 9.5%, topping US\$2.2 trillion with a per capita GDP of US\$1,700. This has paved the way for ensuring China's economic development in the coming five years.

The outlines of the national economic and social development plan for 2006-2010 were approved by the 4th Session of the 10th National People's Congress. In the next five years, China will pursue a scientific outlook on development and build a harmonious society that will advance the interests of all social groups in a balanced way. We will work for mutual benefit and common development in Asia and the rest of the world.

By firmly pursuing peaceful development, China is growing in strength on the one hand, and has created more development opportunities to its neighbors and the whole world on the other.

Particularly since it joined the WTO, China has imported close to US\$500 billion of goods annually, creating about 10 million jobs for other countries and regions concerned.

Statistics show that China's imports from Asian countries and regions totalled US\$440 billion in 2005, up by 20% year on year, accounting for 67% of China's total imports. Overseas investment by Chinese companies has increased by over 20% annually, with 80% of it made in Asia.

In 2005, 31 million overseas visits were made by the Chinese. Asia is the top choice of a large number of Chinese tourists. All this has played and will continue to play an important role in promoting economic growth in Asia and the world.

China is a part of Asia. Asia's harmony and prosperity go hand in hand with

China's peaceful development. China is the largest developing country, and Asia is the largest developing region. In the course of promoting peace and common development of the region, China will seek even closer mutual support and partnership with other Asian countries.

China's development is closely linked with the development of the rest of Asia. China's development will certainly contribute to the prosperity of Asia. China will stay firmly on the path of peaceful development, hold higher the banner of peace, development and cooperation, and work with other peoples in the region to create a better future of harmony and prosperity for Asia.

Thank you!

## 主题二 商务谈判

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 甲方所引进的技术必须是适用和先进的。
2. 技术使用费应是公平合理的。
3. 合资企业必须在到期前六个月提出延长申请。
4. 只接受信用证付款是我们的惯例。
5. 坦率地说，开立信用证会增加进口商品成本。
6. 越来越多的海外企业到上海落户。
7. 我们打算在上海设立代表处。
8. 我们是世界上最大的服装进口公司之一。
9. 我们正打算拓展日本市场。
10. 请问你们主要的出口产品有哪些？
11. 我们要求货款以保兑的、不可撤销的、允许分装和转船、见票即付的信用证支付。
12. 合资企业各方可以以现金、实物以及工业产权等进行投资。
13. 关于现金，将按协议生效日当天的实际汇率以美元折算。
14. 技术转让费应以提成方式支付，提成率不超过国际标准。
15. 对于这类商品，我们要求所有的客户，尤其是新客户按照我们的习惯做法用信用证支付。
16. 我可以把产品目录和价目单带回旅馆吗？明天早晨再把我的决定告诉你。
17. 看完您的报价后，我发现有些设备是以美元报价的，有的是日元，还有一些是瑞郎。
18. 该项目下的大多数设备是我公司在美国的工厂制造的，其它设备由海外的子公司制造。
19. 在回答您的问题之前，我想问一下，贵公司或贵国在选择定价或支付货币方面是否有规定？
20. 在进口方面，我们原则上同意接受以任何可以兑换的外币进行的报价和支付。

#### (二) 汉译英

1. I'm glad we are likely to conclude the first transaction with you soon.
2. How about the investment proportion of the two parties?

3. This is only a small enterprise. I suggest we limit the term of the joint venture to 12 years.
4. I'll have the L/C opened by fax early next week.
5. If the application is approved, the duration can be extended.
6. I am glad to hear that you are interested in our products.
7. Thank you for meeting me at the airport.
8. We are one of the leading textile exporters in Eastern China.
9. We handle various products made of artificial leather.
10. Silk is one of China's traditional exports.
11. The legitimate rights and benefits of both Chinese and foreign participants will be protected according to Chinese laws.
12. We are very happy to tell you that the project proposal has been approved by the relevant departments.
13. Could you make an exception in our case and accept D/P or D/A?
14. An irrevocable L/C gives us the additional protection of the banker's guarantee.
15. Getting the goods ready, making out the documents and booking the shipping space, all this takes time.
16. Here are the latest catalogue and price list. After reading them, you will have a rough idea of our products.
17. This is our showroom. You can find women's blouses of various styles and patterns.
18. If you have a specific order on hand, we can offer you favorable terms.
19. I can hold the quota for 10,000 dozen shirts for you, but you will have to confirm the exact quantity of your order and the approximate time of delivery as soon as possible.
20. We usually pack our goods in cartons. If you want to switch to wooden cases, I am afraid you will have to bear the extra charges.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 合资企业的产品可有一部分在国内市场销售，但为能满足合资企业生产和其它方面对外汇的需要，至少应有 70% 的产品外销以赚取外汇。
2. 我们必须强调这一报盘有效期是三天，因为钢价正在迅速上涨，因而我们将从下月初开始不得不把价格从五美元调整到七美元一打 CIF 伦敦。
3. 史密斯先生，我一开始就说过，我公司和我国就采取哪种货币都没有限制性规定，但是事实上，我们大部分的进口合同中，每份合同只使用一种货币。
4. 如果我们在同一份合同中用不止一种货币的话，我们得事先确定将会采用的汇率水平。否则的话，合同中约定的价格就会随着汇率的变化而改变。
5. 如果我们的业务需要用外币从国外购买商品的话，我们得向政府申请外汇。只有在获得政府的批准后，我们才能得到该种外币。
6. 考虑到彼此的友好关系，对你方这批试购的货物我们准备破例接受付款交单的方式付款。换言之，我们将通过银行以托收的方式用跟单即期汇票向你取款。
7. 你们的人参酒质量很好，但包装很差，瓶子易碎，纸盒太薄，对我们今后的

定货，请每瓶套一只泡沫塑料套，并装在较厚的纸盒内，否则我们只能放弃这个业务。

8. 我想再具体向您解释一下我们的报价。报价分两部分，第一部分包括技术文件的转让，专利许可，技术监督，及人员培训；第二部分所列的价格包括设备、部件、试运行材料及其它物件。
9. 我们在付款和付款条款上存在巨大差异。由于这是我公司同贵国签订的第一笔合同，我不熟悉中方如何洽谈重型机械的进口合同。我希望能采用我们提出的付款条款。
10. 为了生产贵方订购的产品，我们需要资金购买原料，雇佣工人，我们作出的报价是以收到贵方 40%的预付款为前提的。否则我们的价格就不会这么优惠了。当然，预付款的比例还是可以商谈的。
11. 很高兴能与您开始我们电动割草机项目的详谈。五个月前，在三月份，我们向您寄送了一份项目建议书。此后，贵方的技术研究小组在六月参观了我们的工厂，此行中的技术讨论对建议书作出了改进。我们很高兴收到贵方的邀请前来中国，就技术和商务进行进一步的讨论。
12. 您是否见过我的随行人员？他们是：我们的总工程师，亚洲地区经理，项目经理，和三位辅助人员。董事会的九名成员中，有三位随我来到了上海。明天我们会让负责商务的所有人员参加谈判。另外，我还带了许多盒技术资料。

## (二) 汉译英

1. You are probably aware that China always persists in an open policy and takes a positive stand with regard to introducing foreign investment, with a view to expanding economic cooperation and technical exchange with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.
2. The main features of this form of business are joint investment, joint management and joint share in profits and losses. These are beneficial to both parties in that they will enhance business relations and cooperation.
3. Our footwear is rich in style and fine in craftsmanship. They are well-received both in the European and American markets. Those are the latest fashions of the year and I hope you will like them.
4. Mr. Brown, you are a really smart businessman. You have selected this year's most-sought-after item. Unfortunately, it is not available. Even if you placed an order now, we could only deliver the goods within three months.
5. Five per cent reduction is absolutely out of the question. To help you sell our product, we'll make an exception in your case by giving you a discount of 2%. This is the biggest concession we are able to make.
6. The technology transfer fee shall be paid in royalties. The royalty rate shall be 6% of the net sales value of the products turned out. The term for royalty payment is the same as the term for technology transfer agreement stipulated in Article 19 of this contract.
7. The packing for our men's shirts is each in a transparent bag, six bags to an inner box, and two inner boxes to a carton. The carton we often use measures 30cmx60cm because it is compact, convenient and easy to handle as well.
8. If your fitters would come along with the machines to help with the fixing, to

- ensure that all machines run properly, and if you would provide after-sales service, we agree to make payment in full.
9. Since this is a rather substantial order and we have never bought such machines from you before, our customers require that 90 percent of the credit amount be paid at sight and the rest is to be paid after the machines have arrived here, and after they are proved satisfactory on trial.
  10. Any investment involves risks. Whenever and wherever you invest, you can be sure only of this. The chance of success in China is very high. This is because the Chinese political situation is stable and the open policy firm and also because the country now presents an excellent environment for investment.
  11. You are very kind, Mr. Smith. I hope we can do mutually beneficial business together, but until we know your sales volume, your plan for promoting our products, the possible annual turnover, and the import license conditions, it's rather difficult for us to consider your proposal.
  12. Ever since the signing of the agreement between us, we have been doing our best to carry out the details of the contract. For a start, we made out the relocation plan for the region where the land is going to be used. We'll try to finish this task by the end of August this year so that your company can launch the construction of your East China headquarters.

### 三、 长篇模拟

#### 1) 在机场

A: 请问, 您是 GOODWILL 公司的李女士吧?

B: Yes, I am. And you must be Mr. Wallet from B&J Co., Vancouver.

A: 是的, 李女士, 见到您很高兴。我来介绍一下 B&J 公司进口部经理伯格斯先生吧。

B: Very pleased to meet you, Mr. Burgers. Welcome to Shanghai.

C: 谢谢, 李女士。感谢您到机场来接我们。

B: It's my pleasure. How was your flight?

C: 哦, 从温哥华到上海行程虽长, 但一切正常, 挺愉快。

B: I bet you'd like to freshen up a bit and take a rest to overcome the jet lag. Shall we start for the hotel? Our car is waiting outside.

C: 谢谢, 您想得真周到。我们走吧。

B: This way, please.

#### 2) 去宾馆途中

C: 机场的确壮观极了。

B: Oh, yes. In fact, the first phase of the airport was completed and put into operation not long ago and the second phase of construction is still going on. Since an increasing number of visitors from home and abroad come to Shanghai every year, the old one in Hongqiao can no longer meet the needs.

C: 也一定建了一些新的宾馆吧。

B: Sure. The one you are going to stay in is newly built. It's called the Grand Hyatt, or Jinmao Tower, one of the tallest buildings in the world!

- C: 离这里远吗?
- B: Yes, quite a long way. It's situated on the bank of the Huangpu River. It takes about thirty minutes to get there. By the way, Mr. Burgers, is this your first visit to Shanghai?
- C: 不是的, 这是第二次了。我八年来过上海, 我与上海、江苏和浙江的一些公司有不少业务往来。
- B: Great, I hope your personal visit to our corporation will enhance the relationship between us and bring about substantial business to our mutual benefit.
- C: 我同意您的看法。我衷心希望我们今后几天的业务洽谈会有成果。看, 这里的景色多美啊! 是浦东新区吧? 我听说过许多关于浦东新区的事。
- B: You said it. We are already in the Lujiazui District of Pudong.
- C: 上海变化真大。我几乎认不出来了。
- B: Actually, this area was not developed until the beginning of the 1990s when the central government announced the opening and development of the Pudong New Area. About a decade ago, there were only run-down houses and farms. Now it is a vibrant modern financial and business zone.
- C: 这地方为什么叫“浦东”?
- B: That's because the Huangpu River runs through the city of Shanghai and divides it into two parts. This area is located on the east of the river and east means *dong* in Chinese. The other side is called Puxi as *xi* is west. The two sides are linked by several bridges and tunnels. People can also travel by metro, so traffic across the river is very convenient. The sound investment environment in Pudong has attracted numerous foreign investors, including some of the Fortune 500 corporations.
- C: 可能的话, B & J 公司也会考虑在这儿投资。
- B: Good news. Here we are, the Grand Hyatt. Please get out of the car.

### 3) 达成交易

- C: 李女士, 很高兴我们很快就要和你们达成协议了。我们已经谈妥了有关质量、数量、价格、包装、装运及保险等主要问题, 就是没有谈付款条款。您的付款条款是什么?
- B: It is stated in the specimen contract that we require payment by confirmed, irrevocable L/C in our favour payable against presentation of shipping documents.
- C: 有其它选择的余地吗? 您能破例接受付款交单或承兑交单吗?
- B: I'm afraid that's out of the question. You know our usual practice is to accept payment by sight L/C only.
- C: 坦率地说, 开立信用证不仅增加我们的成本, 而且也会冻结我们的资金, 因为我们得付一笔押金。
- B: That's understandable, but I cannot be of any help in this regard. Why not consult your bank and ask them to reduce the required margin to a minimum.
- C: 我们当然会尽力。然而, 开立信用证还涉及银行手续费和传真费用。如果您不接受承兑交单而能接受付款交单的话, 我将非常感激。您还是能像在信用证情况下开出汇票向我们收款。实际上, 这对您来说没什么大不了的, 对我



来说却关系重大。

B: Well, Mr. Burgers, I've well seen your point. If you were in my position, would you prefer L/C to D/P? You are doubtless aware that an irrevocable L/C gives us the additional protection of the banker's guarantee. We require L/C for our exports and we also pay by L/C for our imports.

C: 您当然也有道理。但是市场还没有从东南亚金融危机中完全恢复，而且发生在美国的恐怖主义袭击对本来就不景气的全球经济产生了严重的影响。如果要在市场上取得竞争优势，我建议您给我更优惠的条件达成这笔交易。

B: I don't think you'll have any difficulty in sales since our price is very competitive. To start the ball rolling, we'll compromise by requiring usance L/C, say at 60 days.

C: 这是您所能提供的最优惠的条件吗？

B: Yes.

C: 您可能在今后的交易中接受付款交单的支付方式吗？

B: Maybe, but for the moment L/C is the only acceptable method.

C: 好的。如果是这样的话，我接受 60 天远期信用证的付款方式。为了赶上圣诞节销售旺季，要在圣诞节前一个月收到货物，得什么时候开立信用证呢？

B: Four weeks before date of shipment.

C: 您能加快装运吗？

B: You are pressing hard, Mr. Burgers. Four weeks is the minimum requirement. You know, getting the goods ready, making out the documents and booking the shipping space, all this takes time.

C: 信用证有效期应该有多长？

B: The L/C should be valid for twenty-one days after the shipment date.

C: 那么等我下周初回国后就尽快用传真开立信用证。我希望您能在收到我方的信用证后立即发货。

B: Sure. We'll book your order and inquire about the shipping space right away, so that shipment can be effected within shortest possible time after we receive your L/C.

C: 好，感谢您的合作。如果订单令我们满意，我们会重复订购的。

B: You may rest assured of that. We'll let you know as soon as the goods are shipped.

C: 谢谢，我很高兴与贵方达成了第一笔交易。我期待着收到你们装运通知的传真。

B: OK. Thanks for coming. Good-bye.

C: 再见。

#### 4) 提出索赔

A: Hello, Mr. Brown. Have you received the Surveyor's Report?

B: 收到了，王先生。今天我把它连同有关的装船单证都带来了。我们可以对此事进行详细讨论，对有关的单证进行仔细核查。

A: That's good. I'm sure we can settle the problem amicably through negotiations without resorting to arbitration.

B: 我也这样认为。

A: Now let's sit down and have a look at the Surveyor's Report first.

B: 好的。给。

A: Thanks. "...Through a thorough examination and a careful inspection, twenty-four cartons of goods have been found seriously damaged. Inside these damaged cartons, the majority of the Men's Shirts contained have been water-stained or severely soiled ..." Oh, what a great loss!

B: 确实如此。根据我收到的公司来信所说,那部分衬衫已不能销售,它们没用了。

A: I trust so. It appears that the damage was caused sometime during the transshipment.

B: 我们还无法准确找出到底怎么回事呢,但我们面临的问题是那部分货物无法接受。

A: It's understandable. That part should be compensated. The shipping company should be liable for their rough handling.

B: 还有一点,王先生。检验报告指出,问题是由于不适当的包装材料造成的,它使装卸过程容易破包。

A: But as what I said several days ago, the goods were carefully packed and shipped here in excellent condition and I inspected them myself.

B: 那是可能的。但一些箱子的包装没有按合同规定去做,根据合同,每只箱子都必须用双铁箍加固。很遗憾,你们未能这样做,至少部分箱子是如此。

A: That seems hard to believe. How can that be?

B: 你要不信,请看检验报告好了。

A: Perhaps, one of the workshops forgot to do the reinforcing work. They must have taken it for granted that the goods were packed for the Hong Kong buyers.

B: 那有可能。

A: All right. If so, we agree to settle your claims. But that should be after our negotiation with the shipping company, OK?

B: 好的。不过,对那部分残损货物我们该怎么办呢?退还给你们呢,还是留着听候你方处理?

A: I'll give you a definite answer after I consult with the manufacturers.

### 主题三 发展问题

#### 一、 句子口译

##### (一) 英译汉

1. 沿海地区要大力发展高效农业。
2. 西部地区要发展特色农产品的生产。
3. 农村税费改革是减轻农民负担的治本之策。
4. 扩大城乡经济往来有利于明显增加农民收入。
5. 调整农业结构必须坚持以市场需求为导向。
6. 许多原因、理由和借口造成了我们社会道德的腐化。
7. 如今,我们在重新进行道德建设。
8. 我们尽了多少努力为残疾人创造平等的机会?
9. 我们需要为身患残疾以及智障儿童建立日托中心。

10. 残疾人也能在社会经济发展中起重要作用。
11. 近年来，我们对毛纺工业进行了结构性调整。
12. 目前粮食和其它农产品供给充足，我们处于加快退耕还林的良好时机。
13. 各地政府要清理、取消不合理的限制和乱收费，为农民进城务工经商提供方便。
14. 各地要进一步加强对农村教育、电价、建房等方面乱收费的专项治理。
15. 羊毛原料依赖进口的局面短期内难以改变。
16. 这个项目力图在我们的年轻人当中振兴一种宽容和包容的文化以及宽恕和乐于助人的文化。
17. 通过调查，本部门已经发现了省内的 29000 名孤儿和无依无靠的孩子。
18. 我们相信，通过有效的管理，这些妇女合作社将持续发展，增加家庭收入，培养妇女的创业技能。
19. 为了实现发展目标，我们将建立妇女合作社作为一项最重要的议程，以与贫困作斗争。
20. 作为负责社会发展的部门，我们肩负着为弱势群体提供服务的重任。

## (二) 汉译英

1. The right to work and enjoy social security is a fundamental right of citizens.
2. China is the most populous and largest developing country in the world.
3. The Chinese government attaches great importance to the employment of the rural labor force.
4. Special concern has been given to the employment of women in China.
5. The state prohibits hiring people under the age of 16.
6. Agriculture is a weak link in China's national economic development.
7. The current agricultural policy is unlikely to motivate the farmers.
8. The 10<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan places social security reform in a critical position.
9. China's population policy used to be "controlling the number of population and improving the quality of population".
10. The aging of the population is placing a great strain on the social security system.
11. With the progress of history, the old labor and social security system has become unsuitable to the requirements of economic and social development.
12. Entering the 21<sup>st</sup> century, China has embarked on a new development stage, the stage of starting full-scale construction of the comparatively well-off society and accelerating modernization.
13. In the course of establishing and improving the socialist market economic system, labor relations in China have become increasingly complicated and diversified.
14. Through the common efforts of the government and all sectors of society, total employment in China has grown remarkably.
15. The reform of the basic medical insurance system is still being carried out steadily in China, with a continued increase in the coverage of basic medical insurance.
16. Protecting natural resources and safeguarding health are essential to the development and prosperity of every society.
17. A sustainable society is prepared to invest over the long term in its two key resources: people and the environment.

18. Citizens must enjoy the same opportunities irrespective of gender, socio-economic class or ethnic and cultural background.
19. The World Health Organization is implementing measures to check the spread of AIDs and other diseases.
20. In the next five years, we should focus on improving energy efficiency and ensuring the security of the nation's strategic resources.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 为更好地适应市场要求，毛纺行业淘汰了落后的设备，同时加大了技术进步的力度。
2. 发展农业生产力，提高农民购买力，是努力扩大内需十分重要的方面，关系国民经济发展和社会稳定全局。
3. 尽管我们在与饥饿的斗争中取得了巨大进展，但是要使我们的社区脱离饥饿我们还有许多工作要做。目前，饥饿仍对我们社会经济发展构成挑战。
4. 在一个省中，如果 67% 的人都生活在乡村地区，而且大多数人是妇女，那么对她们所起的多种作用有一个实际的认识是非常重要的。
5. 南非的一家周末报纸报道了一个故事，在苏丹，一位老妇人正与一头驴抢夺一株沙漠中的植物。这位老妇人已经被战争推到了绝望的边缘。
6. 为了创造一个良好的市场环境，各级政府要制订可行的规划，增加对农业的科技投入，加强服务，着力抓好农产品质量标准和认证体系、检验检测体系、市场信息体系建设。
7. 我们一直知道也证实政府不能是社会服务的唯一提供者，因此我们要承诺，继续为非政府组织提供资助，并动员其他机构与我们合作，一起提供服务。
8. 南非的局势与苏丹的情况有所不同，但是相同之处是我们都在与贫穷，HIV 和艾滋病作斗争。我们要赢得这场战争，非政府组织的作用非常关键。
9. 农村税费改革，既要明显减轻农民负担，又要保证乡村正常工作和发展的必要经费，特别要保证农村义务教育经费。尚未进行农村税费改革的地方，要严格执行中央有关规定，继续做好减轻农民负担的各项工作。
10. 今天，当我们在庆祝取得的巨大进展时，我们也同样在哀悼那些国内暴乱和虐待儿童事件中的牺牲者。我们在 2005 年 5 月 15 日与世界上的其他公民一起刚刚庆祝了国际家庭日，不久，这场人类的悲剧就发生了。
11. 现在是所有爱好和平的人士开始一场新的斗争的时候了，我们要促进保护，推进一个关爱和发展的社会。只有当家庭成为养育孩子善待孩子的基本单位和组织时，我们未来的安全和稳定才能得到保障。
12. 然而，家庭的分裂导致孩子们流离失所，养成不良习气，沦落街头，加入帮派，成为小偷和罪犯。当我们的社区持续深陷一种极度的不人道和社会败坏与分裂的状态时，我所在的部门不能袖手旁观。

### (二) 汉译英

1. The market-oriented employment mechanism and social security system now basically in place have already laid a good foundation for the further promotion of the labor and social security undertakings.
2. The further growth of the national economy and the increase of economic

strength have provided a firm material foundation for the enlargement of employment and the improvement of social security.

3. Generally speaking, a sound social security system is one of the key features of social development, having a direct bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood.
4. China is approaching an aging society at a pace much faster than that of many economically developed countries. Presently, those aged over 60 account for 10 percent of the Chinese population.
5. Chinese farmers have devoted dozens of years of effort to accumulating capital and providing land for industrial construction and urban expansion. They well deserve the favorable policies initiated by the NO.1 Document.
6. In order to promote economic development and social stability, and to gradually raise the living standards and social security benefits of the general public, the Chinese government has made every effort to establish a sound social security system that corresponds with the socialist market economic system.
7. Since 1978, China has adhered to the policy of reform and opening-up, with the focus on economic construction, and has gradually stepped onto the road of establishing a socialist market economic system. As a result, labor and social security undertakings have developed rapidly.
8. Sustainable development involves safeguarding and utilizing existing resources in a sustainable way. It is also about efficient resource utilization and its enhancement, and the long-term management of and investment in human, social and material resources.
9. For China, reforming and restructuring the social security system is of special significance, because it is part of China's socialist market economic system, and it is one of the most urgent tasks for overall economic reform.
10. The problems facing China's social security reform are complicated. Even some developed countries, with long social security histories, have experienced various difficulties, let alone China with an underdeveloped economy, enormous population and immature economic system.
11. For a nation whose economic development and financial income come largely from agricultural production, the future of its sustainable development is dim. Therefore, the efforts to turn China's agricultural sector into a recipient of grants from other industries, will usher China's social and economic development into a harmonious stage.
12. The social security system reform is an important component of the fundamental economic system transformation. Other reforms, such as adjustment of ownership structure, enterprise system reform and financial and taxation system reform, will all affect the social security system reform. In other words, these reforms have to take into account issues relating to the social security system.

### 三、 长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

## 第一篇

发展援助不是目前最热门的话题。人们更多地谈论信息社会，谈论全球化，人们担心失业。发展援助或海外援助已经不象十五或二十年前那样热门了。正因为人们不常谈论它，欧盟委员会负责海外发展的部门决定要知道人们究竟如何看待发展援助。他们怎么办呢？他们组织了一个项目调查。我想简单谈一下这项调查的结果。

有好消息也有坏消息。首先谈一下坏消息。坏消息是，发展援助不是欧洲普通老百姓最关注的问题。如果你问起人们主要担忧的问题是什么，他们可能会将失业问题摆在较高的地位。但是在十大关注问题的单子上，发展援助接近末位，第八位，远没有失业或保障重要。所以，这并不是什么好消息。

另外一个坏消息是人们对欧盟提供的发展援助认识不足。他们知道有援助，但是他们往往以为大多数援助是由本国政府或本国的非政府机构提供的。他们对欧盟成员国共同提供的大量援助知之甚少。这对于欧盟委员会来说是个坏消息，因为它要管理一个相当大的援助的预算。因此，老百姓对欧盟参与发展援助这一事实缺乏了解。

现在讲讲好消息。当被问及哪些议题适合欧盟内的合作，发展援助的重要性比人们被问及最关心的问题时的重要性要高。再一次将十大重要议题进行排列，发展援助位于第四位，人们认为应当在欧盟层面来解决这一问题。有意思的是，当人们被问及他们最关心的失业问题是否由成员国一起解决时，他们的回答是不，重要性远远低于其它问题。

这一点可以说明为什么欧盟委员会主席桑德尔提出的共同解决失业问题的倡议没有受到热情的赞扬。看起来，成员国以及其臣民们更倾向于在国家的范围内解决失业问题。因此，人们将发展援助看成是合适的合作议题对于欧盟委员会来说是个好消息。我想在结束前说，如果是好消息的话，就应当产生这样一种因果关系。正因为人们期望发展援助在欧洲范围内解决，这意味着欧盟委员会有责任将这件事做好。

事实上，调查表明，在人们被问及需要什么样的欧洲发展援助计划时，他们反应强烈，他们不想要老的发展援助计划。他们希望发展援助计划行之有效，管理完善。等一会儿，我们来看看委员会怎样加强其现存政策的有效性，怎样加强管理。谢谢！

## 第二篇

女士们，先生们，晚上好：

我要说，站在经济增长速度为 7%的土地上，感觉非常好。经济增长的时候，生活似乎更加有趣。与增长速度为 1.5%的国家相比，我当然更愿意多来这里。

上个月，我在美国作过一次演讲，我指出，在过去 20 个世纪里，有 18 个世纪，中国都是全世界最大的经济体。我深信，中国正在重新赢回这一地位。

我非常高兴在这次会议期间，能够亲自听到中国领导人解释他们的政策和想法，并再次看到他们愿意听取会议代表的意见。我认为，愿意倾听他人体现出一种成熟的态度，与许多西方国家形成了鲜明对比，对后者我经常不得不感到很遗憾。

我常常感到很吃惊的是，一些西方评论家，他们国家的面积可能只有中国的一个省那么大，可他们却觉得自己有资格告诫别人应该如何治理。

我觉得我们大家都应该知道，治理一个拥有 13 亿人口的国家，这样的挑战，

除了中国自己的领导人，或许还有印度的领导人，没有其他人有这样的资格。

我觉得每一个国家都需要适合自己历史和文化的政策。认为存在适合所有人的万能的解决方法，这样想是傲慢的。而认为自己的方法是唯一的正确之道，更是极端傲慢的。

自从 1972 年我第一次到中国来以后，这些年我亲眼所见的中国的巨大发展，令我钦佩不已。过去 25 年来，在取得了令人震惊的经济发展的同时，中国妥善处理了高速增长往往会引发的过渡问题。

消费市场的发展是这一进程中的一个重要部分，因为在众多经济体中，有三分之二的经济体是由消费者的消费推动的。中国具有潜力巨大的消费市场，这一市场，现在会，将来更会，推动经济的发展。

汇丰银行认为，未来全球的消费市场包括中国，印度，巴西和墨西哥；也就是那些所有有潜力实现人均 GDP 快速增长的国家。在这些国家中，中国位居首位。

在中国，无论我走到哪里，都会看到中国发展的实际例证：酒店、机场、交通系统。我坚信未来还会有更多。

对于以消费者为主体的经济体来说，根本任务是在适当的地点将适当的产品送到适当的人手里。使销售系统各就其位，以促进消费者市场的建立，将在未来几年里变得尤为重要。

在一个市场里，需要采取措施保护消费者，但又不能手段太重以至于影响投资热情。对于政府和商业人士来说，分清消费者的利益和生产商的利益是一项非常微妙的任务。

我从未低估中国面临的挑战。但是根据过去 25 年所取得的成绩来看，我知道中国会正视挑战，并在许多领域，尤其是，技术和通讯领域，超越西方。

在这一过程中，中国可以借鉴其他国家的教训，避免他们遇到过的阻碍和错误。

中国面对的机会是如此广阔，使这一论坛成为我每年要参加的最为重要的会议。我非常荣幸能参加本次会议。谢谢大家。

## （二） 汉译英

### 第一篇

Mr. President,

As a developing country, China is naturally concerned about the predicament of the developing countries in the world economy. Numerous facts show that the North-South relations are going to deteriorate further instead of turning for the better. Therefore, the improvement of the North-South relations has become an important task for all countries.

At present, the gap between the North and South is widening, with the rich becoming richer and poor poorer. The people of many developing countries are living below the poverty line. The developed countries have the responsibility to offer more help to the developing countries, and to agree to give more help to the developing countries, and to agree to the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and mutual benefit and exchange of equal values.

Even though there are some positive factors, development is still uneven judging from the overall world economic growth. Issues causing great concern still exist and

some are even getting worse. While the developed nations have enjoyed a 6-year successive economic growth, the developing countries have suffered great setbacks in their economic development. Many developing countries have ceased to grow.

The economic difficulty in Africa has aroused universal concern. Difficulties presented by heavy debt burden, shrinking capital inflow, the deterioration in trade terms and the rising protectionism seriously constrain the economic progress of the developing countries. All these show that the present international economic order is no longer suitable for world economic development, in particular, the economic development in developing countries.

In the present-day world, there is even more economic interdependence among countries. Developed countries will find it difficult to sustain their economic growth if developing countries long remain in difficulties and their economies cannot move ahead.

It is an urgent task in the international economic sphere to improve, by effective measures, the external environment of developing countries in such fields as commodity, trade, debt, capital, currency and finance. This will contribute not only to resuming growth and development of developing countries, but also to the stability and growth of the world economy.

Over the past few years, regional economic cooperation has increased markedly, which is an important trend in international economic relations. We believe that regional cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit is of positive significance for it helps the development of different regions.

At the same time, I would like to emphasize that under the present world economic conditions neither a country nor a region can achieve development and prosperity behind closed doors. It has to open itself to the outside world. It is our hope that countries and regions across the world should open to and complement one another to the benefit of their common development and prosperity.

In our world, mankind is jointly faced with many problems that call for urgent solution, with the tasks of maintaining peace and securing development being most arduous. Environmental protection, rational use of resources and control of excessive population growth are all problems to be addressed in real earnest.

The Chinese Government is always ready for active cooperation with the international community and will work untiringly with other countries in tackling the issues of peace and development, bringing about equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among all countries and establishing a new international political order that is fair and reasonable.

## 第二篇

Social development is an integral part of the overall development of mankind. The healthy, stable, balanced and all-round development of the society is an important hallmark of human civilization and progress.

In the past five to ten years, many efforts have been made to implement the commitments of the World Summit for Social Development and the UN Millennium Development Goals, the "comprehensive and people-centered" approach to



development has been widely recognized and endorsed by the international community gradually, and countries are attaching increasing importance to social development.

At the same time, we must not fail to see that the work of social development on a global scale is faced with grim difficulties and challenges. The report of the Secretary-General indicates that the general situation in social development has not been fundamentally improved from ten years ago.

Despite some progress in eradicating extreme poverty, increasing women's participation in political affairs, popularizing basic education, and improving literacy rate among women and medical care, the development has been far from even and balanced; and there has been retrogression in employment, gender equality and access to legal and other social services. In the Sub-Sahara African region, the overall social development tends to worsen.

Many developing countries have not truly benefited from the "dividends" of globalization. The overwhelming majority of the developed countries have failed to achieve the Official Development Assistance, GNP ratio of 0.7%. Security factors are increasingly becoming the major obstacle to social development.

China is a big developing country with 1.3 billion people. What is the road to development compatible with China's national conditions has always been a strategic subject for study on the part of the Chinese Government. Over the recent years, we have gradually deepened and enriched our perception of development by taking stock of the history of human development and taking reference to international experience.

We feel it keenly that the modernization of the country cannot be achieved merely through a high growth rate of the economy, but rather through the balance between economic and social development, by way of a scientific approach to development that is people-centered, comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable.

"People-centered" means our development is designed for and aimed at improving people's health, material and cultural life.

"Comprehensive" means our development involves progress on the material, spiritual and political fronts at the same time.

"Coordinated" means our development is a balanced process between the urban and rural areas, among different regions, between economic and social development and between domestic development and opening-up.

"Sustainable" means we respect the laws of nature and the economy, pursue economic development in a way that is compatible with the population, nature and environment and promote harmony between man and nature by building a conservation society and a cyclic national economy that saves resources and pollutes little.

In parallel with its sustained, rapid and healthy economic growth, China has also made big headway in various social undertakings in recent years. China's population growth remains under effective control. The population in poverty has dropped substantially throughout the country. People are visibly better educated on the whole. Public health services have been improved, particularly the disease prevention and control system and public health emergency response system; as a result, the Chinese

people now enjoy better health. Cultural activities, sports and tourism are also flourishing, representing that China has entered a new phase in its people's material and cultural life.

Imbalance of development can hardly be avoided since China has a vast area and a big population. In that context, tremendous efforts are needed to coordinate economic and social development and narrow the gap in public services between the rural and urban areas. However, in the next 10 to 15 years, China's efforts towards social development will still benefit from dominant favorable conditions.

We are convinced that as long as we work hard to pursue the scientific approach to development that is people-centered, comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable, open the country wider to the outside world and actively participate in international cooperation, China's social development will be further boosted across the board, enabling China to make greater contribution to peace and progress of mankind.

#### 主题四 外交事务

##### 一、 句子口译

###### (一) 英译汉

1. 中国的未来应该由中国人民来决定。
2. 每一个国家都必须面对人类对尊严的要求。
3. 恐怖主义对我们两国都是一个威胁。
4. 华盛顿正在寻求欧洲与亚太地区的平衡。
5. 经济因素在国际关系中发挥着越来越重要的作用。
6. 假如不存在联合国，是否会有更多的争端发生？
7. 在过去的几十年中，世界和平的呼声前所未有地高涨。
8. 南北冲突给全世界带来了挑战。
9. 国际经济问题是比克林顿国际活动的主要焦点。
10. 在前南斯拉夫，内战随着国家的分裂而爆发。
11. 在反恐战争的过程中，我欢迎中国与我们合作。
12. 我鼓励中国继续成为在邻国之间的和平力量，包括朝鲜半岛和东南亚。
13. 尼克松总统向世界显示了两个迥然不同的政府能够本着共同利益、相互尊重来到一起。
14. 中国正在兴起，而美国欢迎一个强大、和平与繁荣的中国出现。
15. 我们的关系是成熟的、是相互尊重的，而且对我们两国和全世界也是重要的。
16. 联合国派遣维和部队保护波斯尼亚的穆斯林平民，并要求北约飞机提供空中掩护。
17. 美国鹰派敦促克林顿总统袭击朝鲜核设施，但是他还是选择了外交斡旋的方式。
18. 1994年，在卢旺达的两个部落之间爆发了一场激烈的内战，被屠杀的人多达五十万。
19. 尽管没有人支持美国为停止卢旺达的战争进行干预，美国部队为难民提供了人道主义援助。
20. 在美国历史的大部分时间里，至少在二战前，影响美国自我形象的最重要因素是孤立、道德和务实。

## (二) 汉译英

1. China's international environment is still one more of opportunity than of challenge.
2. The international situation changed dramatically last year.
3. Peace and development are still the main themes of our times.
4. The trend toward a multi-polar world remains unchanged.
5. China carries out an overall opening up policy towards the outside world.
6. China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace.
7. China opposes hegemonism and preserves world peace.
8. China pursues a policy of all-dimensional opening up to the outside.
9. China takes an active part in multilateral diplomatic activities.
10. China does not form alliances with any big power or group of big powers.
11. In the New Year, we will continue to strengthen international cooperation.
12. We are firmly convinced that the great aim of national reunification will be realized at an early date.
13. Amid the changes in international relations, China's diplomatic work has entered a new stage, and its international status and influence continue to rise.
14. China has further strengthened its friendly relations with other developing countries. The good-neighborly friendship and cooperation between China and its surrounding countries have enjoyed all-round development.
15. China has joined the international community in condemning and fighting against terrorism and is playing a constructive role in the international counter-terrorism struggle.
16. China has joined all the treaties related to international arms control and non-proliferation.
17. China believes that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community.
18. There is only one China in the world, and Taiwan is an integral part of the People's Republic of China.
19. The Chinese government will never tolerate any country scheming to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan".
20. As the largest developing country in the world and a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China is willing to make unremitting efforts for world peace and development.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 三十年前的这一周，一位美国的总统来到了中国，他的访华之旅目的是为了结束两国间长达数十年的隔阂和数百年的相互猜疑。
2. 我国政府希望中国能够强烈地反对导弹和其他致命技术的扩散，同时江主席跟我也同意美国和中国应该在抗击艾滋病方面更紧密地合作。
3. 国与国之间的外交关系有些类似于海潮，但是又有所不同，因为潮起潮落遵循自然规律，而国家之间的关系，是暖还是冷，取决于他们是否有共同的利

益。

4. 中东地区丰富的石油资源不仅对该地区的国家显得日趋重要，对西方的工业化国家更是如此。在过去的几十年中，石油被当作该地区的一种武器。
5. 中国的发展需要也得到了日本的援助。日本对中国的外商直接投资仅次于香港和台湾地区。但是需要记住的一点是外商直接投资是企业资金，而不是政府资金。
6. 随着美国人进一步了解中国，我也担心中国人不一定总是能够很清楚地看到我的国家的真实面貌，这里面有多种原因，其中有一些是我们自己造成的。
7. 南北冲突名称的由来基于一个简单的事实，即世界上富有的国家大多数在北半球，而较贫穷的国家多数位于南半球。总的来说，南部国家有两个共同点：第一，他们曾经是欧洲列强的殖民地；第二，他们贫穷。
8. 美国目前消耗世界四分之一的石油，西欧消耗五分之一的石油，而且消耗量不见减少。美国 24% 的石油来自海湾地区，西欧为 42%，日本为 67%，亚洲的其他国家为 76%。对石油输出的严重干扰将重创全球经济。
9. 目前，六个国家具有引爆核弹的能力，它们是美国，俄罗斯，英国，法国，中国和印度。有几个国家有这种能力却不承认，比如说，以色列、巴西、巴基斯坦和南非。朝鲜、伊朗和利比亚也能发展这方面的能力。
10. 尊重家人在中国具有悠久的历史，它是中国珍贵的传统，是你们文化的重要组成部分，我希望美国也同样以重视传统而闻名。当学生们相互了解时，他们会知道许多价值观的普遍性，这对世界和平非常重要。
11. 依我看来，军备控制措施，旨在减少武器数量而又不至于实现全面的裁军，是当今世界唯一的一种务实的解决方案。只有各国学会按照各不相同的价值观和理念共存，一个健全的防御政策辅之以军备控制协议，是各方所能期待的最佳情形。
12. 在过去的一百年中，停止国与国之间的战争以及创建世界和平的努力在逐步积聚势头。参与行动的人包括大量的个体公民也包括外交家和政治家，他们在全世界的会议、学术研究、外交努力以及示威游行中滔滔不绝地表达自己的观点。

## (二) 汉译英

1. We will adhere to the basic principles of "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems" and, under the eight-point proposal for the solution to the Taiwan issue put forward by President Jiang Zemin, we will continue to develop cross-straits relations in the direction of peaceful reunification.
2. The fundamental goals of China's foreign policy are to preserve China's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, create a favorable international environment for China's reform, opening up and modernization construction, maintain world peace, and promote common development.
3. With regard to all international affairs, China will bear in mind the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world, and determine its stand and policy in the light of the merits and demerits of the matter, without yielding to any outside pressure.
4. China is willing to establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of the following five principles: mutual respect for

sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

5. The Central Government will continue to render full support to the efforts of the governments and chief executives of Hong Kong and Macao in their efforts to govern the regions in accordance with the law, and it will further strengthen economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and educational exchanges and cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao.
6. In its struggle for national independence and the maintenance of the rights and interests of the state, China has won the extensive sympathy and support from other third world countries and people. It also considers it obligatory international duty to support the just struggles of the third world countries.
7. We have agreed to take positive steps to promote the growth of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation and trade between China and the United States and to expand the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of energy, environment, science, education, culture, health, law, and military, and also to enhance the people-to-people exchanges and friendship.
8. China attaches great importance to the development of friendly and cooperative relations with the Third World countries, actively seeking mutually complementary economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperative channels, strengthening consultation and cooperation with them on international issues, and jointly safeguarding the rights and interests of developing countries.
9. China shall never take part in any arms race, nor engage in military expansion. China shall adhere to opposing hegemonism, power politics and aggressive expansion in any form. We also oppose the infringement by any country on other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity or interfering in other countries' internal affairs on the excuse of ethnic, religious or human rights issues.
10. To safeguard world peace, China firmly opposes any country's occupation of another country's territory, interference in another country's internal affairs and aggression and expansion under any pretext. Our country has always stood for the political settlement of regional conflicts on a just and reasonable basis. Internal disputes in a country should be resolved by the people of that country.
11. The 1943 Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers affirmed that a new international organization should be created to regulate the postwar world, and after a number of other meetings were held, representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco, the U.S., during April and May 1945 at the United Nations Conference. The conference drew up the United Nations Charter and the Statutes of the International Court of Justice.
12. We are encouraged by the initiative taken by developing countries to launch a round of global negotiation on international economic cooperation for development. We feel that such a global round, which would take place within the United Nations system and with the full participation of all states, could make a significant contribution to the solution of major global economic problems.

### 三、 长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

非常感谢各位对我的热情接待，我很荣幸来到清华大学，它是中国乃至世界上最伟大的学府之一。我也知道清华大学对于胡副主席有着十分重要的意义，他不仅在这里获得了学位，而且是在这里与他优雅的夫人相识的。我想同时也感谢在座的各位学生给我提供这个机会，跟大家见面，谈一谈我自己的国家，并且回答大家的一些问题。

清华大学的治学标准和声望闻名于世，我也知道能考入这所大学是一个不小的成就，祝贺你们。我不知道大家是不是知道这一点，我和我太太有两个女儿，她们像你们一样正在上大学，一个女儿在德州大学，另一个女儿上耶鲁大学，她们是双胞胎。我们对我们的两个女儿倍感骄傲，我想你们的父母对你们的成就同样也是引以为荣的。

我这次访华恰逢是重要的周年纪念日，副主席刚才也谈到了，30 年前的这一周，一个美国总统来到了中国，他的访华之旅目的是为了结束两国间长达数十年的隔阂和数百年的相互猜疑。尼克松总统向世界显示了两个迥然不同的政府能够本着相互的利益、相互尊重来到一起。那天他们离开机场的时候，周恩来总理对尼克松总统说了这样一番话，“你与我的握手越过了世界上最为辽阔的海洋，这个海洋就是互不交往的 25 年。”

自从那以后 30 年来，美国和中国已经握过多次的友谊之手和商业之手。随着我们两国间接触的日益频繁，我们两国的国民也逐渐地加深了对彼此的了解，这是非常重要的。曾经一度美国人只知道中国是历史悠久的、伟大的国家以及她的文明。今天我们仍然看到中国奉行重视家庭、学业和荣誉的良好传统。同时，我们看到中国正日益成为世界上一个最富有活力和创造力的国家之一。这一点最佳的验证便是在座诸位所具备的知识和潜力。中国正走在一条兴起的道路上，而美国欢迎一个强大、和平与繁荣的中国出现。

在美国人更进一步了解中国的同时，我也担心中国人不一定总是能够很清楚地看到我的国家的真实面貌，这里面有多种原因，其中有一些是我们自己造成的。我们的电影，还有电视节目，往往并没有真实地反映出美国的价值观。我们成功的企业显示了美国商业的力量。但是我们的精神、我们的社团精神，还有我们相互对彼此的贡献往往并不象我们金钱方面的成功那样地显而易见。

我的国家毫无疑问确实有自己的一些问题和缺陷，像大多数国家一样，我们正走在一条漫长的道路上，实现平等和正义的理想。自由赋予我们自己国民许多权利，同样也要求他们承担重大的责任。美国是一个法治的国家，我们的法院是诚实的，独立的。我是总统，哪怕是我也无法告诉法院要如何来判案，政府的行政部门、立法部门，任何一个成员都不可以。根据我们的法律，每个人都是自由平等的，没有任何人可以凌驾于法律之上，也无人在法律之下。

美国的妈妈、爸爸们疼爱他们的孩子，为他们辛勤地劳动，作出牺牲，因为他们相信，下一代的生活总会更好。在我们的家庭中我们可以找到关爱，可以学习如何负起责任，如何陶冶人格。很多美国人都主动抽出时间为其他人提供服务，有很多人每周都抽出时间为社区服务，他们辅导儿童，探访病人，照顾老人，并且帮助做许许多多的事情。这就是我的国家的一大优点。人们主动地承担起责任，帮助他人。

如果你去美国旅行的话，如果你没去过，希望有一天你能去，你会见到来自不同种族背景，有着不同信仰的人。我们是一个多姿多彩的国家，在那里有 230 万华人，他们在那里繁衍生息。在我们大公司的办公室里有华人工作，在美国总统办公室里有华人工作，在奥林匹克比赛中代表美国参加滑冰比赛的也有华人。

我在 1975 年有幸访问过中国，在座有一些人当时可能还没有出生，这表明我有多么老了。从那以来，贵国发生了巨大的变化，中国取得了举世闻名的成就，在开放方面、在企业方面、在经济自由方面都是如此，人们从所有的进步中可以看到中国有着巨大的潜力，中国已经加入了世界贸易组织。一个现代化的中国将有一个完善的法制，规范其商业活动，也保护其公民的权利。诸位，你们这一代建设新中国，需要贵国传统中博大精深的智慧。

在中国如今经济成功的背后，有着充满活力和智慧的人才。清华大学不仅在培养专家，它也是在培育公民。公民在他们国家的事务中不是袖手旁观者，他们是建设未来的参与者。中国在包容各种宗教方面有着古老的传统。中国将使世界瞩目，也使世界更加丰富。再过 6 年，来自美国和世界其他国家的运动员将到贵国参加奥运会。我坚信，他们能见到中国将变成一个大国，一个走在世界前沿的国家，一个与世界和平相处的国家。

## 第二篇

秘书长先生，主席先生，各位尊敬的代表，女士们，先生们：

我代表布什总统，代表全体美国人民欢迎你们来到纽约市。

在"卡特里娜"飓风灾害发生后，我国同胞体验到联合国表达的关爱之情。我对安南秘书长动员联合国提供支援表示感谢。我对主动为我国提供救灾援助的 126 个国家的代表表示感谢。美国永远不会忘记你们在我们需要的时候慷慨伸出援手。

各位代表：在历史激烈变革的时刻，领导人应为缔造更美好的世界承担责任。我们必须全面考察新的国际形势，奠定坚实的道德原则基础，建立反映我们所处的独特历史时刻的机制。

正是因为有了这些机制，抱有坚定信念的仁人志士才能带领我们逐步实现激励每一个人的正义之理想——人们普遍对安全、繁荣、自由和尊严的渴望。

60 年前正处于这样一个转变的时期。当时全世界经历了有史以来扭转乾坤的最重大的事件。此后美国与来自 50 多个国家目光远大的设计师们一起创建了联合国。

我们确立以人权和基本自由的永恒原则为《联合国宪章》的基础。我们缔造了一个 60 年来为维护和平的世界秩序做出贡献的机构。

但今天，随着冷战的结束、全球化的兴起和新威胁的出现，我们面临的国际政治格局发生了变化。在这个新的世界，我们必须再一次迎接建设未来的挑战。

联大的各位代表：现在是应该对联合国进行改革的时候了。我们必须共同抓住这个机遇。

《联合国宪章》第一章第一条宣布了"联合国之宗旨"，共有四项。这些崇高的理想经受了时间的考验。但请想一想，与 1945 年宣布这些宗旨时相比，到今天——2005 年，问题的表现形式已经发生了多大的变化。

联合国的第一项宗旨是"维持国际和平及安全"。1945 年，对和平与安全最大的威胁发生在国与国之间，大致以各国边境为界。而今天，我们面临的最大的威胁发生在国家内部，穿越国界逐步渗透——如恐怖主义、武器扩散、流行性疾病和

贩运人口等跨越国界的威胁。

《联合国宪章》确立的第二项宗旨是“发展国际间以尊重人民平等权利及自决原则为根据之友好关系”。

1945年，对全世界大多数人来说，享有自由和尊严的生活只是一个愿望，还没有成为现实。而今天，前所未有的大量国家视民主与人权为神圣不可侵犯的原则——惟人人都获得这些基本自由之时，这项道义原则才能取得完全胜利。

联合国的第三项宗旨是“促成国际合作，解决国际问题”。1945年，富有侵略性的强国迫不及待地妄图以强大的武力扩展疆土，成为国际问题的主要根源，令人忧心如焚。

而今天，不愿意或没有能力公正治国的弱小国家或政纲废弛的国家无疑已成为全球危机的主要根源，不是导致内战和种族灭绝行为，就是出现极端贫困和人道灾难。

按照宪章的原文，《联合国宪章》确立的最后一项宗旨是“构成一协调各国行动之中心以达成共同目的”。

1945年，世界各国领导人聚集一堂，建立共同迎接那个时代各种挑战的制度性伙伴关系。而今天，在新世界的各种现实面前，我们必须改造联合国，共同迎接我们这个时代面临的挑战。

由于全世界受到不分国界的极端分子威胁，联合国各会员国必须共同努力加强安全。今天，我吁请世界各国批准《全面制止恐怖主义公约》。

任何主张、任何运动、任何积怨都不能为谋害各国无辜平民和非战斗人员的屠杀行径开脱。这是任何道德标准都不容许的。现在是联合国每一个会员国依法取缔国际恐怖主义行径的时候了。

我们还必须共同努力，在这个潜力无穷的世界上促进繁荣与发展。美国对于实现“千年发展目标”信守不渝。

正如布什总统在星期三发表演讲时所言，美国准备采取新的行动加快取得进展：我们愿与其他国家一起取消所有扭曲自由贸易的关税和补贴。

联合国会员国还必须共同努力，在全世界自由日益普及之际支持发展民主。为了推动这个共同目标的实现，布什总统于2004年倡导成立民主基金。在联合国的广泛支持下，我们已使之成为现实。

民主基金目前正在接受现金及实物捐助——捐助国不分大小，都愿意帮助其他国家奠定民主的基础。作为世界上人口最多的民主国家，印度发挥了主导作用，率先慷慨认捐1,000万美元。

当然，谈到民主的问题，美国也需要反躬自省。毕竟直到我这一代人，所有美国公民的选举权才得到保障。无庸讳言，实现民主是一条漫长、不平坦的道路，每个国家走的路也不尽相同。

但民主原则具有普遍性，对民主的向往也具有普遍性。联合国必须支持每一个愿意迎接挑战实行自治的国家。在阿富汗，在伊拉克，在黎巴嫩，在巴勒斯坦领土，在全世界各地，希望建立民主制度的人们都应该得到我们的帮助。

我们共同拥有的众多目标极其宏伟。联合国应当为实现这些目标发挥重要作用。但这个机构要成为推动21世纪改革的引擎，现在就必须改革自身。联合国必须发起持久的彻底改革。

我们欢迎世界各国领导人决心使联合国更有效、更有原则的承诺。正如布什总统在星期三所言：“联合国必须坚持廉正，必须以其为别人制订的高标准来要求自己。”



为了增强联合国推行民主的合法权威，我们必须要求联合国提高透明度，加强责任制。

为了使联合国更有效地促进繁荣，需要制定更严格的道德规章，加强内部监察，保证达到最高的专业化标准。

为了使联合国适应形势迎接当前的挑战，联合国所有项目的宗旨和表现必须经过彻底、统一和全面的审议。

联合国应得到我国公民的尊重，才能无愧于他们来之不易的纳税钱。在民主社会，领导人必须能够证明本国人民缴纳的金钱的确用得其所。

在这些根本性改革的问题上取得真正的进展可以证明联合国有能力解决更重大的改革问题——特别是安理会的改革。我们希望这个重要机构能够反映 2005 年的世界，而不是停留在 1945 年的日子。

美国欢迎扩大联合国安理会。长期以来，我们支持日本获得常任理事国席位。我们还认为，应增强发展中国家应在这个机构内的代表性。所有这些都有助于提高安理会的功能——安理会必须行之有效。

安理会必须能够应对恐怖主义和核扩散等构成的重大挑战，特别是在面临实际威胁的时候，在伊朗等国威胁全球核不扩散体制有效性的时候。如果一切外交方式都无法奏效，安理会必须介入。

美国希望联合国强大有效。我们对联合国的未来抱有很高的期望。今年，在联合国成立 60 周年之际，让我们继续坚持采取符合原则的行动。让我们继续发扬 1945 年鼓舞创建者和领导人前进的同样的开创精神。让我们改革这个伟大的机构，迎接新时代的挑战。

谢谢。

## （二） 汉译英

### 第一篇

Peace and development remain the themes of our era. To preserve peace and promote development bears on the well-being of all nations and represents the common aspirations of all peoples. It is an irresistible trend of history. The growing trends toward world multipolarization and economic globalization have brought with them opportunities and favorable conditions for world peace and development. A new world war is unlikely in the foreseeable future. It is realistic to bring about a fairly long period of peace in the world and a favorable climate in areas around China.

However, the old international political and economic order, which is unfair and irrational, has yet to be changed dramatically. Uncertainties affecting peace and development are on the rise. The elements of traditional and non-traditional threats to security are intertwined, and the scourge of terrorism is more acutely felt. Hegemonism and power politics have new manifestations. Local conflicts triggered by ethnic or religious contradictions and border or territorial disputes have cropped up from time to time. The North-South gap is widening. The world is far from being tranquil and mankind is faced with many grave challenges.

No matter how the international situation changes, we will, as always, pursue the independent foreign policy of peace. The purpose of China's foreign policy is to maintain world peace and promote common development. We are ready to work with all nations to advance the lofty cause of world peace and development.

We stand for going along with the historical tide and safeguarding the common interests of mankind. We are ready to work with the international community to boost world multipolarization, promote a harmonious coexistence of diverse forces and maintain stability in the international community. We will promote the development of economic globalization in a direction conducive to common prosperity, draw on its advantages and avoid its disadvantages so that all countries, particularly developing countries, can benefit from the process.

We stand for establishing a new international political and economic order that is fair and rational. Politically all countries should respect and consult one another and should not seek to impose their will on others. Economically they should complement one another and pursue common development and should not create a polarization of wealth. Culturally they should learn from one another and work for common prosperity and should not exclude cultures of other nations.

In the area of security, countries should trust one another and work together to maintain security, foster a new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, and settle their disputes through dialogue and cooperation and should not resort to the use or threat of force. We oppose all forms of hegemonism and power politics. China will never seek hegemony and never go in for expansion.

We stand for maintaining the diversity of the world and are in favor of promoting democracy in international relations and diversifying development models. Ours is a colorful world. Countries having different civilizations and social systems and taking different roads to development should respect one another and draw upon one another's strong points through competition and comparison and should develop side by side by seeking common ground while shelving differences. The affairs of each country should be left to the people of that country to decide. World affairs should be determined by all countries concerned through consultations on the basis of equality.

We stand for fighting against terrorism of all forms. It is imperative to strengthen international cooperation in this regard, address both the symptoms and root causes of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorist activities and work hard to eliminate terrorism at root. We will continue to improve and develop relations with the developed countries. Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the people of all countries concerned, we will broaden the converging points of common interests and properly settle differences on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, notwithstanding the differences in social system and ideology.

We will continue to cement our friendly ties with our neighbors and persist in building a good-neighborly relationship and partnership with them. We will step up regional cooperation and bring our exchanges and cooperation with our surrounding countries to a new height. We will continue to enhance our solidarity and cooperation with other third world countries, increase mutual understanding and trust and strengthen mutual help and support. We will enlarge areas of cooperation and make it more fruitful.

We will continue to take an active part in multilateral diplomatic activities and play our role in the United Nations and other international or regional organizations.

We will support other developing countries in their efforts to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. We will continue to develop exchanges and cooperation with political parties and organizations of all countries and regions on the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We will continue to carry out extensive people-to-people diplomacy, expand cultural exchanges with the outside world, enhance the friendship between peoples and propel the development of state-to-state relations.

The world is marching toward brightness and progress. The road is tortuous, but the future is bright. The forces for peace, justice and progress are invincible after all.

## 第二篇

At present, the international situation is continuing to undergo complex and profound changes. Peace and development remain the themes of our times. World multipolarization and economic globalization are making tortuous progress. Seeking peace and development and promoting cooperation and progress have become an irreversible historical trend.

However, the tendency toward unilateralism is reemerging, local conflicts continue, international terrorist activities are rampant, the North-South gap is widening, and traditional and non-traditional security issues are intertwined. All these problems pose serious challenges to the people of all nations.

During this past year, we followed an independent foreign policy of peace. We seized opportunities, responded to challenges, took the initiative, and made noticeable achievements in foreign affairs. We have won more understanding, trust, respect and support from the international community, and we enjoy higher status and greater influence in the international arena than ever before.

This year we will continue to hold high the banner of peace, development and cooperation, unswervingly pursue an independent foreign policy of peace, adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, enhance friendly exchanges and cooperation with other countries, and strive to further improve international and neighboring environments.

We will continue to promote world multipolarization, advocate democracy in international relations and diversity in development models, and encourage the progress of economic globalization in a direction that benefits the common prosperity of all nations. We will adhere to a new concept of security based on mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation, and we will oppose hegemonism, power politics, and terrorism in all its manifestations. We will continue to work for a new international political and economic order that is fair and equitable.

We will deepen our friendly cooperation with developing countries, explore new ways and forms of cooperation, and support the efforts of developing countries to become stronger through unity.

We will continue our policy of friendship and partnership with our neighboring countries, deepen good-neighborly and friendly cooperation with all our neighbors and safeguard regional peace and stability.

We will constantly strengthen our relations with developed countries, strive to

seek out and expand areas of common interest, gradually settle existing differences through dialogue and consultation on an equal footing, and facilitate the steady development of our relations with developed countries.

We will actively engage in multilateral diplomacy and play a constructive role in the United Nations and other international and regional organizations.

The Chinese government and people will, as always, support the cause of justice for the whole human race and work tirelessly with the people of all other nations to safeguard world peace and promote common development.

## 主题五 经济贸易

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 是通讯技术促成了新经济。
2. 电子商务带来了新的挑战。
3. 电子商务会继续降低成本, 对商业产生影响。
4. 建立在规则基础上的国际贸易体系要求统一的监督。
5. 电子商务超越时间和空间的限制。
6. 经济学是一门社会科学。
7. 随着产量的增长, 价格下降。
8. 竞争往往会淘汰效率低下的企业。
9. 人口的增长速度比可供食物的增长速度快。
10. 人口增长往往会危及食品供应。
11. 而今, 我们订购货物、接受服务, 只需轻敲键盘上的几个小小塑料键而已。
12. 贸易程序的简化将带来时间、金钱和人力资源上的很大节约。
13. 这是一个数字革命已经引起客户期待和公司竞争的结构性变化的全球经济。
14. 中国对美国的出口使美国消费者受益, 并有助于美国保持低通胀率。
15. 美国国债已达到 10.2 万亿美元, 约为美国国内生产总值的 91%。
16. 如果某些产品和服务不盈利, 人们就不会生产和提供它们。
17. 人们记住托马斯·马尔萨斯的主要原因是他的人口增长理论。
18. 大卫李嘉图的主要目的是促进国际贸易自由, 他提出了比较优势论。
19. 根据比较优势论, 各国应当只生产本国最适合生产的产品。
20. 在自由经济体系中, 消费者任意花自己的钱, 而企业为争夺消费者而竞争。

#### (二) 汉译英

1. Export still remains the top priority in the country's foreign trade and economic undertakings.
2. The utilization of foreign direct investment still maintains an upward momentum.
3. New progress has been achieved in China's foreign economic and technological assistance.
4. We shall reinforce macro-economic control and adjustment and improve the industrial structure of foreign investment.
5. China carries out economic cooperation of mutual benefit so as to learn from others' strong points to offset its own deficiencies.

6. What is the basis for trade between nations?
7. US exports to China are increasing rapidly.
8. China enjoys the fastest growth as an export market of the United States among its major trading partners.
9. China enjoys a trade surplus of 103.72 billion US Dollars over the United States.
10. Last year China's GDP reached 30.067 trillion Yuan, an increase of 9.0% over that of the previous year.
11. East China is well-known for its favorable conditions both geographically and ethnically. The policy of reform and opening-up has injected new vitality to the foreign economic relations and trade in this area.
12. Bilateral and multilateral economic and trade relations between China and other countries have been further developed.
13. The economic and trade relations between China and her neighboring countries and the vast developing countries have been further strengthened and developed.
14. Foreign funded enterprises shall deepen the reforms of internal management and practice modern ways of management.
15. New progress shall be made in the implementation of such strategies as market diversification and winning the market with quality.
16. According to the statistics up to October last year, the United States remains the largest export market and second largest trading partner of China.
17. Last year the European Union was the largest trading partner of China with the total trade volume reaching 425.58 billion U.S. dollars, a year-on-year increase of 19.8%.
18. Bilateral investment and cooperation between China and the United States has been going on well and the United States remains one of the largest sources of foreign investment to China.
19. While the trade volume between China and the United States is growing, trade frictions between the two sides are also on the rise.
20. Last year China's total import and export volume reached 2.97276 trillion U.S. Dollars, an increase of 34.7% year on year.

## 二、 段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 全球化既提供了新的商机，也带来了新的挑战：那就是如何保持适当的社会和商业准则，以保护个体、商界和国家的利益。
2. 在澳大利亚经济的各个领域都存在着机会，例如制造业、资源加工，在服务行业，如教育、旅游和卫生服务等也有很多机会。
3. 大卫李嘉图认为，社会由两个群体主宰，分别是工业家和土地所有者。他认为，前者对经济发展更为重要。
4. 大卫李嘉图相信，如果工人挣得越多，就会生育更多的孩子。这样一来，太多的工人相互竞争，工资就被压低了。
5. 到了 19 世纪末，最有影响力的经济学家是阿尔弗雷德·马歇尔，他将经济学定义为“研究人类一般生活事务的学问”。

6. 尽管澳大利亚是一个富足的国家，其生活水平高于大部分工业化国家，但是它的经济仍然深深地依赖于外国投资，它的出口能力仍然建立在矿产品和农作物上。
7. 马歇尔推崇亚当斯密的自由市场经济模式，他集中研究消费者和生产者的行为，并假设人们采取理性的行为获得各自的利益，消费者追求最大的满足，生产者追求最大的回报。
8. 马歇尔解释和分析了自由市场体系的作用，供给和需求的运作，以及均衡价格是如何由供应和需求之间相互作用而形成的。均衡价格是市场趋于自然形成的价格。
9. 尽管存在着一种保证充分就业和经济均衡的自然机制，但是凯恩斯认为在大规模失业的情况下也可能存在一种总需求与总供给相等的均衡。因此，他建议政府应当参与对经济的调控。
10. 电子商务在商业领域已经大大提高了组织效率，但是不同的企业发展和重组的步伐千差万别。解决这个问题的秘诀就在于任何独立的经济实体既能积极参与到贸易增长中来，又能分享到增长带来的经济利益。
11. 凯恩斯原理在大约四十年中都相当奏效，大多数西方政府遵循了他的政策建议，但是在最近几年中，经济和社会发生了凯恩斯未曾预料到的变化和发展。经济条件自 20 世纪 30 年代起就发生了巨大的变化，其他经济理论家变得更加重要。
12. 早期最知名的经济学家之一是亚当斯密。他生于 1723 年，死于 1790 年，被认为是经济学的创始人。亚当斯密在《国富论》一书中，描述了自由经济。根据亚当斯密的理论，对个体有益的事也对社会有益。

## (二) 汉译英

1. China has always persisted in an open policy and taken a positive stand with regard to introducing foreign investment, with a view to expanding economic cooperation and technical exchange with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.
2. Some new problems have come up in China's economic activities over the last two years, mainly tight grain supply, overheated investment in fixed assets, and shortages of coal, electricity, petroleum and transportation.
3. Last year, China's economy maintained steady and rapid growth, overall national strength increased, significant progress was made in our reform and breakthroughs were achieved in opening up.
4. China is now faced with important strategic opportunities and the economy should grow rapidly, but not be allowed to overheat. Both drastic upturns and downturns in economic growth are bad for economic development and social stability.
5. China actively participated in the activities organized under the auspices of APEC, attended the APEC Meeting of Ministers in Charge of Trade and the informal summit meeting of APEC leaders. All these meetings have yielded positive results.
6. According to Customs' statistics, bilateral trade volume between China and the United States last year reached 333.74 billion U.S. Dollars, up 10.5% over the

same period of the previous year. China's exports to the U.S. stood at 252.3 billion U.S. Dollars, up 8.4%, imports from the US 81.44 billion U.S. Dollars, up 17.4%.

7. China's total non-financial foreign direct investment (FDI) in the U.S., approved by or filed with MOFCOM, reached US \$ 195 million last year. U.S. investors invested in 1,772 projects in China, with an actual utilization of US \$ 2.94 billion.
8. China's entry into the WTO has created a new economic order. Chinese enterprises have to bring practices into conformity with international standards. Now, it's necessary to have macro regulations and a change of policy at the government level to help Chinese multinationals go global.
9. Our country sticks to the policy of positively and effectively making use of foreign investment and has adopted a series of steps and measures to open wider to the outside world. The country now enjoys political and social stability as well as economic development. Foreign-related economic legislations have been further perfected while the investment environment has been continuously improved and the confidence of foreign businesses in making investment in China has been enhanced.
10. Within the bonded area of Pudong New Area, overseas businessmen and traders are permitted to engage in entrepôt trade and to act as agents for the Area's enterprises with overseas investment in importing raw materials and spare parts needed for production and exporting their products. Multiple entry and exit visas will be issued to the principal managerial personnel working in the bonded area, thus making it more convenient for them to travel back and forth.
11. In recent years, the income of urban and rural residents in China is increasing rapidly, especially that of more than 800 million farmers who have seen their cash income rising in a momentum that hasn't happened for many years. As a result, a huge consumption demand is taking shape. As motorcars become affordable to average households, demand for housing is surging, people are spending more on housing and travelling than food and clothing.
12. There is a solid material and institutional guarantee behind China's economic development. Since reform and opening up, China has built up a fairly strong material and technological basis, which has put China in a better position to avoid economic risks. Over the past few years, we have gradually solved the problem of overheated development in some areas, respond appropriately to trade frictions, and take a firm grip on the steering power of economic development. There is no doubt that we couldn't possibly have achieved all these without that solid guarantee.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

本次讲座的总体目的是向各位全面介绍一下瑞典经济从欧洲一个最贫穷的国家发展成为欧洲最富裕国家之一背后的因素。但我们将从一个特殊的视角来看待这种发展，试图回答这个问题：国家及其政策对于我国经济发展有何影响？

为能说明这一切是如何发生的，我们必须回顾过去很长一段历史，从十九世纪中叶开始。当时，也就是十九世纪五十年代，至少按欧洲标准，瑞典是个穷国，80%的人口从事农业，大部分生活俭朴，一些人营养不良。频繁欠收，使情况更糟。十九世纪下半期，成千上万的小农场主和农业劳动者及其家人迁居美国。

城里的情况也不怎么好，制造业稀少，且大部分仅局限于铁矿开采和铁厂。城市人口以贸易和手工业为生，所有的商业活动受行会控制，行会建立了地方性垄断，城市内及城市间的贸易受税收和关税制约，大多数针对农产品收税，这当然不能改善农业生产的条件。

### 1850—1900

大约从 1850 年起，可以得到的统计数据使我们能对瑞典国内生产总值规模作估算。大家从图表上可看出，十九世纪下半叶年平均人均增长幅度为 1.2%，这意味着在 50 年中，居住在瑞典的每个人的经济来源增加了一倍。也许从中世纪以来这种情况还从未发生过。

那么，是什么促使瑞典经济增长呢？主要因素有：

1) 瑞典可以利用其他正在走向工业化的欧洲国家不断扩大的市场，尤其是英国，向他们出售瑞典的自然资源，如：木材、铁矿和农产品。

2) 瑞典有了自由政府，打破了工业和贸易中的陈规。行会的权利被剥夺，国内税收被取消或消减。

3) 国家开始建设发展现代化工业所需的基础设施。引入新的法律，给予金融资产与土地和不动产有相同的权利。一部公司法通则大纲生效，使得私人金融家有可能投资商业而只需承担有限的个人风险。银行业法律也开始出台，其目标同样是为工商业项目和兴办实业提供融资工具。十九世纪七十年代，国家开始建设全国铁路系统。1864 年，国会决定设立全国初级教育体制，每个孩子从七岁开始必须参加 6 年义务教育。

### 1900—1930

可以毫不夸张地说，正是在这个时期，瑞典的现代工业诞生了，这些大企业把我国经济带入下面 50 年，并一直进入二十世纪八十年代。我猜测各位都知道下列品牌：爱立信，沃尔沃，Scania, SKF, Alfa-Laval, AGA, Atlas-Copco, Bofors, 等等。大多数情况下，这些品名背后都有一个发明家和企业家。幸运的是他们能把现有技术和新的应用结合起来或者发明新的技术。

更幸运的是新企业可以筹措资金。斯德哥尔摩证券交易所的诞生可使人们筹资。一些著名的实例表明私人金融家是发明家的主要支持者，如：de Laval 牛奶脱脂器轰动全球，它由富裕的瓦伦堡家族提供资金，瓦伦堡家族现今仍是实力显赫的金融巨头。但也许最重要的是在这个时期，除第一次世界大战外，边境开放，国际贸易和货币自由流动可以进行。对于国内市场小的新的制造商来说，进入国际市场是成功与发展的绝对必要条件。

各位也可以说就是在这个时期，十九世纪的经济改革和基础设施建设开始有所收获。这更为重要，因为当时政府在推动经济增长和金融稳定方面的政策并不十分奏效。特别是二十世纪二十年代，萧条和繁荣、通货紧缩与通货膨胀交替出现，这是一个自由竞争时期，也就是在意识信仰和国会混乱相结合的基础上产生的广泛不干预政策。

虽然人均经济增长没有多大起色——当然，主要是因为战争——，工业建设持续进行。除我刚才提到的企业外，在老的制造业领域，瑞典的工业也进入了国际市场，如森林工业的纸浆和纸，铁矿业的优质钢。易变的宏观经济环境有一个



好的副作用，我国工业有一次结构调整，只有强大、成功的企业才得以生存。从这个意义上讲，政府不干预推动了未来经济增长。

从政治角度来说，二十世纪头几十年最重要的事件是民主的到来。国王领导下资产阶级集团与贵族的联合统治的秩序于 1917 年被推翻，由全民选举和议会民主取而代之。另外，瑞典劳动阶层开始组织工会，组成社会民主党（SDP），1917 年后，社会民主党成员在议会中增加很快，在二十世纪二十年代的几届政府中也有社会民主党成员。但由于议会中的主流情况，他们的政治影响和活动余地仍受限制。

## 第二篇

各位贵宾、 各国政府领导人、 女士们、先生们：

能够出席此次论坛，我感到很高兴。我是以一个无条件地致力和参与亚洲地区的事务、它的希望、期待以及未来的国家领导人身份出席此次论坛的。

为了说明这一点，也许我应该先向大家介绍一下，在出席此次论坛之前，我刚刚结束了两次十分重要的双边访问——中国和日本。在北京，我见证了签署关于就澳中双边自由贸易协议开展谈判的协议。在东京，我们就开展澳日自由贸易协议可行性研究达成谅解。

在我此访之前，澳大利亚与亚洲大家庭其他成员的交往和互动也十分频繁。不久前，我们迎来了马来西亚总理二十年对澳大利亚的首次访问，就是刚刚发表精彩演讲的这位马来西亚总理。

而再往前几天，印尼总统刚刚结束对澳大利亚的访问。我提到这些，是为了强调澳大利亚与本地区各国之间存在着天然的联系和交往。

女士们、先生们，亚洲经济几十年来，尤其是过去十年来的突飞猛进是本次论坛存在的基础。

澳大利亚就是亚洲经济实力和经济增长的一大受益者。日本自 1969 年以来就一直是澳大利亚的最好的客户。早在 1957 年，澳日两国政府签署了一项具有标志性意义的商务协议，为澳日关系打下了基础，而这距离第二次世界大战结束才不过十二年。它显示了两国领导人的远见卓识。

过去十年，澳中双边贸易翻了两番。而韩国浦项制铁则一直是澳大利亚商品和服务的全球最好的客户。我提到这些，是为了强调：澳大利亚从亚洲经济增长中获益匪浅。

但这是一个互补的过程。大家都知道，对澳大利亚资源的需求一直在增加。今天下午的专题会将专门讨论这一问题。

但这也是一个双向的过程。1991 年，澳大利亚纺织品、服装和鞋类市场上，进口占到 30%。到 2001 年，这一比例已增至 53%。我想指出的是，来自中国的服装占澳大利亚服装进口总量的 73%。所以，这不是一种单向的过程，贸易往来存在着很大的互补性。

我们普遍有一种乐观的情绪，这一情绪无疑会影响到整个年会，即：亚洲地区经济增长的势头将保持下去。我们有理由这样乐观。但我认为，在乐观的同时，也应该警示自己：以往的经历表明，经济增长不能视为理所当然。它需要细心呵护、努力奋斗，才能确保实现。

1997、98 年亚洲经济的滑坡，其后果是突如其来、残酷无情的，给东盟许多国家带来的诸多后果是不公平的。但它对我们所有人都是—种警示：类似的外来的冲击是如何产生、又是如何破坏一种看起来势不可挡的增长势头的。

我认为,本地区各国必须不遗余力、始终不渝地致力于开放贸易和投资政策。IMF 等的事例足以说明,过去三四十年来,最成功的国家是那些奉行开放贸易和投资政策的国家。能从不发达国家迅速转变为经济飞速发展国家的,也都奉行了开放贸易和投资政策。

自上世纪七十年代末中国领导人做出更加开放的决定以来,中国自身的发展惊人,GDP 在过去二十五年中增长了五倍。印度也是如此。澳大利亚一直积极参与的自由贸易协议的浪潮,表明继续奉行开放贸易和投资政策是人心所向。澳大利亚已与新加坡和泰国签署了自由贸易协议。与中国和马来西亚的谈判也已启动。

当然,所有这些举措与我们的世贸组织义务是一致的。双边的自由贸易协议只要与世界自由贸易的原则是一致的,就不会与世贸组织的目标相悖。谈到世贸组织,请允许我强调一下今年晚些时候在香港举行的会议的重要性。

多哈回合的成败在此一举。考虑到那些收入的 70%来源于农业出口的世界最不发达国家的利益,要为多哈回合画上一个圆满的句号,必须大幅度降低农业关税,尤其是世界上那些税率较高的地区。

我认为,亚洲地区各成员国需要不断地进行内部改革。这一点对高度发达的国家如澳大利亚和不太发达的国家同样适用。过去二十年来澳大利亚历届政府进行的改革,使我国在 1997 年亚洲经济滑坡来临之时已处于十分有利的态势,几乎毫发无损地渡过了那一困难时期。

我们必须提醒自己:尽管我们的注意力会很自然地集中于本地区内部各国间的往来,但亚洲绝不应成为一个向内看的地区。我们生活在一个全球化的经济环境下,无论我们生活在亚洲、欧洲还是北美,我们的未来永远都会是这样。

美国将无限期地保持世界经济第一的地位。本地区和世界其它地区的联系是广泛的。请允许我再一次以我自己的国家为例加以说明——日本,我刚才说过,是我们最好的客户,欧盟,作为一个整体,是我们最大的贸易伙伴,美国是我们最大的投资来源地。我们与美国最近签署了一个自由贸易协议,已于年初正式实施。

女士们、先生们,这是我第一次得以出席论坛年会。我认为,本论坛是一个十分出色的创意。经过数年的发展,论坛当之无愧地享有了今天的威望和声誉。对我来说,这是一次机会,可以在一个影响广泛、声名显赫的论坛上重申,我国将永远致力于本地区的繁荣。

在这一地区,我们永远站在一起。我们永远都需要相互合作、彼此尊重、互帮互助、相互投资、互通有无。澳大利亚可贡献于本地区者甚多,本地区可提供给我国者甚多。人力资源无疑是其中重要的一部分。来自本地区不同国家的人民为创造澳大利亚今日生活做出了重大贡献,这是事实,也是今日澳大利亚的一大特点。

朋友们,非常高兴有幸参加此次论坛。我谨向论坛表示良好的祝愿,并向那些在四、五年前提出博鳌论坛这一创意的人们表示祝贺。他们是真正关心这一地区未来的人。谢谢!

## (二) 汉译英 第一篇

After the past two decades' reform and opening-up, China's foreign trade administration, along with the progress on the reform of foreign trade system, has

been improved and standardized, coming more and more in line with China's national conditions and international trade practices. The Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China enacted in 1994 laid down the legal framework governing China's foreign trade and the administration of import and export commodities: First, it affirms, in the form of law, that China pursues a free trade system; Secondly, it authorizes the government to exercise proper control over import and export activities, which include quota and licensing administration on certain imports and exports. In recent years, following the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we have carried out an in-depth reform in trade administration system. The reform turns out to be quite a success. Major measures taken include the following:

1. Adjusting the Catalogue of Import and Export Commodities Subject to Quota and Licensing Administration and the Catalogue of Specified Import Commodities

At present, 139 export commodities are subject to quota and licensing administration. In a breakdown, 31 are subject to state planned quota administration; 42 under voluntary quota administration; 27 for public quota bidding with compensation; 2 for public bidding without compensation; 18 under general licensing administration. Besides, 19 textile products are also under passive quota administration. A marked reduction was made in terms of the number and variety of such commodities, which facilitated the transformation of government functions and the expansion of business autonomy of various kinds of foreign trade enterprises.

On the import front, to be compatible with socialist market economic system and in light of the internal and external situation, we have removed, on four occasions, 700 import tariff lines from the list of commodities under import quota and licensing administration. At this stage, quota administration applies only to 15 electromechanical products (including automobile and key parts, color TV and tube, refrigerator, air-conditioner and compressor) and 13 general products. Another 8 commodities are under non-quota licensing administration and 14 are regulated through specific registration procedures. Most of the electromechanical products under specified import catalogue are still subject to international bidding.

Meanwhile, local commissioner's offices and economic and trade authorities enjoy an expanded authority to issue licenses, which has provided facilitation for enterprises, streamlined procedures and offered greater incentives for foreign trade entities to expand exports.

2. Standardizing Export Administration and Experimenting with Quota Bidding

At present, Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) decides, in consultation with relevant departments and in light of the internal and external market situation, the total amount of quotas for export commodities. Once the amount is decided, quotas will be allocated to provinces, autonomous regions and national corporations. Quotas other than those reserved for public bidding with compensation are allocated according to certain rules. In recent years, much effort has been devoted to drawing up rules and regulations guiding quota administration, making it more scientific, effective and relevant to China's foreign trade reality on the one hand, and to ensure a higher level of impartiality and basically avoid arbitrariness in quota allocation on the other hand.

We have also formulated a series of strict rules and regulations to administer and supervise licensing activities. Over the past few years, as we strengthened our cooperation with Chinese Customs, we succeeded in investigating and dealing with illegal export activities of some enterprises which were found guilty of forging licenses or labeling commodities with false names to evade licensing administration. Some license issuing authorities were also investigated and dealt with for their conducts in violation of issuing regulations.

The system of quota bidding with compensation is one of the major decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council concerning reform of China's foreign trade regime. It is a result of massive investigation, research study and appraisal. The experience proves the decision is right and proper. Its implementation is successful. It helps to avoid subjectivity, arbitrariness and life-long entitlement to quota allocation. It brings about improved economic efficiency to both the state and businesses. It has effectively curbed the practice of forcing up prices for supply and undercutting each other for market, facilitated the transformation of government functions and guarded against corruption. For all the benefits mentioned above, we need to continue with the good practice of public bidding.

### 3. Reforming the Import & Export Operating Mechanism

As to the export operating mechanism, we abandoned the practice with a few companies monopolizing export business. Now, only 16 quota products which are of vital importance to China are reserved for unified export management. Quotas for other products are allocated by MOFCOM and local relevant authorities to export businesses in such a way to reflect their export performance and capability. Products other than the categories outlined above are liberalized for any enterprise with foreign trade operation rights.

### 4. Intensifying Efforts to Regulate Trade Marks and Country of Origin of Exports More Effectively

Some people once described China's state of trade mark for export commodities as "three fews and three manys", namely, few trade marks, few trade marks with international reputation, even fewer trade marks which can be regarded as world famous; many enterprises having no trade marks for their export commodities, many trade marks being named by foreign investors and many export commodities of foreign-invested enterprises using trade marks of foreign partners. The situation reflects the weak awareness of trade marks and law on the part of our businesses, which is a very negative factor affecting our endeavors to upgrade products, expand international markets and participate in world competition.

It is against such a backdrop that MOFCOM intensified its efforts in the promotion of trade marks in foreign trade by launching a publicity, guidance and supervision campaign. As a result of the massive efforts, those problems of long standing, such as infringement of trade marks among foreign trade enterprises and disputes over the use of trade marks, have been basically resolved; The use and administration of trade marks by foreign trade enterprises have been put on a legal track; Enterprises now have a stronger sense of trade mark and there is a remarkable reduction in trade mark infringement cases. In cooperation with chambers of

commerce, we have intensified trade mark administration on commodities fairs, including Guangzhou Export Commodities Fair. To make the trade mark strategy work and to promote China's foreign trade expansion by virtue of quality products and well-known brands, we have to encourage and help enterprises to be more self-conscious about their trade marks and to translate the consciousness into action.

#### 5. Giving the Role of Chambers of Commerce Its Full Play

Currently, China has six chambers of commerce representing different sectors. Their mission is to maintain China's foreign trade order and to coordinate and supervise import and export activities. During the transition from planned economy to socialist market economy and as more Chinese enterprises participate in world competition, chambers of commerce, as intermediary organization linking the government and businesses, have worked very hard and effectively to coordinate prices of import and export commodities, to organize enterprises to respond to dumping actions, to work with details on quota bidding and its implementation, to organize Guangzhou Export Commodities Fair and to provide information and consultancy service for business society. China's foreign trade authorities will continue supporting chambers of commerce in their efforts to be both the coordinators and service providers.

The initial establishment of socialist market economic system and a sustained, rapid and healthy development of China's national economy offer a favorable external environment under which China may further develop its foreign trade and bring its foreign trade administration system more in line with the international system. We will continue to further reform foreign trade administration and enhance the macro-control capabilities of government agencies for the benefit of a steady and orderly development of China's foreign trade.

## 第二篇

Twenty seven years ago, the word Opening was very novel to the Chinese people. When Deng Xiaoping first put forward the initiative of opening-up to the outside world, the Chinese people found themselves in front of an unprecedented challenge in their mindset. Many of them were hesitating at the risks of this opening up. However, despite all the obstacles, China has been sticking to its basic national policy of opening up to the outside world through all the last 20 odd years.

In retrospect, the Chinese people find to their pleasant surprise that China has made a historic leap. In 27 years' time, China's GDP increased by 1100% with an average rate of 9.4%. During the early years of the reform and opening up, people called the very rich people the ten thousanders, whereas the deposit per capita today is already over ten thousand Yuan. Thus we can see, the opening-up policy really brings benefit to the Chinese people, and the Chinese people love this policy from the bottom of their hearts.

One of the working principles of the Chinese people is to make everyone happy. The process of China's opening up is one where China has been sharing profits and benefits with foreign investors. From 1990 to 2004, foreign investors had remitted US\$250 billion of their profits out of China. Among over 280,000 foreign invested

enterprises in operation, two-thirds of them were profitable.

According to the 2004 survey of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, three-fourth of the surveyed US invested companies in China were making profits, and 42% of American-invested enterprises saw the profit ratio in China above their global average. Profit that Volkswagen of Germany generated from its joint venture in China equaled one quarter of the company's global profit.

Through two-way trade and investment, China is playing an increasingly important role in driving the world economy. For instance, last year China took up 10% of the growth of the world economy with its GDP accounting for about 4% of the world's total; it contributed 12% to the increase of the global trade with its external trade value taking up a 6% share in the world's total.

According to the Economist, it was the strong economic growth of China that saved the world economy out of recession after the American stock bubbles burst in 2000 and 2001. The UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) also regarded China, together with the US, as the two powerhouses of the world economy.

Today, when we are striving for economic growth and an all-win world, China's opening-up drive also ushers in a new phase. Why should we call it a new phase? Because today China looks fundamentally different from 20 years ago or even 10 years ago. The word new phase is not merely a descriptive term. Rather, it embodies concrete meanings.

First, China's opening-up has been lifted to a new level. Following the WTO accession, China has restructured its economy according to WTO rules and commitments within the 3-year transitional period. The overall tariff rate was brought down to less than 10%, all the non-tariff barriers have been eliminated, and the liberalization of all industries, especially the service industry, has been significantly enhanced.

At present, 100 segments in the service sector have been opened, taking up 62.5% of all segments in the industry and only 5 percentage points lower than that of the developed countries.

Second, the Chinese market has become larger in scale and shows a continuous, upward trend. No one doubts the fact that China is becoming the fastest-growing huge market in the world, and has become the largest consumer of televisions, refrigerators, and mobile phones. Housing, private cars and domestic and outbound tourism have become the new highlights of consumption.

Last year, the domestic market consumed means of production and livelihood with a total value of more than two trillion US dollars. The per capita GDP of East China where the population is nearly 500 million reached 2000 US dollars.

The latest poll released by Gallop indicates that currently households with high and medium income are defined as annual income of USD 6100, covering a population of 140 million. In addition, it is predicted that the population with medium income will increase annually by 20 million to 30 million. Chinese household savings have exceeded 1.5 trillion US dollars.

Third, China not only has skilled blue-collars, but will also have more

white-collars. China used to compete on the advantage of an inexpensive labor force. Today, while this advantage is maintained, high-quality talents are growing as well. With more than 3 million university students about to graduate this year, the intellect of China's human resources and the popularization of foreign languages among them will also be improved.

Fourth, foreign invested enterprises are no longer isolated islands in China. Gone are the days when foreign invested enterprises fought with their isolated forces on this marketplace. They have forged industrial chains covering the upstream and downstream stages, shaping crisscross and interlocking industrial networks by cooperating with circulation enterprises and financial companies. Mutual penetration has made foreign invested enterprises and Chinese ones interdependent on and interwoven with each other and has made them search for cooperation and win-win in competition.

Fifth, China has already enjoyed a huge and continually growing import demand. China's annual import volume increased from USD 10.9 billion in 1978 to USD 561.4 billion in 2004. In the last five years, China realized an average import growth rate of over 28%. Such considerably and rapidly growing import will provide the world economy with a broad market.

According to conservative estimates, by 2010 China's import and export volume with North America and the EU will surpass USD 400 billion respectively, with Japan and Republic of Korea, top USD 550 billion and with ten ASEAN countries, exceed USD 200 billion.

Not long ago, the Chinese leadership put forward the objective of building a harmonious society. As the ancient Chinese saying goes, peace breeds wealth. We should cherish friendship with an even temper in doing business. China, as a land of amenity, is willing to make friends with the rest of the world and to create a better environment and generate more wealth for investors from all countries in our comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

## 主题六 金融服务

### 一、句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 伦敦拥有 500 多家银行，位列世界第一。
2. 522 家外国公司在伦敦证券交易所上市。
3. 英国金融服务管理局是一家独立的非官方机构。
4. 该银行因在次贷危机中遭受巨大损失不得不申请紧急财政救助。
5. 中德安联人寿保险有限公司向中国客户提供全方位的寿险、意外险和健康险服务。
6. 保险的存在能通过减少风险来促进经济的增长和发展。
7. 众所周知，金融系统的良好运行对于实现宏观经济的可持续增长至关重要。
8. 货币的自由兑换是能否成为国际金融中心的决定性条件。
9. 经济中的房地产价格泡沫往往会引发金融风暴。

10. 我们需要实现贷款市场、债券市场和股市等金融市场的均衡发展。
11. 银行业为英国提供了约 445,000 人的就业机会, 占整个英国就业人数的 1.6%。
12. 我们的经营范围广泛, 包括寿险、养老金、医疗健康险以及投资和银行业务。
13. 在全球外汇交易市场中, 伦敦占有 32.3% 的市场份额, 比其最强劲的对手纽约几乎高出一倍。
14. 渣打银行是少数几家获准在上海和深圳同时提供人民币服务的外资银行之一。
15. 集团经营寿险和储蓄性保险、资产管理以及一般险业务, 其中重点为寿险。
16. 公司治理和政府监管是金融市场运行与发展的重要组成部分。
17. 应制定合理措施来防止金融危机的爆发, 并控制金融体系中的隐患。
18. 要想成为金融中心, 金融市场的技术基础设施必须是最顶级的。
19. 银行应实现风险管理系统的现代化, 对其拥有的资产确定风险比重。
20. 银行应对其投资组合中的风险非常敏感, 否则它们最终将因巨额不良贷款而不堪重负。

## (二) 汉译英

1. The sub-prime mortgage crisis is a financial crisis triggered by a dramatic rise in mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures in the United States.
2. The business scope of the bank covers corporate banking, personal banking and financial market business.
3. The Bank's asset quality has been improving steadily. The non-performing loan ratio dropped by 0.69 percentage points compared with that of the previous year.
4. China Construction Bank was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in September 2007, raising 57.119 billion RMB of net capital.
5. This has been the largest A-share IPO (Initial Public Offering) in terms of the scale of the capital raised so far.
6. China must enhance its ability to guard against and mitigate financial risks.
7. Since China's accession to the WTO, the financial sector has met increasingly keen market competition.
8. In 2005, major breakthroughs were made in reforms to turn stated-owned commercial banks into share-holding banks.
9. China will further improve the managed floating exchange rate regime based on market supply and demand.
10. Developing a well-regulated and transparent securities market can help increase the share of direct financing.
11. The Initial Public Offerings mark the beginning of the stock market in China and signify an important step of Chinese economic reform.
12. The regulating authority over securities industry vested with the People's Bank of China was spun off in 1992, with the foundation of the China Securities Regulatory Commission.
13. Since last year, we have strengthened the development of institutional infrastructure for the capital market, and successfully resolved some outstanding issues left over from history.
14. The G20, with its broad representation, offers an important and effective platform



for concerted international efforts to counter the international economic and financial crisis.

15. The international financial crisis is still spreading and deepening, and its impact on the global real economy is becoming more and more evident.
16. We need to deepen the reforms on commercial banks with a view to reducing bad loans and fostering their competitiveness.
17. The People's Bank of China announced that the exchange rate of RMB would no longer be pegged to the US dollar. Instead, it would be determined with reference to a basket of currencies.
18. China will adhere to a prudent monetary policy and improve the predictability of its policy-making.
19. It is a top priority at present for financial institutions to establish an information disclosure system meeting international standards but in line with China's national situation.
20. The central bank can make flexible use of various monetary policies and instruments (including interest rate and foreign exchange rate) to conduct macro economic adjustment and regulation.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 英国银行的平均资本回报率大约是 19%，仅列美国和西班牙的 21% 的回报率之后，但高于日本和欧陆其他国家。
2. 世界上仅有七家同时获得穆迪和标准普尔 3A 评级的寿险集团，我们就是其中之一，因此从财力上讲，我们十分强大。
3. 在 1997 年的金融危机之后，韩国开始实行金融改革。在金融改革的进程中，1998 年组建了金融监督委员会，作为银行业、保险业和证券业的统一监管部门。
4. 应该承认，一个金融服务中心不仅仅只是银行、证券交易所、基金经理、保险公司和服务提供商的聚集地。要想成为金融服务中心，就必须在一个较长的时期内完成几大任务。
5. 没有一个适合所有市场的单一的公司治理模式，但是良好的公司治理有几大核心原则。如果奉行这些核心原则，就可以为繁荣的商业气氛打下基础。这些有助于投资者建立持久信心的核心原则包括：透明、公平、负责和实施。
6. 上海分公司在上海地区为外商投资企业提供财产保险、意外险、责任保险以及货物运输保险等服务，为外籍人士提供个人财产险服务，并在中国地区经营再保险业务。
7. 分析人士称，由于对美国经济发展仍感忧虑，加之一连串的盈利预警，许多投资者保持观望态度。恒生指数上扬 82 点，收市报 12760 点，成交量为 65 亿港元。成交最活跃的五支股票为中国移动、汇丰控股、中国石油、恒生银行和中国电信。
8. 下列因素为通常所说的导致金融动荡的诱因：一是不可预见的外部冲击；二是未能实施适当的宏观经济政策；三是金融市场固有的信息不对称；四是金融机构和监督部门的结构性因素。
9. 德国、瑞士和法国投资者很少投资股票。当然随着越来越多的公司来到欧洲

市场筹资，这一状况正有所改观。在欧洲，一个新的投资群体逐渐发展起来，他们更追求股票价值的长期增长，而不是可预知的定息产品。

10. 在我们看来，中国非常有希望发展成为国际金融中心，和纽约、伦敦比肩而立。世界也已经注意到中国的这一潜力。当我们与客户讨论未来的投资计划时，中国几乎都是他们的首选。他们中有的已经直接进入中国，有的正有筹划，其中大多数从事制造业。然而从金融服务领域的客户和竞争者那里，例如其他银行、基金经理和保险公司，我们正越来越多地听到同样的讯息。
11. 由于金融市场的自管存在缺陷，政府监管对于维护金融稳定起着决定性的作用。政府监管必须扩大到整个金融领域，包括：银行和非银行金融机构、债务资本市场和证券市场。但是新兴市场中最重要的是银行业。简单地说，监督应保证有足够的竞争，金融和管理机构的健康，没有扰乱市场的行为，如寡头勾结、内幕交易和其他不正当行为。
12. 要成为金融中心，中国首先必须掌握丰富的国际金融市场的专业知识——汇集了智力资本型产业所需要的专门知识和技能。最优秀的投资银行家、基金经理和证券交易商只有在与专业的生意伙伴面对面地交往时才会有“在家”的感觉。这样的环境还应该包括从事法律咨询服务、会计、项目管理和信息技术等辅助性行业的专家。

## (二) 汉译英

1. The international financial crisis is taking place at a time when economic globalization is gaining momentum and countries are becoming more and more interdependent. No country can stay immune from the crisis, and the only right choice is for all of us to work together and deal with it.
2. With economic and financial globalization, and as required by China's WTO commitments, China needs to accelerate and deepen its reforms on the financial system in order to address the new challenges.
3. The financial crisis that occurred in the late 1990s in some Asian countries and regions has given us a better understanding of the importance of financial stability, particularly the importance of maintaining financial stability against the backdrop of deepening economic globalization.
4. We should encourage qualified businesses to issue stocks abroad, and to make positive efforts to explore various means such as acquisition, merger, venture capital investment, and investment fund so as to promote the utilization of foreign capital and the reform of ownership system of state-owned enterprises.
5. A firm will be labeled as ST firm if certain abnormality occurs in its financial status and other aspects, resulting in investors' difficulty in judging the company's prospects, which consequently harm investors' interests.
6. To build a mature capital market, first of all, we need to improve the performance of listed companies. Second, we need to develop an open, fair and transparent market system. Third, we need to enhance oversight and regulation of the capital market. Finally, we should see to it that stock market related information is disclosed on a timely basis.
7. In the reform process of China's financial system, year 2005 is an important milestone. Fundamental changes and innovation took place in five areas, namely,

state-owned commercial banks, non-tradable shares reform, exchange rate regime, market-based interest rate and the monetary market. Particularly the reform of the exchange rate formation mechanism taking effect on July 21<sup>st</sup> 2005 is destined to be written into the history of China's foreign exchange market.

8. Due to the transformation of China's economic system and structural adjustment, as well as inherent deficiencies in commercial banks' corporate governance and internal control mechanism, a considerable number of risks have been accumulated in China's banking sector. These risks are now being mitigated thanks to the rapid economic development of China, the support from the state, the efforts by the banking industry itself, and the strengthening of regulation.
9. Though developing rapidly, China's insurance sector is still lagging behind its foreign counterparts. The world community usually uses such indicators as insurance density and penetration to evaluate an insurance market. China's insurance density (premiums per capita) was 127 Yuan last year, while the world average was around US\$360. The penetration (percentage of premium in GDP) was no more than 1 percent, whereas the world level stood between 6 and 7 percent.
10. The global financial crisis triggered by the US sub-prime mortgage crisis is attributable to a variety of factors. The major ones are: inappropriate macroeconomic policies of some economies and their unsustainable model of development, characterized by prolonged low savings and high consumption; lack of self-discipline among financial institutions and rating agencies and the ensuing distortion of risk information and asset pricing; and the failure of financial supervision and regulation to keep up with financial innovations, which allowed the risks of financial derivatives to build and spread.
11. As a big responsible country, China has acted in an active and responsible way during this crisis. The government has taken measures to frequently cut interest rates and increase liquidity in the banking system. The central bank has cut deposit and lending rates of financial institutions five times in a row. Thus the financial burden of companies has been greatly reduced. The required reserve ratio has been lowered four times, and has released around RMB 800 billion of liquidity and substantially increased funds available to commercial banks.
12. International experiences have shown that financial instability and financial crisis can lead to severe and destructive consequences reflected in different aspects -- economic, political and social. Economic losses caused by financial instability can take many forms, such as closure of banks, bankruptcy of businesses, job loss of employees, increased fiscal expenditure from the government in order to dispose of banks' bad loans, depletion of foreign exchange reserves, and the lowering of GDP. At the social level, financial crisis will cause great social damage characterized by social instability and a widening income gap.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

伦敦及纽约是世界上投资银行最集中的地方。为什么会是这样呢？这些投资银行都做些什么？这正是我此次演讲希望阐明的主题。

就地理条件而言，伦敦并不是全球投资银行业务中心的必然选择。英国与欧洲大陆的地理中心有相当的距离。而我们所在的时区也与欧洲大陆相差一个小时，那么，为什么伦敦会成为这一激动人心、充满活力行业的中心呢？而这一行业又位于全部金融服务业发展的最前列。

先让我从一点点历史开始说起。伦敦多年来一直都是重要金融中心。1986年以前，投资银行业一直是股票经纪行与投资银行（当时被称之为“商人银行”）的领地。那个时候，证券交易的会员资格只向个人开放，公司是不能加入证券交易所的。因此，与证券打交道的经纪行是由个人群体组成的，资本额非常有限。经纪人只能代表其客户，按照商定的价格与中间人——“掮客”进行交易。

掮客则只能为经纪人提供服务，而不能代理公众投资者。证券交易所对经纪人收取的佣金比例制定了标准。同时，由于银行不能成为交易所的成员，因而限制了他们与各类投资机构保持长期联系，并向其分销与承销证券的能力。因此，投资银行只是提供财务顾问服务，及投入一定的资本承担承销风险。在这种环境下，市场缺乏透明度，竞争压力也较低。

受到英国竞争法的压力，1986年成为放松管制的一年——被誉为“创世纪大爆炸”。这一年，许多方面发生了根本性的变化，包括取消了固定佣金制度——这是指由证券交易所确定佣金比例的制度。经纪人开始既可以作为代理，也可以为自己进行交易。证券交易所的交易大厅关闭了，证券交易改为电子化。交易所的会员资格也向公司开放。这些措施都导致了投资银行业重大的结构性变化。它表明大型的、资本实力雄厚的机构，纷纷从英国本地及海外加入到投资银行业的行列。当然同时，竞争压力也日益加强。许多历史悠久的公司不得不出售给本国或外资银行。

为什么选择伦敦，而不是法兰克福、苏黎士或者巴黎？其中一个主要原因是由于英国拥有一支高度发展的投资者队伍。只有不足20%的证券是在个人投资者手中的。那些主要机构投资者——养老基金和保险公司——则占据了50%以上的英国股票市场。现在屏幕上显示的图表揭示了按不同性质分类的投资者在股本市场的占有率。你们将看到，养老基金及保险公司是占有主导地位的，而个人投资者只拥有15%的股票。

让我们看看欧洲大陆的情况，在那里传统的投资者，无论是机构还是个人，都持有大量的债券。德国、瑞士和法国投资者很少投资股票。当然，这一状况正随着越来越多的公司来到欧洲市场筹资而有所改观。一个新的投资者群体逐渐发展起来，他们更追求股票价值的长期增长而不是可预知的定息产品。人口发展趋势同时起了作用，随着老龄化——年长的人们寿命更长，但退休更早——他们对于养老保障的需求日益增长。欧洲大陆很快发展成为投资银行的兴趣焦点，伦敦则被认为是进入这一市场的最佳基地。

下一页，我试图介绍一个典型的投资银行是如何组织的，尽管这里没有一个统一的标准，各投资银行的组织结构可能会有很大的差别。投资银行业务主要包括三大领域——投资银行、证券交易及资产管理。一些银行还参与外汇及商品交易。请允许我对这些业务情况作逐一描述。

投资银行业务包括财务顾问业务，这一业务又可以细分为对兼并收购的咨询及对财务重组的咨询。而主要的收入来自于股票及债权证券的承销与分销。在股票证券方面，为兼并活动融资及支持未来业务发展的首次公开发行及其后的新增

发行是承销业务的主体。同样地，许多公司希望通过发行中长期债券以固定其债务的成本，投资银行就为其将这些债券分销给各类投资机构。投资银行在发行证券时必须做出的判断是市场对该特定证券的兴趣以及怎样的发行价格才能成功地找到买家并确保一个良好的二级市场交易。这是投资银行的主要技能之一。

伦敦投资银行还有一项独特的业务，被称为企业经纪。企业经纪起源于银行还不能作为交易所的成员直接为投资者服务的年代。企业经纪致力于提供企业与投资者之间的联系。我所在的公司就是这样一个企业经纪行，企业经纪业务也构成了我们业务的核心。企业经纪非常了解上市公司的发展战略及发展方向，并担当公司与投资者之间的桥梁作用。

同时，上市公司随时保持对投资者投资偏好的清醒认识，并及时了解投资者将对特定事件或公司建议之交易会作何反应，都是至关重要的。企业经纪将在向市场披露一项建议的交易过程中代表公司扮演相当重要的角色，并频繁地在英国上市公司有关股份的交易中提供建帐服务。

## 第二篇

国际货币基金组织似乎正在给第三世界发展中国家开发两种形式的信贷。尽管国际货币基金组织借出的资金比以往任何时期都多，但银行家们却为国际货币基金组织信贷标准行将降低深感忧虑。

如果忧虑成为事实，那么从国际货币基金组织能借到贷款将不再意味着一个国家的资信可靠。

商业银行对国际货币基金组织所开展的项目保持信心，是很关键的一点。

2004 和 2005 两年里，那些不能自产石油的发展中国家 1820 亿美元的贸易逆差的大部分将通过商业银行融资。国际货币基金组织预计在这两年里给这些国家提供 240 亿美元的贷款。

基金会总裁已经表明，国际货币基金组织只能向会员国提供所需资金的一小部分。他还说，这些国家想得到更多的融资，只能靠开展成功的经济改革计划。改革方向的确定则受条件的制约。

条件制约是指国际货币基金组织在给予借贷前要求借贷国必须改革其经济政策。银行一般能够劝使债务国修正其经济计划，使其更有可能偿清债务，但在这一方面，国际货币基金组织一向比个别银行更具有强大的影响力。

不过银行家们担心国际货币基金组织的条件制约作用在减弱。他们可以认可国际货币基金组织提高借贷额，但为基金组织贷款条款的放松以及向那些很少有甚至没有商业银行信誉的国家贷款的比率的增长深感忧虑。

令银行家最担忧的国际货币基金组织的新发展势头为：

1. 他们不满意国际货币基金组织允许成员国借款额高达所缴纳的入股份额的 6 倍。
2. 他们不满意贷款承诺期由一年延长到三年。
3. 国际货币基金组织对工业国的借贷份额从 49% 下降到 9%，而贫油的发展中国家的未偿贷款的份额从 51% 上升到 91%。
4. 国际货币基金组织的 53% 的未偿贷款的借方都是那些人均国民总产值不足 700 美元的国家。

下面有国际货币基金组织运用借贷条件制约的几个具体事例。在 6 月份乌干达得到 1.82 亿美元贷款之前，这个国家不得不调高汽油及其他基本物品的价格。在这之前乌干达政府为基本物品限定了很低的价格。

扎伊尔当月为能得到 10 亿美元的贷款不得不将其货币贬值 40%。牙买加不得不先进行重大经济改革，方能在同年 4 月拿到 6.19 亿美元的贷款。

但是，很多银行家认为，尽管国际货币基金组织实施条件制约，很多给最穷国家的贷款偿清的可能性极小。他们认为，国际货币基金组织不该将其大部分资金贷给那些无力履行借贷承诺的国家，他们希望看到条件制约更加严格。

## （二）汉译英

### 第一篇

Turning to securities trading, many investment banks have a trading culture at their heart. Their position in the market and relationship with the major institutions depend on their skill in trading securities and in placing major blocks of shares on behalf of major shareholders.

Investment research is a key element in a bank's market position and most London-based banks have built up large teams who cover all the principal financial and commercial sectors of the market on a pan-European basis – this means that, for example, the banking sector team will provide research coverage on the UK banks and also the major banks in mainland Europe as well.

Research coverage is important publication of written reports on sectors and companies with analysts' forecast of future earnings trend and investment recommendations – to buy, sell or hold the relevant securities.

Many investment banks will also run principal books and risk arbitrage – this involves taking advantage of price differentials which arise in certain situations particularly takeovers and mergers.

London based investment banks have also developed their asset management businesses in recent years. Asset management is a more predictable source of income than securities trading and investment banking. The client base is typically pension funds, collective investment funds and high net worth individuals. In addition, some investment banks run hedge funds which will run long or short positions in stocks, bonds, currencies or commodities.

Investment banks have also been active in managing funds for investment in new ventures – management buy-outs and in financing new start-up companies, particularly, of course, dotcom start-ups in recent years.

Generally, this activity involves commitment of the bank's own resources as well as those of clients wishing to make investments in this area which inevitably involves a high degree of investment risk than investment in quoted companies.

One of the objectives of this activity – generally known as private equity – is that companies in which investments are made are frequently users of other services an investment bank can provide – a start-up company, if it prospers, may go public or be sold and by being there at the start the bank will have the best prospects of obtaining ongoing business.

Investment banks rely heavily on their central service departments for controlling risk and in compliance, ensuring that all the various rules and codes of practice, which differ throughout Europe, are complied with.

The personnel function is absolutely fundamental to a bank's success. Investment

banks rely on intellectual capital rather than a strong capital base. They need trained and qualified people and therefore the recruitment process and the management of people is a critical function. Finally, technology – without proper technology which functions reliably – an investment bank simply cannot trade at all.

## 第二篇

MasterCard International, a payment company with one of the world's most recognized brands, is dedicated to helping its 23,000 member financial institutions around the world offer consumers a variety of payment options.

MasterCard focuses on shaping the future of money by expanding acceptance of its global brands and maintains reliable, secure, networks facilitating global value exchange. MasterCard has 380 million credit and debit cards that are accepted at 13.4 million locations worldwide.

MasterCard's Network of more than 300,000 ATM locations enables easy cash access around the world. MasterCard adds 3,000 merchants per day. Today, 14 million merchants and cash advance locations worldwide accept MasterCard-branded products.

MasterCard has built a world-class technological infrastructure, which includes 100% service record in processing transaction. MasterCard operates a Virtual Private Network (VPN) which provides fast access and data transport speed, support for emerging products and services, with enhanced security. The VPN means we can provide more information-based service.

MasterCard is shaping the future of money through its development, in cooperation with other technology partner, of the new Secure Electronic Transaction standard for safe electronic commerce via the internet.

MasterCard's products offer a full range of global cash access and payment choices. The interlocking circles have been incorporated into the distinctive logos for each product to communicate the complementary relationships among them.

Realizing the potential of China, MasterCard was the first international payments company to establish a presence on the China Market 20 years ago. In 1987, MasterCard International began to issue Renminbi-denominated cards in China through the Bank of China. Bank of China's Great Wall MasterCard is the first payment card in China to carry an international payment brand.

In 1988, the association established an office in Beijing. MasterCard's commitment and confidence in the Chinese market is unmatched. To cater for a niche market of frequent international traveller from China, MasterCard, together with Bank of China, pioneered the country's first international-use MasterCard in 1988.

Chinese banks that have joined as MasterCard members include Bank of China, China Construction Bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Guangdong Development Bank and China Merchants Bank.

MasterCard was the first international payment card association to introduce an international authorization and settlement network into China. MasterCard's international network, Bank Net, has now extended to Shenzhen, Guangzhou,

Shanghai and Beijing to help member banks settle international transactions.

Partnership and value are key elements of MasterCard's global success in co-branding. MasterCard demonstrated its strength as leader in the developments of innovative co-branding programs by introducing China's co-branded card "Shanghai Airlines Peony MasterCard", together with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and Shanghai Airlines.

Following the successful issuance of MasterCard, MasterCard International continued with its industry pioneering role by introducing its global, online debit product in China.

Today, MasterCard International is the payment card leader in China with 150 million cards issued. China is MasterCard's second largest market in the world.

## 主题七 环境保护

### 一、句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 我们在中国一直致力于环境保护。
2. 公司郑重承诺, 推动中国的环保事业。
3. 中国有义务在 2010 年以前禁止生产和使用 CFC。
4. 我们仍需继续努力, 进一步改善环境。
5. 人们日益关注生活环境。
6. 酸雨的主要成因是二氧化硫和氮氧化物的排放。
7. 耗能少的照明及电器对环境和消费者都有好处。
8. 可以通过选择可再利用产品而不是一次性产品来为减少浪费出自己的一份力。
9. 环境问题是与社会问题、文化问题和社会经济问题密切关联的。
10. 化石燃料包括煤炭、石油、天然气, 是不可再生的能源。
11. 蒙特利尔议定书于 1987 年签署, 规定限制及最终在全球淘汰 CFC 及其它破坏臭氧层物质的生产和使用。
12. 我们也与中国各级地方政府密切合作, 推广政府的环保策略。
13. 由于耗电量减少了, 导致全球变暖的气体--二氧化碳在发电过程中的排放量也减少了。
14. 我们将继续赞助旨在监控环境状况, 了解人们对环保措施的意见的各种研究与调查。
15. 我们将继续开展各种形式的推广宣传活动, 不断提高广大公众的环保意识。
16. 空气污染来自许多不同的污染源, 例如工厂、电厂、干洗店、汽车、公共汽车、卡车, 甚至扬尘和野火。
17. 湿地, 如木本沼泽、泥炭沼泽、低地沼泽、湿地沼泽等, 对环境所起的作用就像珊瑚礁和热带雨林一样至关重要。
18. 在发电或燃烧煤气时产生的一种温室气体——二氧化碳, 是造成气候变化的主要因素。
19. 噪音污染不仅令人讨厌, 还是一种环境危害, 会造成严重的听力损害及其他健康问题。



20. 污染的形式有很多种。我们呼吸的空气，饮用的水，种植食物的土地，甚至每天听到的越来越多的噪音，都会造成健康问题和生活质量的降低。

## (二) 汉译英

1. We should accelerate the development of environmental science and technology.
2. We control land reclamation and protect the rural environment on a large scale.
3. The Chinese government has always been firmly committed to environmental protection.
4. Environmental protection should go hand in hand with economic construction.
5. The worsening of the environment has been basically brought under control.
6. We need to enhance people's consciousness of environmental protection in order to promote sustained social development in a healthy way.
7. It is our goal to build a resource-saving and environmentally friendly city.
8. Unrestrained consumption of resources and environmentally unfriendly styles of living are the root causes of environmental deterioration.
9. We should use a comprehensive array of means, including legal, economic, technical and necessary administrative instruments to resolve environmental problems.
10. Environmental protection is a cause of great significance and of great benefit to our future generations.
11. Quite a few organizations also make use of their local knowledge and develop their own system in the pollutant treatment process.
12. The country should protect and improve living conditions and the ecological environment, and prevent pollution and other public harms.
13. With the various innovations designed for the manufactured products, some of these high tech products also result in the creation of large volume of effluent during the processing stages.
14. As a developing country, China is faced with the dual tasks of developing the economy and protecting the environment.
15. The practice has proved that our coordination between economic development and environmental protection has been effective.
16. With per capita share of water resources estimated at a quarter of that of the world's average, China is a country short of water.
17. Human activities have made a great impact on the earth, causing irreversible great damage to bio-diversity.
18. With the rapid industrial and agricultural development, water pollution has worsened and red tide or harmful algal blooms (HAB) has become more common.
19. Ruthless damage to vegetation as a result of pursuing short-term economic profits can only lead to the worsening of the environment as evidenced by increased desertification.

20. Implementation of the strategy of sustainable development requires saving of resources, protection of the environment, and proper handling of the balance between economic development and conservation of energy and environment.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 太阳能的利用正日趋流行, 因为其它的燃料在一段时间后都会枯竭, 但太阳能却取之不尽, 而且没有污染。
2. 气候变化的问题是几代人造成的, 但解决这个问题却必须是我们这一代人的伟大使命, 完成这一使命不仅需要美国和欧洲的参与, 更需要全世界所有国家的参与。
3. 十多亿人无法获得安全的饮用水。每天有 1.4 万人死于由全球性水危机导致的疾病, 其中大部分是 5 岁以下的儿童。世界水日每年举办一次, 目的在于引起公众对这一严重的全球性健康问题的重视, 鼓励大家采取行动。
4. 1970 年 4 月 22 日, 两千万人在美国庆祝了第一个地球日。那时候, 城市笼罩在烟雾中, 河流被污染得能着火。现在, 全世界每年都庆祝地球日。
5. 保护南美洲亚马逊热带雨林和世界其他热带雨林仍是一个重要的全球性环境问题。尽管热带雨林所占面积的比重不大, 但却是地球上约一半的动植物物种的家园。
6. 联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会得出结论, 全球变暖的趋势如果不缓和, 将意味着到本世纪末地球气温上升摄氏 4 度, 海平面上升 60 厘米, 给生态系统、粮食和水供应以及人类的栖息地带来广泛而持久的影响。
7. 《京都议定书》是一项国际性的条约, 旨在联合各国, 共同减缓全球暖化, 应对 150 多年的工业化所带来的不可避免的气温上升现象。批准《京都议定书》的国家达成协议, 同意减少排放导致全球变暖的六种温室气体, 包括二氧化碳、甲烷、氧化亚氮、六氟化硫、氢氟碳化物和全氟碳化物。
8. 水对生命而言是必不可少的, 并在地球生态系统的正常运转中起着重要作用。水污染对所有生物都有严重影响, 并且会给饮用水、家庭用水、娱乐、渔业、交通运输和商业等方面的用水带来负面影响。
9. 城市固体废物 (MSW) 俗称垃圾。对城市固体废物 (MSW) 最环保的处理是按下列顺序进行操作: 首先是在源头上减少垃圾, 其次是回收利用和堆肥, 最后是在进行填埋或焚烧处理。
10. 国际能源署的最新报道明确指出气候变化的严重性, 如果我们一切照旧, 到 2030 年, 世界能源需求将比今天增加 50%, 其中 80% 来源于化石燃料, 由于大多石油和天然气产自不稳定地区, 平均油价将保持高位, 全球二氧化碳的排放量将增加 60%。
11. 自联合国于 1972 年召开人类环境会议以来, 尽管国际社会做出了巨大努力, 但全球环境仍在持续恶化, 快速发展的全球化更使环境恶化日益复杂。这是人类面临的共同挑战。为了应对这些挑战, 我们不仅需要责任感、政治意愿和胆识, 更需要具体行动。我们希望在世界各国的共同努力下, 联合国环境署能发挥更大的作用。
12. 臭氧是一种气体, 存在于地球高层大气和地面。地面臭氧是有害的, 是一种对健康危害极大的污染物质, 尤其是对有哮喘病的儿童。距地面约 6 到 30 英里

的臭氧层是有利的，它保护地球上的生命不受来自太阳的有害紫外线 (UV) 的伤害。这一天然屏障逐渐被像含氯氟烃(CFSS)这样的人造化学物质破坏或“耗损”。臭氧层耗损意味着更多的太阳紫外线达到地面，会引起更多的皮肤癌、白内障和其它健康问题。

## (二) 汉译英

1. During the last few years, while China has made great improvements in its economy, the task of environmental protection has also become a hot topic, with increasing pollution produced by some of the industries.
2. If there are no desulfurization facilities, burning of coal can cause huge emissions of sulfur dioxide, which will lead to air pollution and serious acid rain.
3. The greenhouse effect is mainly caused by the high concentration of gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as a result of burning coal, oil and natural gas by modern industry.
4. At present the common ways used at home and abroad to deal with municipal waste are properly managed landfilling, composting, incineration, etc.
5. It is very well understood that waste control and waste management are key factors not only in determining whether a country, region or industry continues to develop in a virtuous way, but also to human life and existence.
6. It is our responsibility, as well as an urgent task, to have a future goal which is to be beneficial to the whole world, on how to operate and manage a practical, modern and functional pollution control system to provide a clean environment.
7. Renewable energy is clean energy, posing little or no hazard to the environment. The main renewable energy sources are solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, and tidal and wave power.
8. Economic growth that is dependent on the excessive consumption of resources at the expense of the environment is unsustainable. If we do not step up efforts to adjust our industrial structure, and shift our mode of economic growth, we will find no fundamental solution to environmental pollution.
9. China has a huge population but a shortage of resources. It suffers from a fragile ecological system and unbalanced development among different regions. While China's industrialization and urbanization steps accelerate, its environment is confronted with unprecedented stress. It is an inevitable choice to pursue an environmentally friendly society.
10. Proceeding from the country's situation, China, while implementing its modernization program in a comprehensive way, will take environmental protection as one of its basic state policies and regards sustainable economic development as an important strategy. Meanwhile, it will launch a nationwide campaign to prevent and treat pollution as well as to protect the ecology.
11. Human beings are currently confronted with 10 major environmental problems, including water crisis, expanding desertification, ozone depletion, worsening greenhouse effect, increasing areas of acid rain, serious soil erosion, accelerating extinction of species, rampant increase of garbage, and contamination caused by

hazardous chemicals.

12. Industrial and economic developments, as well as rapid expansion of population have led to serious environmental problems such as the severe overdrafting of underground water, soil erosion, environmental pollution, worsening of water quality, land subsidence, and inadequate supplies of water. Water shortage has become the biggest obstacle restraining China's social and economic development.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

我想在今天下午的第二次发言中跟大家谈一谈我昨天参加的一次会议。这次会议真的非常有趣。口译们总是抱怨会议太枯燥，我想这是不可避免的。因为我们每天都要参加各种会议，这已经成了一种常规；同时这些会议就像大家所说的一样，有些雷同。但是偶尔你也会碰到一场非常具有启发性、既有趣、又激励人的会议。昨天的会议就是其中之一，这次会议由欧盟各成员国煤炭高级专家参加。

大家都知道煤炭在欧共体成立之初发挥着非常重要的作用，当时 ECSC 条约也就是欧洲煤钢共同体条约在 1952 正式生效。所以，从某种意义上来说，煤炭在欧盟的传统和文化上一直占据有特权地位。但现在的问题却是欧盟正在逐渐地疏远煤炭，也就是有一种少烧煤炭以及使用替代燃料的趋势。

这样做有许多原因，首先当然是欧盟内部的煤炭供应问题。原因是我们所谈论的国家都较早的经历了工业革命，而工业革命是以煤炭作为能源基础的，所以可获得的煤炭资源现在已经耗尽了；也就是说，现在要想既简单又便宜地找到煤炭已经不可能了，要想从地底下挖到煤炭，你就得进行深矿挖掘或使用复杂的技术，因此煤炭的价格已经不再具有竞争性了，这是煤炭面临的一个问题。

当然还有其它的困难，例如石油的实际价格相对较便宜，而天然气的实际价格相比之下更加便宜，所以在过去的几年里，欧盟的煤炭生产商和使用者的日子并不好过。另外一个问题超出了纯经济因素的考虑，即煤炭的环境记录并不好。

在最近的几年中，环境因素对于选民和各个政府都变得越来越重要。煤炭，如果你们不介意我这样说的话，已经有了一个不好的名声。事实是煤炭，最起码大多数欧洲煤炭在燃烧时，会向环境中释放二氧化硫和氮氧化物，这些氧化物又会产生一种叫酸雨的现象；当然在谈到温室效应和全球变暖时，煤炭又被视为向大气释放二氧化碳的主要排放物。

此次会议的进程之一是一位来自欧盟委员会环境司的司长的发言，他讲了全球气候变热对煤炭工业的影响。首先他抱歉的说，他深知煤炭行业的人都对温室效应持怀疑态度，也怀疑煤炭行业是否应该为此负责，因为实际上大多数人都在享受工业消费社会所带来的利益，而他们却要为温室效应负责，这是不公平的。

这位发言人又说，无论你是否相信这种叫做全球变暖的现象是不是由于向空气中排放二氧化碳所引起的，现在的问题是这种看法已经成为政治生活的一部分，不管你愿意与否，煤炭行业都必须适应这种情况并采取某些措施。会议对这一点的讨论非常有趣，结论是一定有办法来更有效地燃烧煤，以便减少二氧化碳的排放量。

举个例子，一个方法是使用发电和取暖的综合装置，这样，你在烧煤时可以发电，同时烧煤产生的余热又可以用来加热水，这些热水可以通过管道输送来为

千家万户以及人们的公寓供热，这样就可以更有效地使用能源，而更有效地使用能源就意味着减少二氧化碳的排放。

紧接着又有一位发言人。他是一位来自世界煤炭协会的客人，想给我们介绍一下全世界范围内煤炭面临的形势，他说全世界的煤炭产量和消费量一直在不断增长。他又特别强调了中国的情况，就像我说的一样，中国的煤炭开采量占世界的30%，而中国正准备把目前的产煤量翻一番，以便满足经济日益发展、工业化程度不断提高的需求。

他申辩道，在这种情况下，我们现在的这点担心是一个微不足道的问题，因为即使欧洲通过诸多的努力在节能上有所收获，但是假如中国和世界其它国家的燃煤量大幅增长的话，这些收获将成倍的减少，这就是现状。

这次会议没有提供具体解决方案，但我认为这是一次非常有趣的讨论和交流。我希望你们在将来的职业生涯中也有机会参加同样有趣和具有启迪性的会议。谢谢。

## 第二篇

发展经济与保护环境在传统社会发展过程中是相互矛盾的。各国政府、环保组织和专家学者都一直在探索寻求解决这个问题。人们提出了一系列的发展模式和对策。目前国际上认为比较成熟的一种模式是循环经济。

我先来解释一下循环原则。它是生态系统的优化原理之一。自然生态系统中的物质和能量，是通过它们在系统内的循环流动而被反复利用。在这个系统里，不存在无用的废物，也不存在仅供使用一次的能源。这些特征使得生态系统成为一个高效的系统。

循环经济的基本内容是按照生态学的循环原则，合理利用自然资源和环境容量，来计划和安排人类的生活和生产活动。这样可以节约资源，物尽其用，有助于解决发展经济和保护环境之间的突出矛盾。

例如，工厂与工厂之间可以共享资源和互换副产品。一家工厂的废气、废水、废热和废料，可以成为另一家工厂的原料和能源。人们可以回收和再利用废纸、家庭垃圾、废金属、旧玻璃、旧塑料、碎布等废弃物，以减少环境污染，减少新能源的消耗。

传统经济遵循“资源—产品—污染物排放”的模式。这是一种物质单向流动的体系。在这种经济中，人们以越来越高的强度把地球上的物质和能源开采出来，在生产、加工和消费过程中又把废弃物和污染物大量地排放到环境中去。人们对资源的利用往往是粗放的，一次性的。

与传统经济不同的是，循环经济倡导一种基于不断循环利用资源的发展模式。它要求按照自然生态系统的模式，将经济活动组织成一个“资源—产品—资源再生”的物质反复循环流动的过程。其目的在于使整个经济体系、以及生产和消费过程不产生或几乎不产生废弃物。

在传统经济中，人们通过持续不断地将资源变为废物，来实现经济的增长，结果造成许多种自然资源的匮乏，甚至枯竭。植被遭到严重毁坏，生态失去平衡，自然灾害不断发生。人们在饱尝因滥用资源而酿成的苦果。

而在循环经济中，人们可以合理、持久地利用物质和能源、同时尽量减轻经济活动对自然环境的不良影响。

20世纪90年代以来，发展知识经济和发展循环经济已成为国际社会的两大趋势。许多经济学家认为，循环经济可以化解经济发展与环境保护之间的尖锐矛

盾，是 21 世纪全世界各国在环境保护方面应选择的最佳对策。

有些发达国家，例如德国和日本，在实现循环经济方面取得成功的实例。德国颁布了有关处理废弃物的专门法律，规定对废弃物处理的原则首先是避免出现，然后是循环利用，最终才是处置。

在德国的影响下，北美和其他欧盟国家也制定和通过了相关法律，鼓励回收纸板、塑料、玻璃瓶、铝和马口铁等包装材料。

日本也为实现循环经济而制定了一系列相关的法律。这些法律旨在使日本走出大量生产、大量消费和大量废弃的社会，而逐步将其转变成一个资源循环型社会。

这些法律涉及资源有效利用、食品再利用、容器的再利用和家用电器的再利用等方方面面，体现了减量、再利用和循环的原则。

“垃圾是放错了地方的资源。”这句话是很有道理的，已经成为越来越多的人的共识。在许多国家，可再生资源的回收和利用，已经成为一个非常重要、而且可以赢利的产业。

利用可再生资源进行生产，不仅可以节约自然资源，而且可以减少污染物的排放、遏制垃圾的泛滥。此外，利用可再生资源的生产成本，比利用自然资源要大大降低。

## （二）汉译英

### 第一篇

Although the world is large, man is able to live in only a small part of it. The atmosphere is only about eleven kilometers thick. The soil that supplies us with food is only about fifteen centimeters thick and man can live only about one eighth of the world's surface. In the past two hundred years man has greatly changed his environment. Water has been given to deserts. Roads have been built across deserts and through forests. Cities have grown to an astonishing size. Many scientists, however, are not happy about what modern man is doing to his environment. They believe that man may not find life pleasant in the world of the future. Some believe that he may not be able to live in it at all.

In recent years scientists have begun to study the environment and what man is doing to it. Any closed world in which life exists is called an ecosystem. An aquarium containing fish, water plants, and so on is an ecosystem. The world, too, is a large ecosystem in which plants, animals, insects and humans all depend on one another in some way. The people who study ecosystems are called ecologists.

There are two great cycles, as they are called, that make life on earth possible. One is the cycle that keeps up our oxygen supply. When we breathe in we use up the oxygen in the air. Carbon dioxide is produced and is breathed out. Trees and plants breathe in the carbon dioxide we produce. They then give out oxygen. This oxygen returns to the atmosphere and the cycle repeats.

The other cycle is the nitrogen cycle. A large part of the air consists of nitrogen gas. This nitrogen gas joins with other substances to form nitrates. The nitrates are taken in by plants. Animals then eat these plants. Their wastes return some of the nitrogen compounds to the soil. Later bacteria break down these compounds. Simple nitrogen compounds are formed as well as free nitrogen gas. The simple compounds

are used up by plants again. The gas returns to the atmosphere.

Thus, it is a curious fact that life on earth depends on living things, on plants and animals. Can man destroy these cycles? Some ecologists are afraid that if he is not careful in the future, he may destroy them. For instance, with the great growth of population and industry, the last of the world's great forests are being cut down. This is happening to the great forests of the Amazon and of Indonesia.

Crops are taking the place of trees. Crops do not produce as much oxygen as trees. Trees also gather water, hold the precious soil together and keep the atmosphere cool. In the sea the oxygen making plants are being killed by the wastes and dirt that man is pouring into it. If man continues to do these things, will he destroy the life-giving cycle? Will the human race slowly die from lack of oxygen?

Modern man pours a lot of nitrates into the rivers, lakes and seas. These come from the fertilizers used for crops and from the human wastes of the world's growing population. In a lake, for example, these nitrates cause a great growth in plant life. Soon there are too many plants and they start to die. Bacteria eat the dead plants. Then soon there are too many bacteria. They used up the oxygen in the water. In time all the oxygen in the water is gone. The bacteria, plants and fish all die.

Some scientists fear that the earth may quite suddenly become colder. Dust from deserts, from the burning of wastes, from factories and from high flying jet planes is pouring into the atmosphere. All this is making our atmosphere less transparent and is causing more cloud. This is making the temperature drop. The fear is that the world may have to face another ice age.

Other scientists, however, are afraid that the world may become too hot for human life. The earth receives heat from the sun. Much of this heat goes out into space again or is cooled by trees and plants. The earth now has fewer and fewer trees and the big cities, roads and airstrips take in more heat. Besides this, man is adding heat to the atmosphere; heat from factories, from power plants and especially from cars.

Man is also pouring much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and this has the effect of preventing heat from escaping out again into space. Even a rise of only five degrees in the earth's temperature would cause many problems. Much of the ice at the poles would melt and the sea would rise. Cities, such as London and Singapore, might be under water. People might not be able to live in the world's tropics because they would be far too hot. Scientists say that changes like this could take place in fifty to a hundred years.

In modern industry many substances are used which have been found to do great harm to man. One of these is lead. In the United States of America, cars put out a million tons of lead into the atmosphere every year. This gets into the soil, into plants and into human bodies. Lead causes damage to the brain and eventually death. There are also the radio-active materials that have been put into the atmosphere by man's experiments with atomic devices. These materials do much damage to man.

There are signs of hope that man will be able to go on living on earth. In 1972 a meeting was held in Stockholm. At this meeting most of the world's nations showed that they were worried about what man was doing to his environment. Two of their

most important decisions were: to form a new United Nations body to study and to try to solve the problems of environment; and to form a body called 'earthwatch' to measure and prevent pollution in the air, on land and at sea.

Let us hope that in the world of tomorrow man will learn to take care of his environment. Let us hope that he will not continue to destroy it carelessly, as he seems to be doing today.

## 第二篇

China's modernization drive has been launched in the following conditions: The country has a large population base; its per-capita average of natural resources is low; its economic development as well as scientific and technological level remains quite backward.

Along with the growth of China's population, the development of the economy and the continuous improvement of the people's consumption level since the 1970s, the pressure on resources, which were already in rather short supply, and on the fragile environment has become greater and greater. Which road of development to choose has turned out, historically, to be an issue of paramount importance to the survival of the Chinese people as well as their offspring.

The Chinese government has paid great attention to the environmental issues arising from the country's population growth and economic development, and has made protecting the environment an important aspect of the improvement of people's living standards and quality of life. In order to promote coordinated development between the economy, society and the environment, China enacted and implemented a series of principles, policies, laws and measures for environmental protection in the 1980s.

——Making environmental protection one of China's basic national policies. The prevention and control of environmental pollution and ecological destruction and the rational exploitation and utilization of natural resources are of vital importance to the country's overall interests and long-term development. The Chinese government is unswervingly carrying out the basic national policy of environmental protection.

——Formulating the guiding principles of simultaneous planning, simultaneous implementation and simultaneous development for economic construction, urban and rural construction and environmental construction, and combining the economic returns with social effects and environmental benefits; and carrying out the three major policies of "prevention first and combining prevention with control," "making the causer of pollution responsible for treating it" and "intensifying environmental management."

——Promulgating and putting into effect laws and regulations regarding environmental protection and placing environmental protection on a legal footing, continuously improving the statutes concerning the environment, formulating strict law-enforcement procedures and increasing the intensity of law enforcement so as to ensure the effective implementation of the environmental laws and regulations.

——Persisting in incorporating environmental protection into the plans for national economic and social development, introducing to it macro regulation and



management under state guidance, and gradually increasing environmental protection input so as to give simultaneous consideration to environmental protection and other undertakings and ensure their coordinated development.

——Establishing and improving environmental protection organizations under governments at all levels, forming a rather complete environmental control system, and bringing into full play the governments' role in environmental supervision and administration.

—— Accelerating progress in environmental science and technology. Strengthening research into basic theories, organizing the tackling of key scientific and technological problems, developing and popularizing practical technology for environmental pollution prevention and control, fostering the growth of environmental protection industries, and giving initial shape to an environmental protection scientific research system.

——Carrying out environmental publicity and education to enhance the whole nation's awareness of the environment. Widely conducting environmental publicity work, gradually popularizing environmental education in primary and secondary schools, developing on-the-job education in environmental protection and vocational education, and training specialized personnel in environmental science and technology as well as environmental administration.

—— Promoting international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Actively expanding exchanges and cooperation concerning the environment and development with other countries and international organizations, earnestly implementing international environmental conventions, and seeking scope for China's role in global environmental affairs.

In the process of establishing and improving the environmental statutory framework, China attaches equal importance to environmental law enforcement and environmental legislation. For four years in a row, China has conducted nationwide checks on the enforcement of environmental legislation to seriously deal with acts of polluting and damaging the environment and has severely punished environmental law violations.

China pays great attention to supervision exercised by the people and media over law-breaking activities regarding the environment -- it has opened channels for the masses of people to report on environmental problems and adopted measures for the media to expose environmental law-breaking activities.

But it should be pointed out that China's environmental legislative work needs to be further improved. For instance, some areas still remain uncovered; some contents are yet to be amended or revised and there are still the phenomena of not fully observing or enforcing laws. Therefore, to make continuous efforts to strengthen environmental legislative work remains an important strategic task.

China attaches equal importance to the establishment of an environmental administrative system. It has established a system in which the National People's Congress enacts the laws, while governments at different levels take responsibility for their enforcement, the administrative departments in charge of environmental protection exercise overall supervision and administration and the various

departments concerned exercise supervision and administration according to the stipulations of the law.

The National People's Congress has established an Environment and Resources Protection Committee, whose work is to organize the formulation and examination of drafted laws related to environmental and resources protection and prepare the necessary reports, exercise supervision over the enforcement of laws governing environmental and resources protection, put forward motions related to the issue of environmental and resources protection, and conduct exchanges with parliaments in other countries in the field of environmental and resource protection. The people's congresses of some provinces and municipalities have also established corresponding environmental and resource protection organizations.

The Environmental Protection Committee under the State Council is made up of leaders of various related ministries under the State Council. It is the State Council's consultancy and coordination agency for environmental protection work. Its major tasks are studying and examining the principles, policies and measures relating to coordinative development of the country's economy and environmental protection, giving guidance to and coordinating efforts in tackling major environmental problems, exercising supervision over and conducting checks on the implementation of the environmental protection laws and regulations by various localities and departments, and promoting the development of environmental protection undertakings throughout the country. The people's governments at the provincial, city and county levels have also established corresponding environmental protection committees.

The National Environmental Protection Agency is the competent environmental protection administration agency under the State Council, whose task is to exercise overall supervision and administration over the country's environmental protection work. The people's governments at the provincial, city and county levels have also successively established environmental protection administration departments to carry out overall supervision and administration of the environmental protection work in their localities.

At present, there are nationwide more than 2,500 environmental protection administration departments above the county level with a total staff of 88,000 engaged in environmental administration, monitoring, inspection and control, statistics collection, scientific research, publicity and education.

## 主题八 基础建设

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 中国建筑业经历了一场持续的建筑热潮。
2. 目前上海还存在着不少问题，如基础设施等。
3. 截止去年年末，我国公路通车总里程达到了 169.8 万公里。
4. 由马来西亚率先提出的泛亚铁路的构想有利于加强中国与东盟的交通联系。
5. 上海是中国重要的交通枢纽。
6. 基础设施一般是指公路桥梁网和供水、废水处理、排水设施。

7. 一项新的研究表明高速公路网和国民经济的表现之间有很强的联系。
8. 电、水和交通的提供是城市发展的重要支柱。
9. 一个发展中的内陆国家需要新的道路和基础设施，因为这些是经济发展必需的。
10. 在新工程投入使用后，发电能力增加了 7314 万千瓦。
11. 我们有义务鼓励合理利用公共设施资源，并满足私营业和发展的需要。
12. 北京市政府投资数十亿美元，用于筹备奥运会，进一步改善环境质量、交通网络和基础设施。
13. 在快速发展的亚洲，公路、港口和能源设施的短缺将会阻碍该地区的经济发展，亚洲需要大力投资，兴建跨境基础设施。
14. 政府已专门拨款，有计划地治理破落失修的水库，疏通河道，提高农业抵御灾害的能力。
15. 中国在建材、建筑服务、设计和开发单位可供选择的范围上取得了快速的发展。
16. 安特卫浦港为进出港口的货物提供全套的装运和物流服务。
17. 1978 年到 1997 年间，中国建造了 10 万个水库，总储水能力达 5000 亿立方米，2206 公顷的土地得到了有效灌溉。
18. 英吉利海峡隧道的建设是欧洲重要的一项大工程，见证了英法两国政府和公私两个部门的合作。
19. 管道是能源流通的重要命脉，设计合理、保养良好的管道是能源输送的一种极为有效的方式。
20. 泽布日港每年集装箱的吞吐量达到 100 万标准箱，拥有定期的洲际服务网络，是欧洲发展最快的集装箱码头之一。

## (二) 汉译英

1. The Shanghai Expressway Network carries out an on-line toll.
2. In the past five years, infrastructure investment in Beijing has come to 283.89 billion Yuan.
3. It's necessary for Shanghai to strengthen convenient and efficient connection with its surrounding areas.
4. Shanghai is carrying out further study of toll collection in the expressway network.
5. The project company will transfer the expressway to the Government free of charge in 2022.
6. To serve the 2008 Olympic Games, a third terminal and runway have been built for the Beijing Capital Airport.
7. The National Stadium is located in the Olympic Green and has a capacity of 91,000 seats.
8. As the Olympic venue for swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming, the National Aquatic Center has a floor space of 80,000 square meters.
9. After completion, the Three Gorges Project will display its three great benefits in the prevention of floods, power-generating and navigation.
10. The first phase of the Pudong International Airport project started officially in

October 1997 and was completed in September 1999.

11. Expressways have many advantages, such as large passage capacity, fast speed, safe comfortable running, low cost, high economic benefits, etc.
12. Expressway construction has developed rapidly in China since the Hujia Expressway was constructed in Shanghai in 1988, which was the first expressway in mainland China.
13. It is a top priority to build the Shanghai Expressway network and speed up expressway construction.
14. The river crossing at the Yangtze Estuary is an important component in the overall urban plan of Shanghai.
15. The government will allow the project company to gain return from investment by collecting tolls and operating facilities related to the expressway.
16. After more than 100 years of construction and planning, a complete system of roads and bridges has been built in Shanghai.
17. One of the controversies surrounding the building of the Beijing-Shanghai Express Railway is which technology should be used: magnetic levitation or high speed wheel-on-rail?
18. The Jiangyin Bridge across the Yangtze River, with a main span of 1,385 meters, was the fourth longest suspension bridge in the world and the longest in China at the time of its completion in 1999.
19. With the Yan'an Elevated Highway connecting the North-South Elevated Highway and the Inner Ring Elevated Highway, a three-dimensional transportation system has taken shape in the central area of Shanghai.
20. The first phase of the Yangshan Deepwater Port Project consists of three parts: the building of the Port Area, the Donghai Causeway and the auxiliary facilities for rear services in Luchao Harbor.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 基础设施投资是中国“十五”计划中的一个重点，投资集中在公路、铁路、港口、机场、电力、石油和天然气设施等方面。
2. 建筑业的增长得益于许多方面：经济的快速工业化、农村人口流向城市、大规模基础设施开发以及老建筑的更新。
3. 在过去的十年内，基础设施系统的监管发生了很大的变化。水、电、交通系统的私有化和自由化把整个英国变成了一个大实验室。
4. 该港口配有 20 个滚装货船泊位，每天 24 小时的总装卸能力可达 3500 车，一年共为 100 多万车。
5. 如果你了解完善的基础设施的重要性，只要看一看欧盟的道路网络系统就可以了，他们经常维修或新建道路和桥梁。从东欧绵延到法国，再通过海底隧道到达英国的公路网络系统是欧盟经济的主要支柱之一。
6. 虽然外资承包商通过他们有效的项目管理方法使其在大的建设项目中保持较强的竞争力，但他们面临着比国内同行更为苛刻的合作或投标限制。
7. 基础设施是国民经济的支柱，人们一般认为它们的发展与经济增长、减少贫困 and 环境保护紧密相连。因此，所有政府，特别是发展中经济体的政府都把

发展基础设施作为一项重要的产业政策，来促进经济的持续、快速增长。

8. 美国的铁路建设开始于十九世纪二十年代末和三十年代，并在以后的 70 年里，随着整个国家地理、人口、社会和经济的迅速增长得到了发展。铁路本身似乎并没有带来国家的发展，但它的确深刻地影响了发展的进程，并由此成为国家运输系统中的主导因素。
9. 欧洲是人口密度最高、拥有大型工业和消费中心的大洲，它依赖一些大型的海港供应货物。每年，欧洲西北部港口的吞吐量在 9 亿吨左右，这些货物有些储存在港口，在港口加工处理，有些则通过其他运输方式，如道路、铁路或内河运输最终到达目的地。
10. 许多当地承包商经常性地在不通知项目建设方和转包商的情况下将其承包的项目进行一次性转包。这就造成了许多沟通方面的问题和合同纠纷，分包商实际上是在缺乏必要的指导和相应的补偿的情形下开展的建设工作。
11. 因为基础设施的战略重要性和它在生产上的特点，比较适合它的制度安排一般是公有制。但是在过去的二十年里，全世界范围内基础设施行业的组织形式发生了根本性的变化。从阿根廷、巴西和拉美其他经济体到英国和其他欧盟国家，放松管制和私有化正在完全改变基础设施服务提供的基本情况，这一发展趋势的中心主题是私有部门对基础设施的参与以及竞争的引入。
12. 高速公路网为全美国的民众和企业都提供了重要的经济利益。高速公路网在可靠性、质量和便捷度上的改进促进了产业结构的调整、促进了新型运输技术的应用、降低了成本，改变了分销或物流模式，从而提高了效率。因此，一个运行良好的高速公路网有助于美国保持在全球的竞争地位。

## (二) 汉译英

1. A more rapid and convenient traffic system is a basic assurance of economic development, whereas the rise of economic level will give traffic requirement an incentive.
2. The Shanghai Municipal Government will list the expressway network project as one of the key infrastructure construction projects in Shanghai and grant it preferential taxation policies available to key projects.
3. China's rapid economic growth has led to great surges in demand for electric power, while its supply has fallen short. In many provinces, power shortage is common, particularly in the eastern and southern parts of China.
4. It is planned that 1,800 hectares of parkland will be built this year in Shanghai. Green coverage will reach 36%, and per capita area of parkland in downtown will reach 10 square meters.
5. Shanghai will step up the construction of rail transportation. By 2010, its rail transportation system will increase from the current 4 lines traveling 82 kilometers to 11 lines traveling over 400 kilometers.
6. There is an ongoing boom in the construction of expressways throughout our country, along with the macroeconomic policy to increase the investment in infrastructure construction and to push the economy by promoting consumption, as well as the policy of vigorously developing the automobile industry.
7. Construction of expressways will not only promote the national economy and social development, but also produce considerable investment return, thus

attracting more and more investors.

8. The construction of the Donghai Causeway is an important auxiliary project in the first phase of the Yangshan Deepwater Port, an international shipping centre in Shanghai. Different services like container distribution, water and power supply and communications to the island port will be provided through this bridge. The sea-crossing bridge is 31.3 kilometers long and 31.5 meters wide, with six highway lanes.
9. In Phase I of the Pudong International Airport Project, one 4E North-South runway which is 4000 meters long and 60 meters wide, two parallel taxiways, an apron of 800,000 square meters, seventy-six aircraft positions, and cargo warehouses of 50,000 square meters have been built. The airport is also equipped with the systems of navigation, communications, surveillance, weathering and logistics service. It is capable of providing a 24-hour service.
10. By 2020, over 50 deepwater container berths will have been built in the Yangshan Deepwater Port, with designed annual throughput of 15 million TEUs. Connected with the transportation network in Shanghai through the Causeway, the port will make full use of its advantages of having a vast hinterland and sufficient supply of containers.
11. To ensure stable and rapid economic development, we must alleviate the current disparities between the supply and demand in energy, important raw and processed materials and transport capacity. On the one hand, we must increase the production of coal, electricity and processed oil. We must speed up the development of large coal mines, important power generating facilities and power grids, the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and other important resources. On the other hand, we must practice economy. All industries must eliminate waste, reduce consumption of energy and raw and processed materials, and use resources more efficiently, and build a conservation-minded society.
12. In early 2001, the State Council approved the plan to build the Qinghai-Tibet Railway, a decision of great significance to promote the economic and social development in the West, especially in the Tibetan area, and to bring benefits to people of different ethnic groups along the line. The project has become another landmark in the great development of the West. On July 1, 2006, the Qinghai-Tibet Railway made its maiden trip. Its completion is a great achievement and a modern wonder in both China's and the world's railway history.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

下面我想谈一下铁路。直到最近铁路在很长一段时间内都受到了忽视。我们不妨可以称铁路为运输部门的灰姑娘。我说灰姑娘是什么意思呢？我想你们一定都听过灰姑娘的故事，她由一个邪恶的继母带大，并且受到了继母和异母姐妹的虐待。因此，如果有东西被称为灰姑娘的话，它就受到了忽视或是不公正的对待。

从这个意义来说，铁路一直到最近都是运输部门的灰姑娘。但现在截然相

反的是，铁路在历史上发挥过重要的作用，这主要是由于两个原因：第一、由于铁路和工业革命的紧密联系使得它在 19 世纪下半段及以后发挥了重要的历史作用。因为有了铁路，所有在新工厂生产的产品才能在全国范围内运输和运往国外；

第二个原因是铁路有利于民族团结。铁路修建之前，不同地区的人过着各自的生活，他们几乎不和其它地区的人进行联系，而铁路却造就了国民的团结；这就像义务教育教所有的学生同一种语言而非各地的方言，也像征兵制度，因为征兵把年青人变成士兵，并且安排他们和同团的来自其它地区的士兵在一起，同样促成了国民的团结。

铁路在这个阶段发挥过重要的历史作用后一直到 20 世纪 40 年代经历了一段时间的衰落。这次衰落起源于 20 世纪 40 年代和第二次世界大战，其主要原因是汽车的诞生，汽车的方便是显而易见的。由于人们越来越富裕，他们开始买得起汽车。

然而今天，铁路在经历了一段时间的衰落后，人们仿佛重新对它产生了兴趣，原因很容易理解。我们驾车行驶在公路上时，可以亲眼看到公路是多么的拥挤。当然了，公路运输也会造成许多污染，所以从环境因素考虑，铁路更为有利。火车相对干净，因此造成的环境污染要少得多。

但我想有两个原因可以使人们对铁路的新兴趣转变为重大的变化。原因之一是高速列车的产生，事实上，越来越多的国家正在引进高速列车；人们所寄予希望的第二个原因是大家所说的联合运输。

像我方才所说的一样，对铁路重燃希望的原因之一是这些高速列车。它们在法国尤其引人注目，因为法国有最先进的高速列车网络。这些列车的最高时速可以达到 300 公里，这一点真的非常引人注目，要达到这样的高速需要在一种特别的轨道上行驶，然而，这种列车也可以在正常的轨道以较低速度行驶。因此，这种列车的优点是既有速度又有灵活性。

法国修建的第一条高速铁路连接了首都巴黎和里昂，里昂是法国的第二大城市，居于法国的东南部。这条铁路获得了巨大成功，因此法国又修建了更多新的铁路，一条是通往西南部的波尔多，波尔多是著名的葡萄酒生产中心，因此，法国最好的葡萄酒就产自那里，我顺便向大家推荐一下。同时向西边的大西洋，以及北边的里尔还修了几条铁路。到里尔的铁路在通往英格兰的途中已经接近比利时的边境；同时这条铁路在到里尔后又直接接上了英吉利海峡隧道。

这些高速铁路的效果是非常显著的。首先，有更多的人坐火车。其结果是给航空业带来更激烈的竞争。现在，很少有人会在巴黎和里昂之间乘飞机旅行，因为坐火车真的是更快更方便，说它更快，是因为坐飞机要把从市中心赶到飞机场的时间计算在内。另外一个结果是，高速铁路把法国城镇更紧密的联系起来。今天居住在里昂，并且在里昂和巴黎之间频繁往来已经容易了很多。

未来会怎样呢？我们的看法是把法国的高速铁路网络延伸到邻国以便建立一个真正的欧洲高速铁路网。也就是说，到里昂的铁路将会向意大利的都灵延伸，都灵曾经是欧盟政府间会议的举办地；而到里尔的铁路已经拓展到了英国；到波尔多的线路也会在适当的时候向西班牙延伸。因此，这些高速铁路将被置身于一个更广阔的背景之中，组成“跨欧洲铁路网”，也就是人们所说的 TENs。

我认为用以上的方法把各国的铁路网联系起来是非常重要的，因为我们不要忘了各个国家的铁路网络是在 19 世纪没有任何协作的条件下各自独立修建的。那时候，它们有利于各国的团结，而今天一个欧洲铁路网络却能带来欧洲的团结，所以这就是我们未来几年要努力的方向。

下面，我要转到谈话的第三部分，关于联合运输的问题。这种想法其实很简单。有两种方法可以把联合运输付诸实施。一种方法是把集装箱从卡车上卸载下来装上火车，到目的地后再从火车上卸下来装上卡车。这样通过卡车、火车、卡车这三种运输工具，货物就从甲地到达了乙地。卡车的优点是灵活，而火车又能相对较快和较方便地跨越长途，这便是联合运输的一种方式。

另外一种选择方法有时被称为“背驮”。“背驮”，奇怪的术语。我有时背我年仅7岁的儿子，也就是让他趴在我背上。我抓住他的双腿，这就称为“背驮”。该想法是卡车让火车背着，这样整个卡车都被装上了火车，而不仅仅是承运的集装箱。火车到站后，卡车下来继续行驶。这样做的好处是，你不必四处移动集装箱。以上就是我对联合运输的解释。

下面我再列举几个它的优点，联合运输最主要的优点就是它解决了公路运输所产生的一些问题。除了我们刚才所说的环境污染，公路运输还有更大的问题。当人们用卡车运送危险货物时，一旦发生事故，后果将是致命的，这比火车在类似情况下发生事故要严重得多。

第三点是，重型卡车重约42吨，我想这是目前的最高吨位。这些重型卡车对路面所造成的巨大损害要远远大于普通汽车，而对它们征收的高速公路税和养路费远远不能弥补所造成的损失。最后一点我刚才已经说过，公路总是拥挤不堪。正是由于以上这些原因，选择联合运输作为替代方式才更具有吸引力。

然而联合运输要想成为有吸引力的替代物，就需要欧盟各成员国之间加强合作，因为货物要经常穿越边境运输。其次还要有一个财政补贴政策。用我们英国人的话来讲，现在还没有一个公平竞争机制，铁路和公路之间的竞争并不公平。公路货物承运商，也就是安排货物用卡车运输的人，他们所支付的公路养护费并不足以弥补他们对公路和环境造成的损失。实际上，法国和其它一些国家还大力补贴卡车所使用的柴油。因此我们要建立一个公平竞争机制，要给人们一个正当的动机以便鼓励他们至少在长途运输中使用联合运输。

瑞士所采取的一个方法可以作为我们今后的借鉴。大家都知道，瑞士是一个多山的国家，它居于欧盟各个重要的工业中心之间，因此许多卡车在运输途中，如前往德国或意大利，都要经过瑞士。然而瑞士人并不想看到这些又重又脏的卡车穿越他们的阿尔卑斯山，污染他们的乡村。因此，瑞士人正打算在阿尔卑斯山下建一条其实是两条很长而且造价很昂贵的隧道，这样就可以把卡车装上火车，由隧道通过，并且不会在途中对环境造成损害。

我想，这种例子是很值得其它国家考虑的。总而言之，由于今天铁路运输的高速以及它们在环境上的优势，我认为铁路也许会迎来一个新的黄金时代。在未来的岁月里，小男孩和小女孩们也许会再一次想当火车司机，就像以前那些少男少女们一样。谢谢！

## 第二篇

有人喜欢以发达国家为例，说他们拥有多少私家车。其实，这只说到了部分事实。世界上许多大型城市都是主要依靠公共交通，尤其是地铁之类的轨道交通来解决城市出行问题的。

在美国首都华盛顿，利用公共交通出行的人，占了全体出行者的80%。而在香港，则高达90%。

美国、日本等发达国家几乎家家拥有私车。但是许多人在上下班时却宁愿乘坐地铁或公共汽车，因为这样做，会更经济，更高效，而少浪费资源。



依我看来，解决城市交通问题的关键，在于发展高效率、节能、清洁的公共交通体系。

首先必须分清“买车”和“用车”是两个不同的概念。买车只是拥有一件物品，正如拥有其它任何一种商品一样。

而用车则是一个社会过程。车开动起来，要占路、占空间；而当车停下来，泊车也要占地、占空间，都利用大量的公共资源；车还要排出废气、污染环境。修理、治理环境，都要花钱，需要公共财政支持。驾车人理应为付钱。

你有钱，也有需要，你可以买车，别人无权干涉。但是，你一旦拥有汽车，开车上路，或将车停在一个地方，那就不是单纯的个人事情，而变成影响他人利益的社会行为了。

## (二) 汉译英

### 第一篇

To improve the investment environment and speed up economic growth, 25 billion RMB was injected between 1990 and 1995 into ten major infrastructure projects in Pudong New Area and this has made the occurrence of “profound changes every three years” possible. A new round of major infrastructure construction that began in 1996 is expected to absorb an investment of 100 billion RMB, which is four times that of the first round. These new projects give a strong impetus to the full development and opening up of Pudong.

#### \* Pudong International Airport

The first phase of the construction of Pudong International Airport involves a total investment of 13 billion RMB, to be spent on a 4000-meter main runway and a passenger terminal of some 250,000 square meters in gross construction area. The planned annual handling capacity of the first phase is 20 million passengers and 500,000 tons of cargo when it is completed and put into operation in October of 1999. According to the plan, the airport will eventually have four runways and an annual handling capacity of 70 million passengers.

#### \* Pudong International Info-Port

The project is located in the Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone of Pudong. It will be a hub for collecting, processing, storing, exchanging and transmitting information in Shanghai. Using multimedia, optical fiber communications, computer technology and telecommunications satellites, the Pudong Info-Port will provide intelligent and round-the-clock global communications and business information services.

The first phase of the project now underway is the Info-Port Complex, which will be 180 meters high with a total construction area of 80,000 square meters. The equipment installed in the building will form an integral part of the information facilities in Western Shanghai and in the rest of the country as well as those for global communications, thus laying the foundation for the development program of the Shanghai Information Highway.

#### \* Pudong International Deep Water Harbor (Phase I)

The Waigaoqiao new harbor area in the Pudong New Area now under construction is the centerpiece of the New Shanghai Port in future. Waigaoqiao harbor has enough room to accommodate 49 ten-thousand-ton berths and a number of small

and medium-sized berths. The full annual handling capacity is planned to be 50.4 million tons of cargo, of which 5.25 million tons is container handling capacity. The development is divided into four phases and is scheduled to be completed by 2020.

Waigaoqiao Deep Water Harbour has two parts, named respectively Gaoqiaozi and Wuhaogou. Wuhaogou container terminal is to be developed in step with the dredging of the navigation channel at the mouth of the Yangtze River. It will take approximately ten years and 11 billion RMB to increase the depth of the water there from the present 7 meters to 12.5 meters.

\* Outer Ring Road (Pudong Section)

The Outer Ring Road is 97.37 km. in length, 50.17 km. of which is in Pudong and 47.20 km. in Western Shanghai. It is an urban expressway with a designed speed limit of 80 km. /hour.

\* The No.2 Metro Line (Phase I)

The first phase of the project is a 19.5 km. route from Zhongshan Park in Western Shanghai to Pudong's Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park. The Pudong part is about 9 km. long, linked up by seven stations at Lujiazui, Dongfang Road, Central Park, Zhangjiang, etc. The line will link Shanghai's busiest Nanjing Road with the Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone, the shopping center at Zhuyuan, the administrative center at Huamu and the Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park in Pudong. It is expected to be open to traffic on October 1, 1999.

\* Pudong Light Railway Transit

Starting at Liuli, after passing Linyi Road, Dongfang Road and Zhangyang Road and ending at Waigaoqiao, the Pudong Light Railway Transit is 25.4 km. long. Phase I is 8.87 km. long, with Central Avenue at one end and Donglu at the other. The elevated line, which is double-track, two-way all along, will go through Pudong's most densely populated areas and key development zones such as Waigaoqiao, Jinqiao, Lujiazui and Liuli. The phase I investment is 2.2 billion RMB.

\* Waigaoqiao Power Plant (Phase II)

This project includes the construction of two 900,000 KV generators and their supporting facilities, a 35,000-ton-class coal wharf and an oil wharf, etc. The total investment is estimated at 14.4 billion RMB. The first generator will be put into operation in 1999, and the second in the year 2000.

\* The Water Supply and Drainage Project

1. Water Supply Project

The project includes the expansion of the two water plants of Linjiang and Lingqiao. The first phase of Linjiang water plant will attain a capacity of 400,000 cubic meters/day. The estimated cost is 600 million RMB.

The first phase of Lingqiao Water Plant in Lingqiao Township of Pudong is already completed. The expansion project costs 200 million RMB and will increase its water supply capacity to 200,000 cubic meters/day. According to the plan, the plant will use water from Chenhang Reservoir, whose water comes from the Yangtze River.

2. Water Drainage Project

The water drainage project Phase I had been put into operation by the end of 1993. Phase II will cost 5.19 billion RMB, 1.6 billion RMB of which will be

earmarked to the Project in the Ninth Five-Year-Plan period.

\* The River-Crossing Project

The projects are the Dalian Road River-Crossing facility, the Lujiazui Pedestrian Tunnel, and the Outer Ring Road River-Crossing Project.

1. Dalian Road River-Crossing Facility

The 2.56 km.-long facility starts at Huimin Road West in Western Shanghai. At Pudong, it runs along Dongfang Road and, after crossing Pudong Avenue, it emerges above ground to end at Qixia Road.

2. Lujiazui Pedestrian Tunnel

The end of the 500-meter-long tunnel in Western Shanghai is the Chenyi Square. In Pudong, its entry/exit point is located at the foot of Oriental Pearl TV Tower. Robot carriages using advanced technology of the 1990's transport passengers to and fro. Escalators are installed at the two ends to ease the flow of passengers. The project costs 450 million RMB in total.

3. Outer Ring Road River-Crossing Project

Whether to build a bridge or a tunnel is still being deliberated by the project appraisal committee. After the conclusion is reached, a feasibility study will be conducted accordingly.

\* East China Sea Natural Gas Project

The maximum supply capacity will ultimately reach 1.2 million cubic meters/day. The project, costing 4.4 billion RMB in total, is made up of supply and distributing systems, controlling facilities and supporting projects. A volume of 400,000 cubic meters per day was supplied in 1998 and the capacity is expected to reach 1.2 million cubic meters per day by the year 2000.

## 第二篇

The construction of Yangshan Deep Water Harbor Area is a major project approved by the CPC central leadership and the State Council.

According to preliminary estimate, Yangshan Deep Water Harbor Area Phase I project involves a total investment of 14.31 billion RMB, including the harbor area project of 7.2 billion RMB and the Donghai Bridge project costing 7.11 billion RMB.

Large banks elbowed their way in granting loans to this project. The current amount of loan reaches 17 billion RMB, far exceeding the actual need of 7 billion RMB. This proves that Yangshan Deep Water Harbor Area will have no problem in recovering the investment.

From the operation of existing deep water harbors around the world, the investment return rate of a deep water harbor is about 8% to 10%. Since the infrastructure facilities for water, electricity and gas supply of the entire deep-water harbor project must be completed at the same time, the investment return rate of the phase I project is about 6% to 7%, slightly lower than usual but still reasonable.

Shanghai Harbor and Beilun Harbor all belong to the Yangtsu River Delta Region. Presently, the container throughput of both Shanghai Harbor and Beilun Harbor keeps on growing, showing that each of these two has its own space for development owing to their respective resources.

The two harbors shall also complement their respective advantages and enter into cooperation. When Yangshan Harbor faces extremely adverse climate, the assistance and support from Ningbo Harbor will be relied on and vice versa.

The most eye-catching works in the Phase I project of the Yangshan Deep Water Harbor Area is the Donghai Bridge. To realize “ocean and railway multi-modal transportation”, Shanghai is accelerating the preparation for the construction of the Pudong Railway. This railway line exceeding 110KM in total length will have one marshalling yard in the Luchao Port of Nanhui, capable of providing cargo transit service to the Yangshan Deep Water Harbor.

In the long-term plan of the deep-water harbor area, there is a plan for building a sea-crossing railway. By then, the railway will be directly connected to Yangshan Deep Water Harbor Area, further facilitating the “ocean-railway multi-modal transportation”. The implementation of this plan depends on the growth of the container throughput of Yangshan Deep Water Harbor and will probably take place after 2020.

According to the experience of Hong Kong, the direct or indirect number of jobs in the harbor business of container transportation and relevant industries is quite considerable, i.e., for each additional container berth added, 27,600 jobs will be created. 5 container berths will be constructed in the Yangshan Harbor Area Phase I. By 2020, there will be over 30 berths.

It is foreseeable that, after its completion, vast new employment opportunities will be created, bringing about corresponding development in harbor management, forwarding, commerce and trading, finance and insurance and service industry. Currently, the Shensi County to which the Yangshan islands are affiliated has established vocational education centers and training bases, providing training to the fisherman relocated from fishery, also garnering human resources for the construction of the harbor.

## 主题九 教育文化

### 一、句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 在这些学期中，他们或是听课或是自学。
2. 学生必须通过资格考试才能学习学位课程。
3. 目前在美国，适龄青年中的 60%都接受了某种形式的高等教育。
4. 从今年开始，学生要支付学费。
5. 学生提前修满规定的学分，就可以提前毕业。
6. 儒教是中国传统文化的基石。
7. 基督教有三大教派：即天主教、东正教和新教。
8. 美国文化的形成有三大因素：艰苦的环境、种族的多样性和多元宗教。
9. 基督教在美国是最主要的宗教，而其中新教徒占绝大多数。
10. 美国既是全球文化的输出者，也是全球文化的接受者。
11. 英国全日制大学的学生每年有三个学期，每学期约十周。
12. 大学课程延续三至四年，医学院学生的课程通常需要六到七年时间才完成。

13. 很少有什么职业比教师更有回报或更重要。在每个国家，教师总是给人带来希望，帮人建立信心，培养未来的创新者。
14. 起初的教学强调的是死记硬背的机械学习，但现在已经转变为更多地采用询问、交流和质疑的方式。
15. 中国只要还有一名因贫困而失学的孩子，“希望工程”的崇高使命就不会结束。
16. 西方文化从根本上来说是一种乐观的文化，它一直相信生命本质上是有序的。
17. 除了饮食、文学、艺术、音乐、宗教和政治外，西方文化在很多方面与世界上其他文化不同。
18. 西方文化的起源一般被认为是古希腊、罗马帝国和天主教以及新教派基督教。
19. 作为基础研究的核心，美国的大学在保持国家竞争力和经济增长方面起着关键作用。
20. 历经各个时期，形成了不同的绘画风格或流派，如巴洛克风格、抽象表现主义、立体主义和印象主义。

## (二) 汉译英

1. Our institute is co-administrated by the Ministry of Education and the municipal government.
2. China exercises a nine-year compulsory education system.
3. Some students are non-residential, but most of them are residential.
4. Project Hope has collected a donation of 201 million Yuan.
5. One out of three school drop-outs lives in China.
6. Chinese calligraphers usually render their Chinese characters in ways that exaggerate the form to yield artistic beauty.
7. Writing brush, ink stick, paper and ink slab are known as “the four treasures of the study”.
8. Records of solar and lunar eclipses can be found on the inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells in the Shang Dynasty over 3,000 years ago.
9. The traditional way to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival is to eat moon-cakes and admire the beauty of the moon.
10. To “let one hundred schools contend” and “one hundred flowers blossom” is the basic principle in the development of literature and arts.
11. China’s institutions of higher learning are classified as comprehensive universities, science and engineering universities and specialized institutes.
12. For many years, institutions of higher learning and research institutes have been working with production enterprises to develop new technology and have gained many achievements in their scientific research.
13. Institutions of higher learning have been very active in international academic exchanges. They have established sister-relations with universities in many countries and regions.
14. The 211 project aims to cultivate the spirit with which the country’s education system must face the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

15. In order to encourage students to study hard, the university also grants scholarship at different levels with a total coverage of 70%.
16. Today, traditional Chinese health preservation methods, such as taijiquan boxing (or shadow boxing), static qigong breathing (or controlled deep breathing exercise) and therapeutic massage are gaining increasing importance.
17. In terms of artistic technique, Chinese painting can be divided into three broad categories: paintings minutely executed in a realistic style, paintings which employ freehand brushwork, and those with a combination of both.
18. In the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Zaiyu initiated the twelve-tone temperament which later became the universal standard tones.
19. China's four great inventions, namely papermaking, gunpowder, printing and the compass, changed the face of the world.
20. Chinese people call the beginning of the universe "Taiji". Taiji is separated into two parts, the "Yin" and the "Yang", meaning the negative and the positive.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 英国有些大学，如牛津、剑桥提供学生住宿，但是有些学校不提供住宿，这就是说学生每天要花不少时间去学校上课。
2. 印象主义，作为一项重要的运动，先在绘画、后在音乐上出现。它主要是在 19 世纪末、20 世纪初在法国发展起来的。印象派的绘画包括一批运用同样的相关绘画手法和技巧的艺术家在 1867 年到 1886 年间创作的作品。
3. 文艺复兴时期的艺术家在建筑设计、绘画和音乐中讲究运用比例和对称，其中最有意思的一种比例就是黄金分割。在自然界中，树叶的形状和贝壳的螺都是黄金分割，黄金分割被认为能增加建筑物和其他结构的和谐感。
4. 在西方文化中形成了很多文学、音乐、哲学、宗教和其他传统，其中包括一些重要的传统，如经院哲学、罗马天主教教义、新教教义、人文主义、文艺复兴、启蒙运动时代、现世主义和科学手段。
5. 在大学里攻读第一个学位的学生被称作是本科生，他们得到学位以后就成为大学毕业生。如果他们毕业后继续在大学里深造，他们就是研究生。
6. “空中大学”也能帮助学生取得学位，在听了广播或电视专题讲座以后，学生们把布置的作业寄去批改，但是每年有几个星期他们能在大学里参加假期班的学习。
7. 美国孩子五岁开始上学，在校的第一年被称为幼儿园。所有美国儿童都必须进入美国的教育体制学习。在校的第二年是小学的第一年，被称为一年级。小学一般为五年制教育，依次称为一年级到五年级。
8. “文艺复兴”在法语中意思是“重生”，它完美地描述了 14 到 16 世纪欧洲在知识界和经济领域发生的变化。在“文艺复兴”时代，欧洲从中世纪的经济停滞不前中走出，经历了一段金融发展期。同时，文艺复兴是一个艺术、社会、科学和政治思想开始全新发展的时代，这或许是其最重要的意义。
9. 随着罗马天主基督教的崛起，圣经成了西方文学的核心著作，在一定程度上影响了西方文化的所有领域：艺术、法律、哲学、教育和政治。罗马天主教堂创立了很多神学院，这些神学院演变成了今天的大学院校，它积极推动了基督教的传播，也从总体上推动了早期西方文化的传播。

10. 经济落后和沉重的人口包袱所造成的资源匮乏，使中国教育发展步履维艰。中国有 2.2 亿在校生，比美、英、法、日、前苏联等国在校生的总和还要多。由于人口众多，尽管政府每年都追加教育投资，但按人均计算就捉襟见肘了。
11. 我认为大学以很多种方式服务社会，但我将主要围绕以下三个方面进行讨论，即大学对研究、教育及履行社会责任所做的贡献。首先，通过推动科学、技术、医学知识的发展，大学为经济增长、物质福利和人类健康的改善奠定基础。第二，通过培养能适应不断变化的形势、富有灵活性、应变性和创造力的学生，大学能增强社会的创新能力。第三，作为履行社会责任的楷模，大学可对社会的进步做出直接贡献，鼓励学生履行服务社会的义务。
12. 与其它文化相比，西方文化把个人自由视为最重要的价值，对个人责任、而非集体责任有很高的期望，非常强调个人隐私和公民权利，容忍各种亚文化，尊重技术创新，相信进步，重视个人荣誉感和个人羞耻感，但不提倡引咎自杀和光荣捐躯，认为公职人员谋私利是对社会不可原谅的犯罪，提倡对核心家庭而非对大家族的忠诚。

## (二) 汉译英

1. Universities have been undergoing some educational reforms in recent years. An obvious method is to adopt the credit system which means students can graduate ahead of schedule when they complete the regulated credits.
2. The 211 project is a strategic educational reform designed to prepare the country's universities and colleges for new challenges so that they will be able to serve the country's accelerated modernization drive.
3. Chinese is a very old language, and its earliest characters date back nearly four thousand years. During their long history of development, Chinese characters have evolved into many different script forms, such as the seal character, official script, regular script and running script.
4. Throughout history, China has produced many outstanding philosophers, thinkers, statesmen, strategists, scientists, writers and artists, and has bequeathed us numerous volumes of literature.
5. Traditional Chinese opera is a comprehensive stage art, combining many elements such as literature, music, dancing, martial arts, acrobatic performance and fine arts.
6. Members of the Fund believe that one of the fundamental solutions to world poverty is to increase investment in education and raise the level of knowledge in the poorer regions. As a non-governmental force, they are determined to go all out toward this goal.
7. During its long practice and evolution, traditional Chinese medicine has developed a complete and independent theoretical system centering on Chinese herbal medicine and unique and effective methods of clinical treatment, supplemented by acupuncture and moxibustion, medical massage and qigong, that is, deep breathing exercises.
8. The Han and Tang Dynasties were both ages of economic prosperity and flourishing international exchanges. Imperial envoy Zhang Qian's trip to the "West" in the Han Dynasty over 2,000 years ago opened up the world-famous

Silk Road. Eminent Monk Xuan Zang brought back ancient cultures to China after a long and hazardous journey to South Asian countries in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Chinese navigator Cheng Ho made seven maritime journeys in the 15th century to what people then called the “West Sea”, spreading Chinese culture to distant lands.

9. Exchanges in culture and education and among young people serve as a bridge for increasing mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples of China and the United States. They are also a major driving force for the healthy and stable growth of China-U.S. relations. Yale is a forerunner in conducting China-U.S. educational exchanges and provides an important platform for cultural exchanges between our two countries. Over the past 20 years, Yale has accepted over 4,000 Chinese students and undertaken more than 80 cooperation projects in culture, science and technology, and education with China.
10. According to a survey conducted by the State Statistics Bureau, 30 million Chinese children aged 6 to 14 have never been to, or have dropped out of school. Eighty-four percent of them live in the countryside. More worrisomely, about 4 million school children are forced to leave their studies every year, and 1 million of them drop out of school because their families are too poor.
11. The traditional Chinese culture, both extensive and profound, starts far back and runs a long, long course. More than 2,000 years ago there emerged in China Confucianism represented by Confucius and Mencius, Taoism, represented by Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi, and many other theories and doctrines that figured prominently in the history of Chinese thought, all being covered by the famous term, “the masters’ hundred schools”. From Confucius to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the traditional Chinese culture presents many precious ideas and qualities, which are essentially populist and democratic. For example, they lay stress on the importance of kindness and love, on the interest of the community, on seeking harmony without uniformity and on the idea that the world is for all.
12. The Chinese civilization is one that has continued uninterrupted for more than 5,000 years. The distinct cultural tradition of the Chinese nation that developed in the long course of history has exerted a strong influence on contemporary China, just as it did on ancient China. Putting people first, keeping pace with the times, maintaining social harmony and pursuing peaceful development: these values that are being pursued in China today are derived from its tradition. But they also give expression to the progress of the times.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

在世界各地，一谈起英国的教育，人们就会联想到一幅“公学”的画面，尤其会想到某些非常著名的学府，如伊顿、牛津和剑桥，然而人们未必了解这些学府在英国整个教育体制中占有何等地位。

英国各大学学生总数为 25 万多人，而牛津和剑桥两校就各自约有学生 12000 多名。伊顿是公学中声望最高的一所，这些学校虽然名为公学，可事实上根本就



不是公办学校，而是独立的私立中等学校，招收 13-18 岁的男孩入学。

在整个中等教育体系中，公学事实上所占比例甚少。仅有 1/40 左右的英国男孩就读于公学，有 1/1500 就读于伊顿公学。除了所谓的公学外，英国还有一套完整的公立初等教育体系和中等教育体系，其总的形式类似其它多数国家的国立教育。

根据法律规定，所有 5-16 岁的孩子都必须接受全日制教育。任何儿童都可以到当局开办的学校里接受免费教育，绝大多数的孩子也就到这样的学校里读书。年满 18 岁前，他们仍然可以继续接受免费教育。

在描述英国教育全貌时，集中介绍国立教育制度，略谈公学，这样做或许是有道理的。然而，虽然公学在数量上不占优势，但是它们一直是英国对于教育方法所做出的极为特殊又很具特色的贡献，公学对英国的整个教育实践以及社会结构都具有巨大影响。

一百年来，银行业、保险业、金融界、某些工业部门、军队、教会、保守派政界中那些身居高位的人士大多数都受教于公学。上述情况正开始发生转变，但还需要时间。在英国的大学中，牛津和剑桥居主导地位。在所有读过大学的内阁部长们当中，几乎所有的人不是毕业于牛津大学就是毕业于剑桥大学，而尤以就读牛津大学的人数为多。

年满 18 岁后继续在普通大学、教育学院或其它各类技术学院接受全日制教育的学生，除非其父母有可观的收入，通常他们都可以得到官方的资助以支付其花销，或者说几乎全部费用。

由于大学容量所限，能够考上大学的青年人数是有限制的，大学尚不能录取所有具备大学基本入学条件的青年入学。因此，上大学事实上存在着竞争。但是大学里开设的学位课程，在专门技术学校也同样开设，而且进入开放大学的限制相对少些。

学年度始于暑假后，分为三个学期。学期间的假期分别为圣诞节和复活节这两个假期。假期的具体天数因地而异。一般来说，圣诞节和复活节各放两周左右，圣灵降临节通常放一周或一周多。暑假开始较晚，时间为六周。

非国立学校假期长短由各校自定。一般情况下，圣诞节和复活节，这两个假期放一个月，暑假放八周。这三个学期各地的叫法不同。有些学校把 1-3 月这段时间叫做“春季学期”，也有的学校则把 4-7 月这段时间叫“春季学期”。还有些学校把 1 月这个学期叫“冬季学期”，也有学校称其为“复活节学期”。

走读学校大多数只在星期一到星期五上学，上课时间为上午九点左右到下午三至四点之间。学校供应午餐，除非家长向校方证明他们无力支付，否则，午餐由学生家长支付。包括独立学校在内的所有小学生过去一直享受牛奶免费待遇，1970 年政府取消了这项福利。

## 第二篇

剑桥大学历史悠久，校园内著名的各式建筑吸引着全世界的游客。大学内的各个博物馆馆藏丰富，藏品生动地记录了建校以来剑桥大学学者和学子们的学术活动。

剑桥大学是世界上最古老的大学之一，也是英国规模最大的大学之一。它以卓越的学术成就闻名世界，其中包括学生们的学术成果，更蕴含着教师们所做的世界一流的科研成果。

剑桥下设 31 个学院，其中有三所女子学院(新大厅学院，纽纳姆学院和露西

卡文迪什学院), 两所专招研究生的学院(克莱尔大厅学院和达尔文学院), 其它的学院针对所有学生招生, 他们在校园内居住和学习。

学院是拥有自己的物产和收入的独立教学机构, 学院遵行剑桥的章程自主聘任教职员工, 录取学生。各院系共同承担教学任务, 学位由大学颁发。

在各学院内, 不同学科的教师和学生经常在一起讨论, 这样的跨学科培养方式鼓励了思想的自由交流, 并催生了一些公司。

三一学院和圣约翰学院还创立了科学公园, 为创业者们提供设施, 剑桥大学之所以成为创新和科技中心, 这些举措功不可没。

学生们的饮食起居和社交生活全在各个学院内, 学院还是他们接受小班教学的地方, 剑桥称之为督导。督导制是外界对剑桥教学高度评价的主要原因之一。

大学以及各学院实行鼓励学生报考措施, 鼓励公立和私立学校有能力的学生申请剑桥大学, 其中最成功的措施是暑期学校项目。

除大学提供的各项资源外, 每个学院都有自己的图书馆和运动设施, 有些还有自己的酒吧和剧院。大多数学院有自己的俱乐部和学生社团, 为学生提供一系列的非学术活动。

学生可以通过多种途径从学院制度中获益。首先, 教学上的督导制让学生以小班的形式接受教育, 被视为全世界最好的教学模式之一。其次, 在住宿上, 几乎所有本科生在校期间都可以住在学院的宿舍里。

第三, 学生的福利, 一系列的保障体系确保学生受到个体的尊重, 特别是可以帮助外国留学生全面地融入剑桥, 这是剑桥保持最低辍学率的原因。最后一点, 财政支持, 许多学院给本院学生提供各类奖学金, 大学层面也有很多基金可以申请。

## (二) 汉译英

### 第一篇

Education is the foundation for scientific and technological advancement and personnel training. Playing a vanguard role and having an overall bearing on the modernization drive, education must be placed on our development agenda as a strategic priority.

First of all, we must carry out the Party's education policy that education should serve socialist modernization and the people and integrate itself with productive labor and social practice so as to train socialist builders and successors featuring an all-round development in morality, intelligence, physique and art.

Secondly, we should encourage innovation in education, deepen its reform, optimize its structure, allocate its resources rationally, raise its quality and management levels and promote quality-oriented education to cultivate hundreds of millions of specialized personnel and a great number of top-notch innovative personnel.

Thirdly, we should build up the ranks of teachers and raise their professional ethics and competence. We should continue to make nine-year compulsory education universal across the country, intensify vocational education and training, develop continued education and set up a system of life-long education.

In addition, we should increase input in education, give more support to rural education, and encourage nongovernmental sectors to run schools. We should

improve the state policy and system for aiding students in straitened circumstances.

Last but not least, we should formulate a long-term program for scientific and technological development. We should step up the development of infrastructure for research. We should disseminate science and promote the scientific spirit. We must lay equal stress on social sciences and natural sciences and give full play to the important role of philosophy and other social sciences in economic and social development. It is essential to create an atmosphere in society at large favorable for respecting and promoting science, encouraging innovation and opposing superstition and pseudo-science.

In developing cultural undertakings and industry, it is imperative to meet the requirements of developing advanced culture and always place social effects in the first place. The state supports and protects public cultural undertakings and encourages them to enhance their vigor for self-development.

Meanwhile, we must continue to improve the policies and measures for the development of public cultural undertakings. We must give our support to the major news media and research institutions of social sciences of the Party and state, to the major cultural projects and art schools and troupes that are up to national standards and embody national characteristics, to the protection of major cultural heritage and outstanding folk arts, and to the cultural development in the old revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, remote areas, impoverished areas and the central and western regions of the country.

Furthermore, we should strengthen cultural infrastructure and boost various types of popular culture. We should promote the reform and development of health and sports undertakings and carry on the nationwide fitness campaign to improve the physique of the entire people. We should make the 2008 Olympics a success.

Developing the cultural industry is an important avenue to enriching socialist culture in the market economy and to meeting the spiritual and cultural needs of the people. It is essential to improve policies toward the cultural industry, support its development and enhance its overall strength and competitiveness.

## 第二篇

As one of the national foremost institutions of advanced learning and higher education, Fudan University has achieved worldwide fame throughout its venerable past. The University was established by Ma Xiangbo in 1905 under the name "Fudan Public School". "Fudan" found its lexical origin in the quotation "Heavenly light shines day after day", meaning persistently striving to become stronger.

In 1917, Fudan Public School began to offer undergraduate programs and officially renamed itself "Fudan University". Li Deng-hui was the president from then on to 1937. After being expanded to a full-fledged university, the University had an increasing enrollment. It had three schools: Arts, Sciences and Business, a prep school, and a section of secondary education.

In 1929, Fudan University altered its educational system and opened four new departments: journalism, civil administration, law, and education. It consisted of seventeen departments, which comprised the four schools: Arts, Sciences, Law, and

Business.

By 1937 Fudan had established four schools of Arts, Sciences, Law, and Business, which were made up of sixteen departments, a secondary school, an experimental secondary school, and two elementary schools for compulsory education. It became one of the most important institutions of academic research and higher education in southeast China.

The First Session of the 5<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Executive Council of the Republic of China voted on 25<sup>th</sup>, November, 1941 to nationalize the Chongqing Community of Private Fudan University. Wu Nanxuan was appointed president of the University.

Fudan became one of the national elite universities after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. At the request of president Chen Wangdao, Chairman Mao Tsetung handwrote the name of the University. Since the beginning of New China, Fudan has seized three golden opportunities for further development, thanks to the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government.

The first one came in 1952 when colleges and universities all over the country underwent a thorough readjustment and reshuffling. Fudan lost its departments of applied disciplines for those of arts and sciences from other ten-plus universities in East China. This year saw the University's core disciplines greatly enhanced and its faculty re-energized with new arrivals: it was in this period that eminent professors like Su Buqing, Chen Jiangong, Tan Jiazhen and Lu Hefu came to join Fudan.

The first twenty years of the Reform and Opening-up Policy brought the second grand opportunity to Fudan, whose development received the Central Government's serious attention during the 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plans. The University became more intellectually comprehensive by covering a wider range of academic disciplines: the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, technology, and management. It was to exert a more positive and profound influence on the world.

The latest is the official merger with Shanghai Medical University on 27<sup>th</sup>, April, 2000, from which a brand new Fudan was born. For the first time the University has its own college for medical sciences. Better equipped and more robust, Fudan is one step further today toward its ambitious aim of becoming a leading university in the world.

Fudan consists of seventeen schools (which comprise sixty-six departments) and four independent departments: Physics, Chemistry, Macromolecular Science, and the Environmental Science and Engineering. The University confers bachelor's degrees in sixty-eight academic disciplines, and master's degrees in two hundred and nine disciplines (with thirty-eight of them established by the University itself).

On top of that, the University also confers doctoral degrees in twenty-two Level I and 135 Level II academic disciplines (with twenty-four of them established by the University itself). There are also twenty-five research stations that offer postdoctoral fellowships.

Fudan boasts a qualified faculty of over 2,300 full-time teachers and researchers, including 1,350 full professors and associate professors, twenty-nine academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 746 doctoral advisors, forty chair professors and fourteen lecture professors of the

Changjiang Scholars Program, six chief scientists of Project 973 and thirty-one "Young and Middle-Aged Experts Nationally Acknowledged for Their Outstanding Achievements".

In recent years, the University has been proactive in recruiting youthful strengths and optimizing the echelon of its faculty. Fudan has nine teaching hospitals, such as Zhongshan Hospital and Huashan Hospital, which offer quality medical service to the general public, conduct clinical education to student doctors and perform advanced scientific research.

## 主题十 法律人权

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 警方可以不提出指控而拘留一个疑犯达 36 小时。
2. 嫌疑人有权在整个过程中保持沉默。
3. 律师协会是控方律师和辩护律师的监管机构。
4. 警察承认对个人，特别是嫌疑人的义务。
5. 辩护律师在司法行政中具有重要作用。
6. 合同是具有法律约束力的协议。
7. 刑事法庭通过惩罚违法者来保护公众。
8. 合同中的仲裁地点由争议各方协商决定。
9. 陪审团由住在审判所在国的 12 名男性或女性构成。
10. 为了理解各种争议，最好首先了解诉因。
11. 在英国，我们采取一种对抗性程序，在一定的框架内由对方证明每一方证词的真实性。
12. 嫌疑人有权在被捕后立即通知自己的律师，并在整个拘留期内都有权接受私人法律咨询。
13. 律师在审讯全过程通常都在场，嫌疑人有权中断审讯，要求私下寻求律师的意见。
14. 在调查阶段，辩护律师在场并介入是嫌疑人权利的重要保障。
15. 在不同司法管辖范围内法律和详细的法规都不尽相同，但有些基本原则应该相同。
16. 英国法律中主要有两种合同：正式合同与非正式或“简式”合同。
17. 在所有严重刑事犯罪案件和一些民事诉讼中，陪审团是认定案情，而法官是决定法律的适用问题。
18. 如果被告在规定的时间内不出庭，法官有权作出判决。
19. 仲裁裁决一旦作出，具有法律效力，无须在法庭登记备案。
20. 如果被判有罪的人认为法庭的判决有误，可以进行上诉。

#### (二) 汉译英

1. To some extent, treaties have begun to replace customary law.
2. We share many similarities in the viewpoint of human rights.
3. Treaties are of growing importance in international law.
4. The legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons should be fully protected.

5. The court ruled against the defendant.
6. To obtain a warrant, the police have to apply to the court.
7. The civil courts are to decide disputes between individuals.
8. In actual practice, we often settle disputes through friendly consultation.
9. Laws are different in different countries.
10. The expression "international law" almost always means public international law, not private international law.
11. We have channels for dialogue in human rights with the United States, the European Union and Australia. Progress is being made every day on the issue of human rights.
12. Arbitration is a means of settling disputes between two parties through the medium of a third party who is impartial.
13. We should build a socialist state under the rule of law and ensure that the people exercise their rights as the masters of the country.
14. Continental law and common law are the two major legal systems of the world today, covering most of the major countries in the world.
15. Some national measures are not legitimate enactments in the national interest. Instead, they are cunningly disguised trade barriers.
16. Perhaps the simple way to explain the current judicial system in China is to describe a legal proceeding against a particular offender.
17. Courts in China are mainly concerned to see that children in trouble receive the care and treatment that they need.
18. The one who launches a legal action is referred to as the plaintiff while the one who has to defend himself or herself in court is referred to as the defendant.
19. No matter where the arbitration is held, the Chinese corporations always prefer to have arbitration in a permanent arbitral institute.
20. The advantages of arbitration over proceedings in the ordinary courts are the convenience to both parties, the expert knowledge of the arbitrator and speed.

## 二、 段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 幸运的是，我们拥有纪律严明的警察队伍，对嫌疑人进行刑讯逼供基本上闻所未闻，腐败也十分少见。
2. 人们被带上法庭，要么是因为他们被指控犯罪，要么就是因为他们卷入了一起民事纠纷，而这起纠纷当事方的一方将案件提交了法庭。
3. “上诉”一词最常用于法律。当有人认为法庭对他作出的判决有误时，他请求另一个法庭来改变第一审法庭的判决。
4. 一个国家的法院在某些情况下可能采用另一个国家的法律。当大多数人第一次碰到这种说法时，他们感到难以置信。
5. 公正审判权是国际人权法的一项基本原则，旨在保护个人不被非法和任意限制、剥夺其他基本权利和自由，其中最为重要的就是个人生命权和自由权。
6. 虐待不构成刑事犯罪的嫌疑人是严肃的纪律问题。警方在拘留期内保护嫌疑人受到人道待遇是警方的明确责任，虐待将受到刑事诉讼或纪律处分。
7. 计算机犯罪是犯罪的一种方式，而不是一类犯罪。如今，大量储存在电脑中

的信息是供客户和机构私人或秘密使用的信息。未经授权获得这些秘密信息就构成了犯罪。

8. 每个国家都有一种法律被称为“冲突法”，用来解决两个重要的问题，即在两个或更多国家中，哪个国家的法庭对某个争端具有管辖权，以及法庭将适用什么法律来解决争端。
9. 在英格兰，发明家只要每年向政府支付一定的费用，专利的有效期可长达 16 年。16 年结束后，或结束前未支付费用，专利就无效。此后每个人都可以自由地使用发明了。
10. 辩护律师的资质对嫌疑人、受害人、行政当局和人民都很重要。我们所采取的是由宪章建立、成文法管辖，独立的自我规范行业体系。
11. 对于发生在英格兰和威尔士的所有刑事案件，法律曾经规定，陪审团的所有成员都必须就裁决达成一致。而今，如果陪审团的所有成员在退庭考虑裁决的一定时间内未能达成一致，法官可以指示他们达成多数同意的裁决。
12. 如果一国的法官在审理一个与另一国更为相关的案子时，他很可能觉得这个案子本该在另一国审理，或者自己应当按照另一国的法律审理这个案子。这种感觉在几乎所有的国家都产生了一套复杂的规定。

## (二) 汉译英

1. Many nations, including some developed nations, think that there are many situations in which most favored nation (MFN) treatment is not an appropriate national policy, and therefore inappropriate for an international commitment.
2. The court has two main duties to carry out before it decides the matter. The first is to find out what happened. The second is to decide what the rules of law governing the matter are.
3. Arbitration is a means of settling disputes between two parties through the medium of a third party who is not partial to either of the parties to the dispute, and whose decision on the dispute is final and binding.
4. As a rule, the arbitration clause should specify an arbitration tribunal to which a dispute will be submitted. The clause should also specify the number of arbitrators and their selection, how the cost of the arbitration is to be divided, and the scope of arbitration.
5. China's competition laws clearly prohibit some overt anti-competitive practices such as price fixing and unauthorized actions by local government agencies or officials. However, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce has noted that these laws have not been able to prevent the above-mentioned conducts due to ineffective enforcement.
6. Under long years of oppression by the "three big mountains" – imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, people in old China didn't have human rights to speak of. The Chinese people fought for more than a century to overthrow the "three big mountains" and gain their human rights.
7. Owing to tremendous differences in historical background, social system, cultural tradition and economic development, countries differ in their understanding and practice of human rights. They also take different attitudes towards the relevant UN conventions.

8. It is a simple truth that for any country the right to subsistence is the most important of all human rights, without which the other rights are out of the question. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
9. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in a report notes the following key problems with the Chinese legal system: neither the independence of the Courts nor their jurisdiction is adequately established; there remains concerns over political interference with the judiciary; legal obligations of other government entities to enforce or obey court decisions are not adequately established; and there is a proliferation of conflicting decisions depending on the geographical jurisdiction of the Court.
10. The active Chinese Trade Mark Law does not provide detailed protection of well-known trademarks. Domestic well-known trademarks are protected by Provisional Regulations for the Determination and Administration of Well-known Trademarks, which is an administrative regulation issued by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, while the foreign trademarks are protected by Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
11. It is stipulated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. Chinese human rights bear three distinctive characteristics: first, extensiveness; second, equality; and third, authenticity. China's human rights legislation and policy are endorsed and supported by people of all nationalities, and by all the political parties, social organizations, and all walks of life.
12. Intellectual property law typically consists of copyright, patent and trademark law. It is designed to encourage the development of art, science, and information by granting certain property rights to all artists and inventors. These rights allow inventors and artists to protect themselves from infringement, or the unauthorized use and misuse of their creations.

### 三、 长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

当一个人被指控犯了偷窃或其它罪行时,就会被带到地方法官或法官和陪审团面前。然后,警察或律师叙述犯罪经过并传目击证人陈述所见的一切。被指控者为自己辩护或解释,情节严重时,除非被控方要求为自己辩护,否则他可以得到律师的帮助。法官和陪审团或地方法官组成法庭,在法庭进行的是审判。

审判自古就有,各种不同类型审判在我们心目中的法庭建立之前就存在。古时候,产生争执两个人会通过决斗来进行审判。他们在打斗之后,胜利的一方就被判定为正确的一方。

关于上帝决定胜负的说法也是神裁法进行审判的原因。如果一个人被指控为偷窃,就会被迫经历一番痛苦的神裁过程,决定他是否有罪。一种相似的说法就是,若要判定一个妇女是否是女巫,只要将她投入水中。如果她沉下去了,她就是无辜的;如被水浮起来了,她就犯了实施巫术罪。

如今,法庭里的审判因国别不同而有所不同。但是在大多数情况下,在证明



有罪之前，法庭最初认定被控方无罪。由指控方证明被控方有罪。

我的演讲是简单介绍一下英国的审判制度。情节较轻的案件由地方法院来判决。然而，假设一个人在伦敦被捕，他开着一辆车，而这辆车已经报窃。他被带到地方法官面前时，地方法官就决定将他提交到中央刑事法院审判。

到了审判的时候，犯人就从监狱被提到被告席。首先对犯人进行控告，即由书记员报犯人的姓名，并对他宣读指控书。

所有指控均记载在诉状中，每读完一个指控，书记员就问犯人是否认罪。会有三种情况发生：犯人要么对所有的指控都服罪，要么全部否认，要么只对部分指控认罪。

如果犯人对所有的指控都服罪，剩下的事就是如何量刑了。警方证人指出该犯人是否有前科，当时受到何种处罚。犯人或他的辩护律师会要求一些人出庭帮助。比如说，他是个好工人，因为患病而缺钱。

然后，辩护律师或犯人自己进行陈述，这种陈述被称为“减罪辩护词”，说明犯人应从轻处罚的理由。最后，法官亲自询问犯人有何从轻处罚的理由，然后告诉犯人给他的处罚。

如果犯人只对其中一部分指控服罪，控诉方，即试图证明犯人有罪的律师，得决定是否值得继续进行指控。如果法官同意，他们也可以决定放弃那些指控，让犯人接受针对他服罪部分指控的处罚。

如果审判进行到要对犯人不服罪的指控裁决，陪审团得先宣誓。陪审团的每位成员宣誓，根据事实证据得出真实的裁决。之后，陪审团会听一段关于指控和控方证人发言的陈述。

然后证人会被传来证明谁是车主，犯人开走了车并换了车牌以使车无法被辨认，或证明犯人将车漆成不同颜色，说明犯人想将车据为己有。辩方也会盘问证人，看证人是否说谎，记忆是否不可靠，或提供其它有助于犯人的证据。

指控结束后，法庭传辩方证人（包括犯人在内）。犯人会说是他的雇主让他开走车，他与换车牌及油漆毫无关系。法庭也会传其他证人来证实犯人的话。辩方证人同样会受到控诉方的盘问。

在辩控双方结束对陪审团的陈述后，法官总结案情并向陪审团解释法律。陪审团离庭去考虑他们的裁决。裁决作好后，陪审团回到法庭，由陪审团团长宣布裁决。如果裁决是无罪，犯人就被释放。如果裁决有罪，接下来的程序与犯人服罪时的情形相同。

民事诉讼涉及纠纷而不是犯罪，审判过程大体相同，尽管现在很少用陪审团。由法官在最后作出判决。

## 第二篇

法治在香港稳如磐石，我们引以为荣。在《基本法》之下，人权和自由得到宪法保障。上个月在南韩举行的亚洲人权光州论坛上，人权分子称赞香港的法治情况可作为其它亚洲国家的榜样。

我们必须竭力捍卫每个人的基本权利和自由。不过，任何人在致力表达其诉求时，不论理据多么充分，理想多么崇高，都必须遵守法律。如果有人借自由之名而诉诸暴力，则他们面对法律程序是意料中事，而有关的法律程序会在合法、公平及客观的原则下进行。

自去年十月我获委任律政司司长一职以来，记者和立法会议员都向我提出同一个问题：若政府不依法行事，我会怎样响应？有些人更促请我在遇到这样的情

况时辞职。

他们提出这样的问题，是基于一个假设，即是我服务的两个主人—政府与法律，是彼此对立，互不相容的。事实并非如此。不错，我为政府服务，但根据《基本法》第六十四条的规定，政府一如所有人一样必须遵守法律。

律政司司长和律政司的职责，正是协助政府履行这个宪制责任。律政司司长作为政府的首要法律顾问，有责任提供不偏不倚和可靠的法律意见。

然而，还有不少其它职务，是由律政司司长负责的。换言之，我除了本身是大律师提供法律意见外，还要在我的岗位上担当很多不同的角色。作为问责制的主要官员，律政司司长须向行政长官负责。我也是行政会议成员，参与制定政策的工作，并与其它行政会议成员共同承担责任。

不过，就一些重要的职责范畴而言，律政司司长须独立行事，这是宪法所规定的。其中最重要的是，根据《基本法》第六十三条，律政司主管刑事检察工作，不受任何干涉。

律政司司长的身分，并不是香港特别行政区独有的。在其它司法管辖区，总检察长通常既是政府的一员，同时也是独立的律政专员，他们须按公众利益提出检控，以及作出其它司法决定。

独立行事是检控职能的重要标记。这一点获得《基本法》的保障，我们会竭力捍卫。

过去律政司作出不提出检控的决定，有些曾招致批评。有关的决定可能并非“广受欢迎”，但我们若根据受欢迎与否来作检控决定，法治便会变为流沙。

在作出是否提出检控的决定时，我们会保持客观，谨慎行事，并且严格遵守律政司的《检控政策及常规》内详述的制度及原则。市民可到律政司的网站查阅这份公开文件。该文件是由律政司的同事拟订，他们是香港最富经验的检控人员。

我们的职责，是本着公正不阿的专业精神，衡量是否有合理机会达至定罪，以及是否符合公众利益，然后作出检控决定。我们对每个人，不论其身份，都是一视同仁。如果我们只是把具争议性或仅是表面证据成立的案件交由法庭裁定，便是失职。

除了执行刑事法律之外，律政司司长还有其它与公众利益有关的职能。律政司司长是慈善事务的守护人，会在适当情况下介入与慈善事务有关的案件。此外，律政司司长亦获授多项维护公众利益所需的法定权力。

律政司作为政府的内部律师，是全港规模最大的法律事务机构，为政府部门提供优质并具成本效益的法律服务，包括提供法律意见、讼辩和草拟法例。此外，在处理与政府有关的法律事务方面，律政司所具备的专业知知和经验，无可比拟。律政司推行了多项政策措施，不断致力提高法律服务的质素。

在国际层面，我们会继续加强与其它司法管辖区对等机构的联系，以打击跨国组织罪行，例如网上诈骗、儿童色情物品、清洗黑钱和恐怖活动等。

至于法律专业在内地拓展业务方面，2005年继续创立多个里程碑。根据《内地与香港更紧密经贸关系安排》在十月份公布的最新措施，香港律师事务所与内地律师事务所进行联营的弹性比以前更大。

此外，司法部已通过律政司提出的建议，从2005年起在香港设立考区，方便考生参加国家司法考试。2005年9月，有超过270名考生在香港的三个试场应试。

我希望在今年稍后的时间访问内地，为大律师和律师寻求更多机会。香港和内地在法律合作方面基础稳固，我会继续在这个基础上与内地加强合作，这对成

功落实“一国两制”至为重要。

正如《皇家律政人员》一书的作者爱德华兹教授所说,律政人员扮演不同的角色,在履行职务时往往须像走钢索者一样灵巧敏捷,坚定地稳踏着每一步向前迈进。今天,香港已经实施“一国两制”下的新宪制秩序。这个走钢索的人有时可能要在未经探索的领域中寻路前进。

不过,无论遇到什么困难,未来的路向总是清晰的:致力维护法治,坚定不移,是我们唯一要走的道路。终审法院首席法官,容许我藉此机会,感谢你和司法机构的同仁,在致力维护法治方面,树立了优良的榜样。多谢各位。

## (二) 汉译英

### 第一篇

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is a century of human rights. For this new century, China has been active in approving or participating in a series of international conventions on human rights, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights since the 1990s. The modification of Criminal Procedure Law in 1996 is a milestone contribution to the establishment of human rights concept and human rights safeguarding mechanism and measures in the criminal procedure field in the form of domestic law reform and it has also laid a foundation for China's entry into the new century of human rights.

Today, through analysis of the status quo of the safeguarding of criminal suspects' rights under the new criminal justice system, I wish to discuss with you the new subject of improving the safeguarding of criminal suspects' rights confronted by China's criminal justice system in the new century, especially when China is required to abide by the principles established by the international conventions China has participated in.

The amendment to the Criminal Procedure Law in 1996 raises the concept of "criminal suspect" for the first time and explicitly stipulates in the General Principles, "Without the people's court's conviction according to law, no one shall be determined as guilty". This is a definition of the nature of the legal identity of the prosecuted, making the issue of safeguarding the criminal suspect's rights an important subject in legislative and judiciary practices.

This modified Criminal Procedure Law in itself is a breakthrough with regard to the rights of criminal suspects. For example, the abolition of detention for interrogation which used to be widely practiced and seriously infringed upon the freedom of individual criminal suspect.

To ensure the right to personal freedom and safety established in the Constitution, the new Criminal Procedure Law imposes restrictions on the implementation of such compulsory measures on limiting citizen's personal freedom as arrest, detention, summoning etc. in terms of conditions, time and procedure.

For example, Article 60 of the Criminal Procedure Law provides on the conditions of arrest, "As to criminal suspects and defendants whose criminal facts have been proved by evidence and whose criminal punishment may be imprisonment or over, should there be necessity for arrest when recognizance upon bail and/or living

at home under surveillance fails to prevent danger occurring to the society, immediate arrest shall be carried out according to law.”

Concerning the time of detention, three clauses under Article 69 of the Criminal Procedure Law provide that, in normal circumstances, the maximum term of extension is 7 days; for those suspects with serious crimes that run around committing crimes, committing crimes repeatedly and gang up in committing crimes, the maximum term of extension is 30 days.

For those suspects whose arrest is disapproved by the procuratorate and whose criminal facts need to be further investigated, detention can be translated into recognizance on bail or living at home under surveillance. The time of summoning is stipulated in Article 92 of the Criminal Procedure Law as that the total time shall not exceed 12 hours and no consecutive summoning is allowed for transformed detention of the criminal suspect.

The other historical breakthrough is that the criminal suspect at this stage has the right to counsel, which for the first time brings the third party's partial involvement in the investigation procedure that has been kept mysterious for a long time. Although according to Article 96 of the Criminal Procedure Law, the lawyer's aid at this stage is limited to legal counsel, appeal agency, prosecution, or application for recognizance on bail on behalf of the arrested criminal suspect, it is a breakthrough after all and brings the suspect under custody an opportunity to contact the third party other than the judiciary party after the suspect has been interrogated for the first time or compulsory measures have been taken against him.

To guarantee that the criminal suspect's rights are not infringed upon, China's Criminal Law imposes restrictions in substantive law from the perspective of law enforcers by providing that, judiciary officers shall be punished under the crime of using torture to coerce confession when they torture the criminal suspects or defendants for the latter's confession or use force to acquire testimony from witnesses. In this way the Criminal Procedure Law imposes restrictions on law enforcers who violate due process in terms of actor's responsibility.

Article 61 of the Interpretation of Several Issues in Enforcing the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China promulgated by the Supreme People's Court in 1998 provides, "Collection of evidence through illegal means is strictly forbidden. Testimony, victim's statement and defendant's statement that have been proved as a result of forced confession or acquired by means of threat, induction or fraudulence shall not be taken as the basis for deciding a case". This is an exclusive stipulation on the effect of judiciary act that infringes upon the criminal suspect's rights to prevent the implementation of illegal procedure at the price of infringing upon the criminal suspect's rights.

To display the spirit of State compensation in the 3rd clause of Article 41 of the Constitution, "Those that suffer losses from the infringement upon their rights by State organs or the personnel of State organs have the right to compensation according to law", Articles 15-17 of the 1994 State Compensation Law stipulate, criminal suspects that are acquitted after having been wrongly detained or arrested at the lack of criminal facts or evidence supporting strong suspicion and those that have suffered

infringement upon their right due to the illegal compulsory measures on property taken by relevant officials can get access to State compensation in light of regulated procedures.

Though the compensation has a limited application sphere and has not been extended to the harms done to criminal suspects caused by judiciary bodies' illegal means and violation of procedure, it has laid down a foundation in terms of State responsibility.

From this, we can see that a solid, multi-perspective judiciary system with procedural law at the core and other laws playing a complementing role has been primarily established for the safeguarding of criminal suspect's rights in China's criminal justice system.

## 第二篇

Ms. Louise Arbour, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights,  
Distinguished Representatives and Diplomatic Envoys,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chinese Government, let me begin by offering our sincere congratulations on the opening of the 13th Annual Workshop of the Framework on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region. Let me also take this opportunity to extend a warm welcome to you, Ms. Louise Arbour and all the representatives from the governments of the Asia-Pacific countries, inter-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and NGOs who have come to Beijing for this event.

Since its official launch in 1990 supported by the United Nations, the Asia-Pacific Human Rights Workshop has become a major platform for cooperation in this area among the countries in the region. Over the past 15 years, the Asia-Pacific countries, endeavoring to establish a regional human rights mechanism, have clearly defined and worked on four priority areas for regional human rights cooperation and achieved remarkable progress in setting up national human rights institutions, formulating human rights action plans, carrying out human rights education and promoting economic, social, cultural rights and the right to development.

It has been proven that as long as we stick to the correct direction in promoting and protecting human rights and take into consideration the actualities of our region, we will continue to make headway in our cooperation and the cause of promoting human rights in our region.

As the Asia-Pacific region is at a crucial historic juncture of its development, its human rights cause is faced with major opportunities. The population of our region accounts for over half of the world's total.

By strengthening human rights cooperation and constantly enhancing people's human rights and other fundamental freedoms in our region on the basis of peace, stability, development and prosperity, we will both serve the fundamental interests of our people and contribute significantly to the human rights cause of the whole world.

Human rights cooperation in the Asia-Pacific should conform to the principle of equality and mutual respect. Given the vastly different cultural heritages and

conditions of dozens of Asia-Pacific countries, the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius' advice that "Gentlemen should live in harmony without uniformity" could serve as a guide in our regional cooperation.

On the one hand, we should uphold the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and international human rights instruments and unwaveringly promote and protect human rights to meet the fundamental interests of the people.

On the other hand, every country should choose its own way to promote and protect human rights in line with its national conditions. There is no uniform standard with regard to national human rights action plans, national human rights institutions or human rights education. The purpose of regional cooperation is to facilitate emulation, exchanges and cooperation so as to achieve common development and progress.

The priority of this cooperation should be the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. The bulk of Asia-Pacific countries are still in the process of development. More than two thirds of the world's poor population live in our region.

Despite the indisputable achievements of many Asia-Pacific countries in economic-social development, recurring regional conflicts, terrorism, financial crises, natural disasters, environmental degradation and major outbreaks of infectious diseases are still posing serious challenges to the realization of fundamental human rights.

For the people of many countries in our region, poverty and backwardness remain the biggest hurdle to surmount before they can enjoy human rights fully. Under such circumstances, we have no other choice but to make the realization of the right to development and the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights our most pressing task and to focus on development, using it as a way to promote human rights and address relevant difficulties and problems in this process so that our people will be able to enjoy fundamental human rights at a higher level.

Human rights cooperation in the Asia-Pacific should be carried out gradually and by consensus. In this large and populous area, there exist obvious disparities among the countries and sub-regions. Over the years, sub-regional human rights cooperation within the frameworks of the League of Arab States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Pacific Islands Forum has been unfolding, and exchanges and cooperation between sub-regions are also growing.

These useful experiments have undoubtedly created favorable conditions for the countries to further expand the scope and raise the level of their cooperation. We should take full advantage of the exchange platform provided by the Asia-Pacific Human Rights Workshop and continue to draw on the successful experiences, strengthen coordination, integrate resources, seek the largest common interests and explore cooperation plans, channels and models that are acceptable to all countries.

I believe, as long as every country can proceed from our common interests, address the differences properly and take into account other's concerns, we have reasons to have confidence about the establishment of a regional human rights

cooperation mechanism.

The Chinese nation has a tradition of cherishing human dignity and values. From the earlier precept of "putting people first" several millenniums ago to today's idea of "governing the country for the people", human rights concepts in China have been evolving with the times and progressing towards maturity. Thanks to nearly 27 years of reform and opening up, the Chinese people have experienced two historic leaps from a state of destitution to adequate livelihood and then to moderate prosperity.

Meanwhile, putting into practice the basic principle of rule of law in all fields, China has advanced the reform of its political structure vigorously yet steadfastly, and persisted in improving the country's democracy and legal system. The decision by China's National People's Congress in March 2004 to incorporate the provision that the "State respects and protects human rights" into the Constitution has further highlighted the prominent position of human rights in China's national development strategy.

At present, the Chinese Government is making earnest efforts to implement the constitutional principle of human rights protection and the human-centered scientific concept of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development with a view to building a harmonious and dynamic society based on democracy and rule of law in which there are social justice, good faith and public order.

Cooperation instead of confrontation has become the general consensus of the international community. With an open and pragmatic approach, the Chinese Government has conducted bilateral human rights dialogues and exchanges with many countries and worked hard to promote regional and international human rights cooperation.

Having hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific human rights workshop in 2000, we are delighted to have another opportunity to host this Workshop in cooperation with the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. I am confident that, through the joint efforts of the participants from the governments, inter-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and NGOs, this Workshop will give new impetus to human rights cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Before I conclude, let me wish the Workshop a great success!

Thank you.

## 主题十一 企业管理

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 公司的财务功能是什么?
2. 哪些资料可经内网分发给员工?
3. 全面质量管理是一种将质量意识嵌入所有组织流程的商务管理策略。
4. 我们的市场推广费用花在哪里?
5. 这个模式支持企业对内及对外的协同流程。
6. 新的合作方式会跨越国界。
7. 我们需要新鲜、实际和准确的市场信息。

8. 近年来，人力资源管理受到越来越多的关注。
9. 与大众普遍的想法相反，大多数优秀的领导者不是天生的，而是后天培养的。
10. 科学管理的基础是做每件工作都有一个最佳方法。
11. 惠普的企业文化建立在对他人的尊重，团体意识以及努力工作的基础上。
12. 当今的商业机构正在从不同的供货商那里寻求更快、更容易整合的方案以实现更有意义的价值。
13. 越来越多的企业意识到，人力资源的多元化，同产品质量和客户服务一样，也可以成为竞争优势。
14. 很多首席执行官或高级管理人员都在努力克服语言障碍以获取最基本的信息。
15. 这个模式意味着所有业务流程都可随时取得所需的功能及信息。
16. 每天，你感受到市场在不断的变化，但是我们对市场的认识却不是按照同样的速度改变和增长的。
17. 顾客不再需要一个产品。他们需要的是针对他们所面临的具体问题的解决方案。
18. MCI 模块旨在通过提供有价值的客户、市场和竞争者的信息来帮助销售代表和营销人员。
19. 市场的全球化和资本的自由流动增加了全球的竞争压力。
20. 因特网和电信技术等革命性的发展不断逼迫我们去重新设计业务流程。

## (二) 汉译英

1. In the knowledge-based economy, the key to business success lies in human resources rather than physical resources.
2. The top management of high-tech enterprises tend to delegate authority to their subordinates.
3. According to Human Resource theory, organizational performance is determined by the motivation and competence of employees.
4. Many companies are offering fitness programs to help employees alleviate stress and enhance their health at the same time.
5. The travel policy of a company should be reviewed at least annually.
6. Nowadays, employees are no longer motivated to work only in order to survive.
7. Goal setting and management by objectives are tools often used in the management process.
8. Traditionally, economists have assumed that the goal of a business enterprise was to maximize its profits.
9. Some workers are very motivated by clear and achievable goals.
10. The individual's goals are different from those of the organization.
11. The savings of travel and entertainment expenditure reduce a company's operational costs, making it more competitive, domestically and internationally.
12. Delegation is primarily about entrusting your authority to others. It underpins a style of management which allows your staff to use and develop their skills and knowledge to their full potential.
13. The real reason behind the miraculous economic success of Japan is the unique way of business management which can be best summarized by the word



“harmony”.

14. A successful incentive plan can engage even the most indifferent employees in innovation efforts to improve the performance of the company.
15. Peter Drucker once predicted that the greatest challenge facing management in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is to enhance the productivity of knowledge workers.
16. Knowing the theory and strategies of motivation is one thing, applying them in the workplace is quite another.
17. Job sharing is a voluntary solution to the needs of working mothers, employees pursuing a degree, and the like.
18. Job sharing lets two workers share a single full-time job and split the salary and benefits, simply for their convenience.
19. Instead of working the standard 9-to-5, five days a week, many workers choose their own hours within certain limits.
20. Corporate cultures vary widely, although they may be grouped into four general categories.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 如今公司必须为每一个组织成员提供升级服务，要达到这一点需要管理日益复杂的信息并通过多种渠道提供这些信息。
2. 当今技术可通过移动电话或无线终端接收电邮提示，更可通过电邮跨越不同地区或全球提醒您重大事件或变化。
3. 相似的产品越来越多，顾客越来越少，这直接导致了讨价还价权力从供应商转移到顾客。
4. 在过去的十年中，经理人将注意力转向削减成本，他们打着不同的旗帜，如“全面质量管理”，“重新组合业务”，“简化业务流程”，或“化繁就简”。
5. 要保障未来的能源供应，加州必须持续开展能效工作，使之成为美国能效最高的州。我们不能忘记，最廉价的电力就是我们从未使用的电力。
6. 一个完整的企业资源管理系统必须整合客户关系管理 (CRM)、人力资源、供应链管理及企业资源规划(ERP)系统，以便企业内的各个不同成员能分享知识及信息。
7. 老一套可行的营销组合和产品核心论已经成为遥远的过去的产物。要理解变化，我们必须去认识已经影响并从根本上改变了许多公司营销环境的变化。
8. 当公司不再为长期目标进行投资而一味考虑短期利益时，他们就加快商品化的过程，对利润空间和利润额施加更大的压力，而传统的营销做法对抵制利润的流失又无能为力。
9. 要获得并维持竞争优势，为客户、合作伙伴及供应商提供准确、相关、及时和可靠的商业信息是公司能做的最重要的事情之一，尤其在当今经济不景气的时候就更需利用这些信息做出快速战略决策。
10. 由于所有权和经营职能的分离，私营企业的董事会应该负责监督管理层的行为，保护股东的利益。董事会需要审核、讨论并批准企业的重大决策，如总体战略导向、并购、战略联盟以及年度预算。
11. 大众出版物向管理层描述了不断出现的种种理由，如全球化、商品化、信息交换的速度，但是，很遗憾，这些文章没有提供任何解决方案。业界人士又

等待不起，他们必须设计自己的方法，对自身的方案实施创新。

12. 从最早的埃及和巴比伦开始，为了确保手工艺者的充足供应，就有针对手工艺而组织的培训。到了十三世纪，西欧开始盛行手工艺培训。手工艺行会监督质量和生产方法，并管理每种职业的就业条件。

## (二) 汉译英

1. For firms in competitive markets, a major indicator of executive competence is the ability to augment company earnings by increasing sales or productivity, or by achieving savings.
2. The American Marketing Association recently devoted a year of study to the definition of marketing and evaluated 25 different definitions before reaching a consensus on the meaning of the word.
3. If goal setting is used as a motivational tool, it is important that feedback be built into the system so that workers know whether they are meeting their goals.
4. Corporate culture is difficult to change because it is based on people's attitudes and values, which they are likely to have developed over a lifetime.
5. Corporate card enables companies to receive complete spending data of travelers, thus generating management reports for companies to monitor expenditure patterns and identify opportunities for purchasing and processing cost savings.
6. If many workers in one department or in a certain class of jobs seem to be having motivational problems, chances are that the jobs themselves are at fault. The best way to improve performance is to find ways of changing the structure of the jobs rather than changing the workers' behavior.
7. In recent years, many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. Some experts claim the answer is to make job more varied. But do varied jobs lead to greater productivity?
8. Today's employees are different from their predecessors. In general, they are less responsive to authority than their predecessors and more interested in participating in decision making. They want to be considered individuals, not just a member of the crowd.
9. According to research conducted by American Express on a worldwide basis, travel and entertainment expenditure consistently ranks as the second or third largest controllable expense for corporations. Many companies do not yet take full advantage of proven tools to manage and control travel and entertainment expenses.
10. Delegation is a skill of which all managers have heard, but which few understand. It can be used either as an excuse for dumping failure onto the shoulders of subordinates, or as an effective tool for motivating and training your team to realize their full potential.
11. The classical theory of motivation can be stated simply: Money is the sole motivator in the workplace. In this view, human beings are economic creatures who work only to pay for food, clothing, and shelter. To motivate workers, then, a manager has only to show them that they will earn more money by doing things the company way.

12. Someone who does not understand an organization's vital organizational characteristics may experience dissatisfaction or failure. But someone who understands the corporate culture has an extremely powerful tool for getting results. Knowing a company's culture makes it easier to get things done fast and may also provide a sense of stability.

### 三、 长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

在制作广告时，有时会有一种错觉，也就是：你是从一张白纸开始的，唯一的问题就是：你打算怎样给你的品牌定位，还有就是任何事情都有可能发生。然而事实却是这样的：只有最最新的品牌才是没有市场印象的。尽管如此，如果一个得到公认的公司要支持一个新品牌，例如强生公司支持的一个新品牌，你的脑海中就会立即浮现对这个品牌的直接印象。

消费者的脑海并不是一张白纸，基于历史记录，以前的经验、传言、联想、包装设计和能够用来对一个品牌作出评价的全部线索，使消费者对一个品牌抱有某种期待。当然，人们常常可以把这些期待和历史记录当作一种优势来加以利用。历史和原产国是两种影响消费者印象的主要因素。

去年，我们做了一个试验。为了了解原产国是不是商人对一个品牌构成印象的一个重要因素，我们在世界各地取样，要求人们描绘出他们并不知道的公司。我们选择了一个生产中性产品铅笔的公司，作为一个适当的调查主体。

回答问题者被明确告知公司分别来自英国、德国和美国。就如你所看到的一样，仅仅在这个基础上，他们的期待就是截然不同的。英国公司既古老又令人生厌，但很诚实。德国公司不但工作刻苦而且有创新能力，美国公司既有趣又现代化。可见，仅仅知道某些东西的原产地也会对其定位大有帮助。

时代杂志对消费者做了一个调查，要求他们说出最好的东西来自哪里，往往原产国对他们的判断的影响比最强的品牌效应还要大。所以，不足为奇的是，我们看到许多品牌都大力宣传他们的原产地。

我选择了一些电视广告作为例子来说明我的意思。这里有两个品牌，是利用他们的历史记录来制作的。而这两个品牌，令你想起它们的原产地。依我看，如果不产生效果，就是因为把品牌 and 没有多大关系的主题联系在一起。我们看到大量的品牌企图把自己和流行的足球挂钩，与我刚才举出的例子恰恰相反，这种虚构的联系是很难让人信服的。

##### 第二篇

收购一家濒临破产的企业可能不是企业家梦寐以求的事情。其实，这样的企业起死回生的可能性很大，潜在的利润丰厚，其过程也不想人们所想的那样艰难。另外，挽救即将破产的企业和白手起家创立新企业一样的令人兴奋。

很难统计到底有多少企业在被收购后起死回生，因为这样的逆转通常不会大加宣传。据统计，仅在英国就有数千家进入破产管理的企业起死回生，而不是销声匿迹。

陷入困境的企业通常缺乏良好的财务帐目和财务报告。当企业运转出现问题时，管理层往往觉得问题首先出在销售上，所以他们很少开始思考他们是否可以降低成本或增加利润，而这些往往是企业扭亏为盈的关键。为了增加销售额，他

们不得不削减利润，从而使问题进一步恶化。

企业濒临破产的原因，通常都是管理层管理不当，这是不争的事实。企业之所以要进入破产管理，是因为这样可以更换新的管理层。如果你接手一家行将倒闭的企业却不对企业管理层进行大换血，那最终你很可能损失惨重。

由于管理层的决策失误是导致企业破产的重要原因，企业的外部环境往往和企业的破产关系不大，所以，将这样的企业起死回生其实并不太难。在通常的情况下，接手一家濒临破产的企业一个月内你就可以使之收支平衡，就像给病人注射盘尼西林，病人的病情就会好转一样。

我们上面说的情况通常适用于生产型的企业，服务型企业的情况要稍稍复杂一些。这一类企业的利润更多地受市场的影响，外部环境对企业也有一定的冲击，然而我们下面的建议对它们也是有借鉴意义的。

企业起死回生的关键在于提高价格和降低销售额。企业决定产品的价格通常有两种方法，或者在成本的基础上合理增加利润来定价，或以竞争者的产品价格为基准来定价。然而，比起那些因为定价过低而倒闭的企业来，有几家企业是因为定价过高而倒闭的？

在挽救一家企业的过程中，我们必须制定适宜的财务报告，对企业财务加以控制，这是很显而易见的措施，除此之外，如果你解雇现有的管理层并减少销售额，企业就会起死回生，这样的结果可能吓你一跳，但这种做法在挽救企业中却是放之四海皆准的。

这是因为前管理层可能象没头苍蝇一样一味追逐销售额，甚至不惜牺牲利润。除此之外，他们通常还会将生产过程复杂化，并出现浪费情况。

管理层管理生产的方式是工厂厂长绝对不会允许的，但是后者没有决策权。其后果是产品种类越来越多，分销费用越来越高，导致亏损越来越大。

要挽救企业，其实无需对企业做大的调整，只需对业务重心重新定位。在很多管理人员是做销售出身的生产型企业中，业务范围仍然很散，没有重点。在我们接手的一家企业中，我们削减了 25% 的销售额，将重心放在现有的顾客群，做好最基本的工作，把好质量关，这样的话可以确保现有的顾客会重复购买我们的产品。

虽然有些人天真地相信顾客是好欺骗的，事实并非如此。恰好相反，如果你为他们提供优质的产品，其结果一定会出乎你的意料。在上面提及的企业，我们的核心产品线的销量上升了 30%。

提高利润的主要方式是降低成本，当然这并不意味着解雇一半的工人，但这也意味着换掉主管，裁减多余的员工。利润的提高更多的是理性贸易的结果。例如，陷入困境的企业通常会增加他们的供应商数量，由于没有现金支付老的供应商，他们会接受新的供应商，这样就进一步降低了生产效率。

如果你的企业真的陷入困境，当然如果你的财务系统井井有条的话，你会很清楚你是否真的陷入困境，你应该做的是去和你的主要供应商交流，承认你无法按承诺的那样按时支付货款。你还可以告诉他们，将来你会支付延迟付款期间的差价。也就是说，你从他们那里赊账，但是你付给他们利息。

增加供应商数量的做法意味着你将得到糟糕的服务，较高的价格，这些都会增加成本。当我们接手一家企业时，我们和主要客户开了个会。在接手后的前五天，我们就从 5 百万的年销售额内节约了 10% 的成本开支。这是因为我们向供应商保证我们最终会付货款，并和他们签好他们能接受的贸易条款。

## (二) 汉译英

### 第一篇

The changes occurring in economy have been accompanied by changes in the ownership of many companies. The three most common forms of business ownership are sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation. Each form of ownership has a characteristic internal structure, legal status, size, and field to which it is best suited. Each has key advantages and disadvantages and offers employees a distinctive working environment with its own risks and rewards. Today, we will focus on sole proprietorship.

A sole proprietorship is a business owned by just one person, although it may have many employees. It is the easiest form of business to start with limited funds. Many farms, retail establishments, and small service businesses are sole proprietorships, as are many part-time businesses run from the home.

The sole proprietorship has a number of advantages. One is ease of establishment. In essence, all you have to do to launch a sole proprietorship is to open your doors and start selling your goods or services. Your financial investment need not be large, and the legal red tape is minimal.

A second advantage is independence. As a sole proprietor, you have the satisfaction of working for yourself. You can make your own decisions: what hours to work, whom to hire, what prices to charge, whether to expand, and whether to shut down. If the business is small, you may not have to deal with unions, equal employment opportunity reports, or minimum wage regulations. You can also see directly the results of your own efforts and keep all the profits, assuming there are profits.

Secrecy is another benefit of sole proprietorships. You do not have to reveal your performance or plans to anyone except the Internal Revenue Service. Furthermore, sole proprietorships present tax advantages, because proprietors pay taxes only on the personal income they earn from their businesses. Proprietors may also set up an account, in which they may bank some of their earnings for a pension.

This income is not taxable until it is withdrawn from the account, usually at retirement when personal income tax rates are lower. As the business grows and becomes more profitable, proprietors have the option of incorporating to obtain other kinds of tax advantages without giving up ownership.

There are also some disadvantages in operating a proprietorship. For one thing, small businesses like these have a limited profit potential. The most recent government figures show that about 69 percent of all sole proprietorships brought in less than \$25,000 per year. Only 0.1 percent brought in more than \$1 million a year.

Sole proprietorships usually start with limited resources as well. Not only is an individual likely to have less capital than a group of individuals, but banks are also less willing to lend money to individuals than to large corporations; they charge higher interest rates to small companies too. Because a single individual can rarely afford the big capital investment required to open a manufacturing company, few are proprietorships. High startup costs and operating expenses also hold down the number of sole proprietorships in finance, insurance, and real estate.

The sole proprietor's independence may be a negative as well as a positive feature. The prosperity of the business depends largely on the talents and managerial skills of one person. If managerial problems crop up, the sole proprietor is frequently too emotionally involved in the business to seek aid. In addition, qualified help costs money, which the proprietor may be unwilling or unable to pay. Even when the proprietor does hire managerial help, he or she may be reluctant to share responsibility.

Another major disadvantage of a proprietorship is what is legally called unlimited liability. Any damages or debt that can be attributed to the business can also be attached to the owner. The two have no separate legal existence. Take the case of someone who owns a small, unincorporated flower shop. If her business slows down and suffers big operating losses, she is personally liable for those losses. Her home might even be taken to satisfy a business debt.

A final disadvantage is that proprietorships have a limited life. When the proprietor dies, the business often dies too. Generally, successful proprietors who want to make sure their businesses grow and continue without them must form a partnership, corporation or merge with a larger business, which we shall discuss in my next speech.

## 第二篇

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good Morning! I am very delighted to participate in the China-EU Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) International Forum. Having set "Corporate Responsibility Competitiveness and Harmonious Society" as its theme, this Forum will explore the approaches by which China builds up its CSR system and the competitiveness of corporate responsibility, and discuss optimal structures of harmonious society. It is therefore of great significance.

In this modern society, people have increasingly realized that the pursuit of only economic interests is far from enough for a company. Rather, companies shall assume much broader social and environmental responsibilities.

Ever since the widespread debate about CSR in the 1960s until overwhelming corporate recognition and support of this concept in the 1990s, it took some 30 years for developed countries in the western hemisphere to experience the change. In fact, CSR is a natural outcome of social development at a given historical stage which raises higher requirements for companies and entrepreneurs.

Performing CSR is an important task of China's companies. First of all, it is necessary for Chinese companies to compete internationally.

Accession to the WTO symbolized a brand-new phase of China's open-up strategy. In so doing, the Chinese economy has been further integrated into world competition while Chinese companies are increasingly part of global race and market.

Nowadays, CSR requirements of developed countries have already been forwarded to many Chinese companies through the supply chains of multinational corporations and the competition of supply chains. CSR is a new challenge confronted by Chinese companies in their bid to participate in global competition and share world

market. For Chinese companies, CSR is also a protracted, arduous journey of exploration.

Due to low CSR awareness among Chinese companies, it will take a considerably long period to put growing CSR system well on track of public administration in China. Besides, CSR practice itself will be a longstanding process of experiments.

Secondly, performing social responsibility is necessary for Chinese companies to implement Scientific Development Initiative.

After going through Experience Management, Scientific Management and Behavior Management, corporate management has now evolved into the Culture Management phase where “human first” is the trend. CSR includes corporate responsibilities to employees, consumers, offspring, environment and society, which is a classic reflection of “human first” trend.

Therefore, Chinese companies must move towards higher CSR awareness and a sound CSR system as these represent a critical pass of corporate transformation and upgrading. The Scientific Development Initiative was put forward in the 3rd Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which starts from and rests upon the concept of Human First. It is thus fair to say that the fundamental spirit of CSR is in line with Scientific Development Initiative.

To reinforce CSR concept in China goes with the trend of corporate management at home and abroad. It will be not only an advanced cultural concept, but also a concrete action taken by Chinese companies to implement the political aspiration of the new Communist Party of China collective leadership, i.e. “Human First, Harmonious Society”.

Thirdly, performing Social Responsibility is necessary for companies to achieve sustainable development.

To achieve sustainable development, a company must closely monitor all elements of its re-production, including people, resources offered by the environment, technologies and services provided by the society, etc. These are the very elements on which CSR calls for attention.

Paying attention to social responsibility equals to attention on all elements necessary for corporate reproduction, which in turn guarantees the sustainable development of companies. It can be paraphrased as follows. Making investment in performing CSR might affect the maximization of corporate profit in the short run, it will nonetheless guarantee the long-term profitability of companies. Profit maximization is a dialectic question. A company can only maximize its profit by pursuing reasonable profit.

CSR requires companies to go beyond the traditional mindset of profit is the only objective. It emphasizes care for the value of human beings in the reproduction process and corporate contribution to consumers, environment and society. The first layer of CSR may be called social responsibilities, which include economic and legal responsibilities, something that companies must perform.

The second layer may be called social responsibilities which comprise moral and philanthropic obligations, something that the society expects companies to perform or

companies perform on a voluntary basis. The term “Improving Corporate Responsibility Competitiveness” means that we should improve corporate capability in performing their economic, legal, moral and philanthropic responsibilities.

We have seen the emergence of a group of companies taking social responsibilities as their inherent duties. Alongside the racing growth of Chinese economy, a fairly large number of Chinese companies have completed original accumulation. Some even have the advantage of scale as to further grow. Their development constituted an important part of the taking-off of Chinese economy.

More importantly, a group of excellent companies, by their concrete actions, tell us how a really successful company should influence our social life, assume social responsibilities and become a corporate citizen that fulfils its responsibilities with credit in the market economy society.

Despite the impressive progress, we are by and large at the starting stage of CSR. We need to further explore relevant concepts and systems that accommodate the realities of Chinese society and conform to the law of development of human civilization.

Following a decade of endeavor, European companies have accumulated rich experience in social responsibilities. Many companies have effectively explored the ways by which CSR is integrated into corporate strategy, organizational structure and daily operations, which are important reference as we promote CSR concept and system.

The China-EU CSR International Forum brings together a group of elite companies from home and abroad who have made remarkable achievements in CSR. In addition, it has also invited Chinese and foreign experts and scholars in this regard. I believe that with intensive exchanges and cooperation, this Forum will help us identify viable CSR approaches in China, improve CSR competitiveness of Chinese companies and promote the creation of a harmonious society.

Finally, may I wish this Forum a complete success!

Thank you all.

## 主题十二 体育与健康

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 在美国，足球是女孩的首选运动项目。
2. 就足球而言，亚足联相信未来将属于亚洲。
3. 亚洲首次举办世界杯，这是有关威望的问题。
4. 足球是发展最快的女子团体性运动项目。
5. 在赞助商方面我们取得了一定的成功。
6. 美式橄榄球是目前美国最受欢迎的观赏性体育运动。
7. 很多人认为棒球源自板球，事实并非如此。
8. 美国的职业和大学生篮球赛吸引了大量的球迷。
9. 棒球与橄榄球被誉为“典型的美国”团体运动。
10. 冰球、棒球、橄榄球和篮球是美国四大体育运动。



11. 我们的场馆是一个充满乐趣和欢庆气氛、适合全家观看比赛的场所。
12. 美国有许多男子职业运动项目，但女子职业运动才刚刚被体育迷们所接受。
13. 父母和孩子一起观看美国女足大联盟的比赛，女足联赛成为一种家庭体育活动。
14. 在教练员、管理员和医护人员培训方面，已经投入了巨额资金。
15. 同所有的职业体育运动一样，观众通过我们所提供的“产品”来作出判断。
16. 1984年统计数据表明，游泳、骑自行车、钓鱼、慢跑、健身及保龄球是美国人最热衷的群众性体育运动。
17. 目前世界上两项最受欢迎的群众性体育运动，篮球和排球，都源自美国。
18. 针对各种职业和业余体育赛事，在州、国家及国际层面都有大量的现场直播。
19. 美式橄榄球与它的欧洲表兄橄榄球和足球的差异很大，原因不仅在于球员的个头、速度和力量。
20. 美国的普通高中为学生提供各种各样的体育运动的机会，其中经常包括划船、网球、摔跤和高尔夫。

## (二) 汉译英

1. Football has enormous power.
2. The architectural design must capture the uniqueness of the football event.
3. We represent the world's best practice in football stadium design.
4. This helps to develop membership fan base and engender community support.
5. A long-term view should be taken with regard to future stadium design.
6. We do not fully value health until we lose it.
7. Health can be kept only by knowing and observing the laws of health.
8. Lifestyle changes can help lower the risk of developing chronic illnesses.
9. There are so many premature deaths from disease each year.
10. Research and experience tells us that early detection can save lives.
11. Football can unite a community, a city and even an entire country.
12. "One World One Dream" voices the aspirations of 1.3 billion Chinese people to contribute to the establishment of a peaceful world.
13. The future of stadium design is not about simple solutions but long term approaches.
14. The football stadium is not just used on match day. It needs to be multi-functional so that it is used every day.
15. The development of sports facilities in the new millennium is driven by both technology and money.
16. We must be moderate in eating and drinking, and wise in the choice of plain, wholesome simple food.
17. Studies have shown that losing 5 to 7 percent of body weight and exercising regularly can substantially lower the risk of developing diabetes.
18. Starting at age 20, blood pressure should be measured during every regular medical check, at least every two years.
19. While smoking, family history, and a fatty diet are factors leading to heart disease, poor oral health is also linked to the disease.
20. The average heart rate for a sedentary man is around 72 beats per minute, while

for a woman it is around 80 beats per minute.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 使身体和肌肉强健的最有效的方式可能就是增强心肺的耐力。然而，没有一种方法可以使心、肺及血管得到直接的锻炼。
2. 政治上，世界杯在亚洲举办使两个在传统上不是很友好的国家走到了一起，为两国人民友谊之间建立了重要的桥梁。
3. 钓鱼和狩猎在全美范围内极受欢迎，它们自成为早期的殖民者必须从事的活动以来，至今仍很流行。因此，这两项运动在美国从未被看作是上流社会的运动。
4. 比如，大多数在北部长大的美国人从小就进行户外的冬季体育活动。其中，溜冰就是一项普遍的运动。多数城市，无论大小，都有溜冰场。
5. 美国有几项运动曾被认为是“与众不同”的运动，但是现在它们在国际上越来越流行了。其中，滑板运动和帆板运动就是两个很好的例子。
6. 尽管人类肤色不同、语言不同、种族不同，但我们共同分享奥林匹克的魅力与欢乐，共同追求着人类和平的理想，我们同属一个世界，我们拥有同样的希望和梦想。
7. 女足联赛在 2001 年成功地推出，它吸引了大批媒体的注意力，平均每场的观众人数也达到了 8000 人。虽然决赛中最近的球队距城市都有 800 英里，但比赛仍然吸引了 20000 多名观众。
8. 文明社会中的几乎每一个人人都知道奥林匹克运动会。但是很少有人对奥运会有系统的了解。它们是如何起源的？为什么奥运会一度中断过，如何重新开始的？目前的奥运会对运动员有哪些规则？
9. 第一届奥林匹克运动会在古代的希腊举行，可能始于公元前六世纪。比赛在夏天进行，每隔四年一次。第一届奥运会只持续了一天，而且只有一项比赛，那就是短跑。
10. 奥林匹克运动会是一项国际体育比赛。在奥运会中，运动员参与许多不同的比赛。一些运动员参加冬季奥运会的比赛，一些运动员则参加夏季奥运会的比赛。奥林匹克运动会历史悠久，令人玩味。
11. 在第一届奥运会举办的唯一比赛中，只允许希腊的男人参加短跑，女人以及非希腊人不允许参加比赛。女人也不允许观看比赛，或接近比赛的地点。之后，奥运会增加了其它赛事。但是古代奥运会在公元四世纪中断，当时希腊被罗马统治。
12. 奥运会在一位名叫皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦的法国人的提议下于 19 世纪再次开始，当时他认为再次举行奥运会是一件好事，但不仅仅包括希腊人。他于 1894 年组织了一个会议，来自 9 个国家的代表在巴黎参加了这个会议。他们同意于 1896 年在希腊的雅典再度举办奥运会。

### (二) 汉译英

1. If we combine the "power" of football inside a community, with the growth of sport, in China as a whole, then we have something truly explosive.
2. We believe Asia is undergoing a major change in sport, and sport will be one of the key definers of economic and social growth in the region over the next

decade.

3. Cancer, diabetes, heart disease, together with stroke, account for two of every three deaths in the United States, taking roughly 1.5 million American lives each year.
4. The opening ceremony of the 29<sup>th</sup> summer Olympic Games was held at 8 p.m. on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008 in the National Stadium in Beijing. Attending the ceremony were Chinese President Hu Jintao and more than 80 heads of state, government and royalty.
5. Every cell in the body requires oxygen to function. The stronger the heart and the more elastic the lungs, the more efficiently the cardiovascular system delivers oxygen. The efficiency of our heart and lungs has a direct bearing on how fit we feel.
6. "One World One Dream" fully reflects the essence and the universal values of the Olympic spirit – unity, friendship, progress, harmony, participation and dreams. It expresses the common wishes of people all over the world, inspired by the Olympic ideals, to strive for a bright future of mankind.
7. Stadiums are designed to include a range of facilities such as restaurants, retail, and conference rooms. Stadiums can also be designed to include a range of linkages with the community to encourage ownership of the stadium by the community.
8. The most effective form of exercise for long-term cardiovascular fitness is aerobic exercise. This means breathing in air and oxygen continuously to supply the working muscle. Aerobic exercise includes jogging, walking, swimming and some aerobic dance classes.
9. Whether you are going for a brisk walk, swimming or playing tennis, the body needs to be warmed up for the activity. An adequate warm-up can decrease the risk of injury and improve your sporting efficiency. This should include a loosening of all the major muscles and limbs in the body.
10. After sport, it is equally important to take a few precautionary measures – particularly to avoid post-exercise muscle soreness. Most sporting activities use some muscle groups more than others. All muscles, both used and unused, must be stretched out after the exercise is completed.
11. In addition to the multifunctional nature of the stadium, financial sustainability needs to address the issue of how to attract investment. The design of commercial stadium facilities must allow for long-term income over the life of the project because the capital cost of the stadium is a small fraction of the lifetime cost of the building.
12. Many people take up a fitness program with enthusiasm but after a few months they abandon it. The usual reason is that they have lost interest, suffered an injury, are too tired to keep it up or simply do not have time to do the activity regularly. One of the problems when people take up a fitness program is that they choose activities they feel they should do rather than those they feel are fun.

### 三、 长篇模拟

## (一) 英译汉

### 第一篇

女士们，先生们：

今天我想给大家谈谈关于美国体育运动的一些情况。美国是个热爱体育运动的国度。在我国，几乎每个人不是参加体育运动，就是某项体育运动的爱好者。那末，为什么美国人参加体育运动的要远比其它国家的人多呢？

当早期的移民在上一两个世纪来到这块新发现的大陆时，他们发觉眼前只是一片荒野。那时的生活极端艰苦，而渔猎、游泳等本领对他们来说，是生死攸关的事。为了生活，他们不得不去捕鱼、游泳和猎取野兽。

如今人们的生活当然要安逸得多了。今天的美国人不必再为生存而去捕鱼、打猎或游泳了。但总的来说，酷爱并投入那些活动，仍然是人们的一种需要、一种乐趣或者癖好。

其次，大多数美国人比任何国家的人都更遵循“工作时就工作，玩时就玩”这条来自生活经验的准则。当然，美国的社会问题可能比别的许多国家都来得严重，不过，我们的工作周却比多数国家要短些。大多数美国人每周工作四十小时或更少。

现在，人们正竞相采用“弹性工作时间”和“工作分享”制，即进一步缩短工作时间的制度。这样就为工人们提供了大量的空闲余暇来参加体育运动。我要引用一些数字来向你们介绍这方面的情况。当然，这仅仅只是让你们对各项体育活动流行的程度有一个粗略的概念。

在美国，许多运动项目吸引着成千上万的参加者和观众。譬如，每季有七百二十万人参加滑雪。为什么说“每季”呢？因为美国大多数的运动项目具有季节性。目前应时当令的体育活动下个月就不一定举行。

我刚才提到观众和参加者，有些运动项目叫“观赏性运动”，就是供人观看的运动项目，如棒球、足球、篮球，因为观众远比运动员的人数多。其它象滑雪和游泳之类的运动叫“参加性运动”，也就是大家可参加的运动。这些运动项目只有在特殊情况下才会吸引观众。

有些运动项目具有商业性和职业性，参加这些运动项目的运动员可以取得报酬，而观众则要掏钱买票。你们如果到了美国，想亲眼观看比赛的话，通过看报或者给运动队的票房挂个电话，就可以了解到售票的情况。按字母顺序编排的电话簿里，列有各种运动队票房的名单。

大多数重要的体育运动，电视节目准保会播放。如果人们想参加某项体育运动，而不是观看别人表演，这样的机会当然很多。倘若你对游泳或各种室内运动有兴趣的话，那么可以到男、女青年会去，那儿向公众提供的体育运动项目收费低廉。

让我们再回到数字上来吧。每季约有七百二十万人参加滑雪；大学棒球比赛每年大约吸引三千万观众（其中还不包括职业比赛的观众人数在内）；大学橄榄球比赛约吸引三千万观众；美国政府每年还要颁发五千五百万份狩猎和捕鱼的许可证，没有许可证的人是不准打猎或捕鱼的。

很多人在家里通过电视收看各种体育运动，或者通过收音机收听广播。呆在家里的体育爱好者同运动场上的球迷们相比，其狂热的程度丝毫不见逊色。有时，在他们偏爱的一方比赛失利时，他们甚至把自己的电视机砸得稀烂。此外，美国人对阅读和谈论有关体育的事情也同样兴致勃勃。日报上通常有好几个版面，专门讨论体育运动。

几乎在舞会、茶会、鸡尾酒会、宴会等所有社交场合中，人们都常聚在一起议论大家喜爱的运动员、去年获胜的球队、下个比赛季节谁会夺得冠军、哪些记录可能被打破、最好购置哪种鱼钩、猎枪；或者谈论现在某人比迈克尔·乔丹那样的篮球明星更受欢迎，谁将成为主要得分手等等。

所以你们可以看得出来，体育运动确实是个非常大的话题。如果有一天你们访问美国并住上一段时间，那么你们每天都可能卷入这类谈话。

## 第二篇

今天，体育受到了前所未有的挑战，它面临的许多机遇使得它有可能成为一门真正伟大的职业，人们急需它所能提供的服务。公众花费数百万美元以实现健康的目标，体育和这些目标的实现息息相关。

人们想控制体重，了解科学的运动观念，提高运动技能，让小腹平坦，预防心脏病，了解自己的身体以及保持健康的状态。凡此种种，体育教育者都可以积极有效地帮助他们。

公众从未象今天这样重视身体健康。美国人正在进行医疗保健立法，其每年的花费额度将高达八百亿美元，联邦政府和州政府每年划给残疾人体育数百万美元的经费，大约有一亿左右 18 岁以上的美国人在积极从事健身运动。

一年中健康中心的会员增加了 25%，目前大约有 1300 本保健类书籍在印刷中。至少有 5 万美国公司为他们的员工参加各类体育娱乐项目买单，耗资在 20 亿美元左右。在公路，大街和人行道上，人们经常可以看到跑步者的身影。运动鞋在美国是热门商品，每年销售额达 1 千 3 百万美元。

以上事实表明体育受到了挑战，体育在促进人们的健康方面应起更积极的作用，充分发挥这一职业的潜能。问题是，体育会接受这样的挑战吗？它会成长为一个为公众提供急需的健康服务的职业吗？

“体育”一词意思是训练身体素质，教育人们了解自己的身体及其需要。在这里，后者和前者同样重要。换言之，体育不仅和体育运动有关，诸如各类竞技，舞蹈，运动等等，它也意味着教育大众了解这些运动对人体产生的生理影响。

我们今天需要体育有三个理由。首先，医疗行业对于体育的作用给予积极的支持。一直以来，医疗行业投入大量时间攻克传染性及其他疾病，并彻底根除了肺炎，肺结核以及猩红热等疾病。然而，现在他们认识到要提高全民健康水平，他们所做的工作是不够的，还需要体育教育者的参与。

一些知名医生的说法很好地支持了这种论断。参与制定美国保健，教育和福利部的保健政策的一名医生说到，“过去，注射疫苗和提高卫生水平促进了全民健康，将来保健教育将起到同样的作用。”

其次，预防性自助医疗对于保证人们的健康有至关重要的作用，而体育可以帮助人们懂得相关知识。一位美国医药协会的代表声称，有各种因素影响病人的健康状况，而医生只能控制这些因素中的 10%。

他还指出，对于其余 90% 的因素医生们可能无能为力，诸如运动，吸烟，饮食等，这些因素全靠个人把握。

体育教育者可以在课程中教导人们如何进行预防性自助医疗并强调其重要性。许多人之所以慢跑及从事其他体育运动，是因为他们被告知将体育运动变成生活方式的一部分是十分重要的。

第三，许多研究结果证明体育是必须的。许多调查，试验和研究表明，比起不经常运动健身的人来，那些经常从事运动和健身的人不经常生病，生殖力更强，

每天都可以去上班，并且更少发生意外事故。其他研究结果也显示出参加体育项目的诸多好处。

时代赋予体育神圣的使命，今天这一职业有机会成为对于一个国家和民族的健康和幸福至关重要的职业，这样的机遇前所未有的。体育教育者是可以为公众提供所需的健康教育的职业人。

## （二） 汉译英

### 第一篇

It seems that football has been with us for as long as we can remember. Sunday 10 June 1934, the whole of Italy held its breath...with eight minutes gone, all seemed lost but the whole nation were later to rejoice as Italy won the first ever World Cup.

Thirty-two years later, it was the turn of the English. At home to the Germans and playing in extra time, the crowd delighted itself with the hat trick of Sir Geoff Hurst and four years ago, France triumphed in its home soil and later were greeted by hundreds of thousands of fans in Paris. Since the foundation of the first football association in 1863, football fans still wait for the same thrill, yet many aspects of the game has changed dramatically.

While it was accepted a long while ago that a team's staff consist of only a head coach and an assistant coach, this is no longer the case. Now a team has also a doctor, masseur, physiotherapist, nutritionist, exercise physiologist, cook and the list goes on and on. What this means is higher level of professionalism that goes into preparation and training of a player as well as the team in general.

Football players are no longer your ordinary neighbour. In a very recent survey, children in Britain voted David Beckham as having the most stressful job in the world, beating even the likes of President Bush. Television and media have popularized the game as well as the personalities in football. It also brings the game to every one in the world and to whenever they want.

Apart from popularizing the game, such exposure also means more income. I remember that FIFA signed a television contract for three World Cups, Italy'90, USA'94 and France'98 for US\$400 million. But for the 2002 FIFA World Cup alone, FIFA signed a contract for US\$715 million. Television and sponsors have really transformed the game.

But also, we have to be careful. Recently we read the controversy regarding ITV Digital, cable television, and its responsibilities towards clubs in England. Many now feel that the amount of money involved in football has become too huge and it is inevitable that we see a huge drop in players' salaries and in that money to the clubs.

Whatever the future holds, no one knows but for FIFA and its Confederations such as the AFC. Our priorities are clear: development of the game through our continuous support for our national associations by means of administrative, financial and technical support.

In 1995 when the Women's World Cup was held in Sweden, the then FIFA Secretary General, Joseph S. Blatter made an interesting, perhaps provocative forecast by saying "The future of football will be feminine." Four years later at the Women's World Cup in USA'99, President Blatter was vindicated. The finals between the PRC

and the host country marked the breakthrough and encouraged every confederation, every national association and every club to continue to try to do everything possible for the women's game.

In such a short period of time, women's football has grown tremendously. It was not too long ago, at the FIFA Congress 1986 in Mexico City that FIFA agreed to look seriously into women's football. Three world cups later, it is gratifying to see how women's football has evolved into a style of its own.

The women have inevitably adopted many elements of the men's game, but they have then integrated them into a distinctive women's style of play, characterized by a certain elegance which has prevailed over a more robust impersonation of the men's game. While they conform to the same rules as their male counterparts do, they have their own distinct flavour, beauty and grace. Women want to win a game while men don't want to lose.

## 第二篇

July 13, 2001 saw a jubilant and sleepless night in Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China and winner of the bid for the Games of the 29th Olympiad in 2008. At the 112th International Olympics Committee Session held in Moscow, the Chinese delegation's bid presentation left a lasting impression on the members present.

Vice-Premier Li Lanqing reaffirmed that the Chinese Government stands firmly behind Beijing in its bid for the 2008 Olympic Games and will do whatever it can to ensure a successful and excellent Games in Beijing. When President Samaranch of the International Olympics Committee declared Beijing as the host for the 2008 Olympic Games, all the Chinese watching the live telecast of the voting burst into thunderous cheers and applause.

Beijing won in a landslide victory in the second round secret ballot, collecting 56 votes from the 105 voting members of the International Olympics Committee, ahead of its rivals Toronto with 22 votes, Paris 18 and Istanbul 9. Osaka, which received six votes, bowed out after the first round.

It was not only a glory for Beijing but also a significant achievement for the entire nation, as being the host to the Olympic Games would undoubtedly bring new business and opportunities within Beijing and throughout China.

The Olympic Games are celebrated around the world as a big sports gala with great significance of maintaining peace, enhancing friendship and promoting civilization. As one of the most influential countries in the world today, China is willing to do its best to promote the Olympic Movement. It is the aspiration of both Beijing residents and the Chinese people to share the Olympic spirit, take part in Olympic affairs and host the Olympic Games.

Over the past two decades, China has achieved social stability and economic prosperity during the modernization process of reform and opening up. Its national strength has increased greatly. By the time Beijing made its second bid for the Olympic Games in 1999, China as a developing country had maintained an annual economic growth of 10.8 percent over the previous decade. Beijing as the capital had also shown great potential for economic growth with its gross domestic product

surging to 2.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1999, registering a per capita GDP of more than 2,000 U.S. dollars.

In the meantime, China had developed a prosperous cause of sport, making great achievements in major world tournaments. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, China took 16 golds, 22 silvers and 12 bronzes to rank fourth both in gold medal tally and in the total number of medals won.

At the Sydney Olympics in the Millennium Year of 2000, China made a historic breakthrough by collecting 28 golds, 22 silvers and 15 bronzes to emerge as the world's No. 3 sports power following the United States and Russia. The record-breaking gold harvest in Sydney demonstrated the best performance ever by the Chinese athletes and it was a strong signal that the nation had made impressive achievements in sports since its strong showing in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Olympics in 1984.

The unprecedented success at the Sydney Games benefited from the prevalence of mass participation in sports and the new concept of promoting modern sports. By the end of the Millennium Year, more than 650,000 gymnasiums and stadiums of a total area of 800 million square meters spread around the country and over 300 million amateur athletes were participating in various sports competitions nationwide.

Domestic league competitions in such sports as soccer, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and badminton attracted millions of people into stadiums, especially on weekends. And their success encouraged other sports to follow suit.

All these achievements in sport helped give an impetus to Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympic Games. With the approval of the State Council, the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee was established on September 6, 1999, with Liu Qi, Mayor of Beijing, as the President and Yuan Weimin, President of the Chinese Olympics Committee as the Executive President.

The motto of Beijing's bid was "New Beijing, Great Olympics", meaning that reform and opening up to the outside world have brought about great changes in Beijing, a city with a history of 3,000 years. The emblem of Beijing's bid had the same colors of the Olympic rings. It was a traditional handicraft known as the "Chinese Knot" resembling a person doing taiji shadow boxing. The graceful, harmonious and dynamic design of the emblem symbolizes unity, cooperation, exchange and development of the people all over the world.

Beijing's success in bidding for the Olympic Games and its final success in the bid not only demonstrate the Olympic spirit, but also help provide a good opportunity of showing the current state of the economic, cultural, social and political development in China comprehensively. Its significance is beyond words.

While showing to the world a new, vigorous image of an open, modern and civilized city in the lead-up to the 2008 Olympics, Beijing is ready to become a truly international city and make every effort to deliver a "Green Olympics", a "Hi-Tech Olympics", a "People's Olympics" and, to top it all, an unprecedented Olympics that would leave, as an International Olympics Committee Evaluation Commission report believes, a unique legacy for both Beijing and sport as a whole.

### 主题十三 科学技术



## 一、句子口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 21 世纪将是世界航天活动蓬勃发展的新世纪。
2. 一批国家高新技术产业化重大项目已经正式启动。
3. 国家科技创新体系建设已经得到继续推进。
4. 我们要建立健全风险投资机制和科技创新激励机制。
5. 我们要加强大中型企业技术开发中心的建设。
6. 新研究发现了治疗阿尔茨海默病这种损伤记忆力的疾病的方法。
7. 比现有望远镜强大几百倍的新型望远镜可在十年内造出。
8. 大脑这种像果冻一样的组织，是人体中最复杂的器官。
9. 宇宙学家观察到宇宙的扩张在加速。
10. 在过去 50 年里没有一门学科像遗传学那样改变了世界。
11. 中华民族在人类发展史上曾创造过灿烂的古代文明。
12. 中国是世界上第三个掌握卫星回收技术的国家，卫星回收成功率达到国际先进水平。
13. 二十世纪二十年代出现的航天技术开辟了人类探索外层空间活动的新时代。
14. 中国在航天技术的一些重要领域取得了举世瞩目的成就，已跻身世界先进行列。
15. 中国自主研制了十二种不同型号的“长征”系列运载火箭。
16. 生物技术在农业、环境、能源和医疗领域的应用都有可能使人们脱贫。
17. 互联网的普及和通达是许多进步和新科技发展的推动力。
18. 在经过七年共 35 亿公里的长距离飞行后，卡仙尼号太空船于 2004 年 7 月 1 日进入太阳的第二大行星——土星的轨道。
19. 你可能认为在二十一世纪地球上已没什么可发现的了，但事实上人们对深海仍知之甚少。
20. 博客目前成了一种全球流行的现象。它在九十年代中期就已存在，但直到互联网使它的所及范围及影响力不断扩大后它才开始流行。

### (二) 汉译英

1. The farther apart the bodies, the smaller the force.
2. The new information system will greatly change people's lifestyles.
3. We know heat comes from the sun.
4. The brain is divided into two symmetrical hemispheres which appear to specialize in handling various tasks.
5. Dreaming helps us to rest our minds.
6. In his book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, Charles Darwin came up with the theory of evolution, i.e., survival of the fittest.
7. Astronomy, together with mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and geology are called six basic sciences.
8. The successful launch of Shenzhou VI symbolizes that China's manned-space exploration efforts have entered a new stage.
9. The strain of H5N1 virus has been spread to the Middle East, which shows that the threat of avian flu won't disappear in the short term.
10. According to the latest survey by China's State Bureau of Surveying and

Mapping in 2005, the height of Mount Everest is 8844.43 meter.

11. Our present ideas about the motion of bodies date back to Galileo and Newton.
12. Both hemispheres of the brain are involved in control over muscular activity as well as sight and hearing.
13. The information superhighway is an unprecedented nationwide, or worldwide, electronic communications network.
14. Genes are tiny pieces of matter that carry information from parents to offspring.
15. Every person is unique. A major reason is that every person is a unique combination of genes.
16. Galileo was the first scientist who introduced experiments into the study of mechanics. He formulated the basic law of falling bodies, which he verified by careful measurements.
17. Newton's major contribution to science is his proposition of Three Laws of Motion and the Law of Universal Gravitation in the study of mechanics.
18. Major breakthroughs have been made in life science with the progress of modern biotechnology represented by the Human Genome Project. Life science has become a leading branch in natural sciences.
19. Information technology encompasses all forms of technology in communications; computer, multi-media, automatic control, visuals, remote controlling, etc.
20. The combination of Newton's mechanics and thermal dynamics has given birth to the industrial revolution led by the use of steam engine and machinery.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 人类的活动范围, 经历了从陆地到海洋, 从海洋到大气层, 从大气层到外层空间的逐步拓展过程。
2. 治疗性克隆又称为“胚胎克隆”, 是指制造出人体胚胎用于研究需要, 克隆的目的不是要创造克隆人, 而是要分离干细胞, 用来研究人体的生长和治疗疾病。
3. 对宇宙的研究不是一件新鲜事: 天文学是一门古老的科学, 人类从存在开始就一直在仰望天空, 试图解释宇宙。最早的天文学家中有些是牧师和神职人员, 他们研究天体的移动以确定庆典和种植的周期。
4. 信息技术, 特别是互联网, 改变了人们生活、工作和游玩的方式, 人们可以自己扮演旅行社的角色, 在网上预订度假需要的所有事务; 他们可以在外出时安排好账单的自动支付; 他们可以控制邮件的发送, 查找旅游景点, 并在打点行李前掌握几天内的天气预报。
5. 航天技术已成为对现代社会最具影响力的高科技之一, 不断发展和应用航天技术已成为世界各国现代化建设的重要内容。
6. 中国研制和发射的卫星中, 遥感卫星和通信卫星约占 71%, 这些卫星已广泛应用于经济、科技、文化和国防建设的各个领域, 取得了显著的社会效益和经济效益。
7. 人类基因工程于 1990 年 10 月正式启动, 是一项长达 13 年的国际性项目, 本来计划持续 15 年, 但快速的技术进步使项目提前到 2003 年完成。项目的目标是确定 30 亿个 DNA 单位完整的排列顺序, 确定所有的人类基因, 并获

取这些基因以进行进一步的生物研究。

8. 有时技术的未来是很容易预测的：计算机将算得更快，材料将变得更牢固，药物将治愈更多的疾病。纳米技术就是在纳米的计量单位上(10 亿分之一米)对分子和原子进行研究处理，纳米技术将是未来重要的技术，它能使所有领域获得重大进展。先进的纳米技术将在精确到分子的尺度上加工处理，制造出今天造不出的产品。
9. DNA 排序就是确定组成人体 24 个不同染色体中 DNA 的 30 亿个化学组成单位(称为基块，简称为 A, T, C 和 G)的精确排列顺序。它是人类基因工程中最大的技术挑战，这个目标的实现揭示了我们的 DNA 中大约 2 万到 2 万 5 千个基因以及控制这些基因区域的秘密。21 世纪的科学家正在运用这些获得的 DNA 序列来探索人类生物学和其他复杂现象。
10. 中国于 1992 年开始实施载人飞船航天工程，研制了载人飞船和高可靠运载火箭，开展了航天医学和空间生命科学的工程研究，选拔了预备航天员，研制了一批空间遥感和空间科学试验装置。
11. 健康离不开维生素，食物中就含有天然的维生素，药厂也生产维生素药片。维生素 C 和 E 被称作抗氧化剂。人们相信它们可以对付人体中的有害分子：自由基。自由基是由氧和氮组成的，它们可以破坏细胞。人们发现自由基和许多疾病都有关系，如癌症、眼部疾病、心脏病和中风。美国医学专家就维生素的抗病效用进行了研究。美国国家科学院的医学研究所发布了一份报告，称没有明确的证据表明大量服用抗氧化剂可以防止疾病。同时，专家说过度服用某些维生素可能引发健康问题。
12. 科学家们多年来一直在克隆动物，1952 年克隆了第一个动物——一只蝌蚪，而多利羊是第一只从成年动物的细胞中克隆出的哺乳动物，在这之前，都是从胚胎细胞中克隆出来的。自多利羊后，研究人员已成功克隆了很多大型和小型动物，包括绵羊、山羊、牛、老鼠、猪、猫和兔子，这些克隆用的都是细胞核转移技术。目前有几百多只克隆动物存在，但克隆动物的种类是有限的。对某些种类动物例如猴子、鸡、马和兔子进行克隆的努力都没有成功，克隆技术可能还需要改进，才能成功克隆出某些种类动物。

## (二) 汉译英

1. A remarkable consequence of relativity is the way it has revolutionized our ideas of time and space; it has put an end to Aristotle's and Newton's idea of absolute time.
2. From computer terminals at home or in the office, people can obtain information about entertainment, shopping, medical care, finance, education, and scientific research.
3. Since the birth of cloned sheep Dolly in 1997, many countries have made laws to ban human cloning. However, scientists have made many new advances in the basic research of cloning of human embryos and stem cells.
4. Nanotechnology, together with information technology or biotechnology, will have great impact on a country's economy, national defense and society. It may lead to the next industrial revolution and should be given top priority in the development of science and technology.
5. An important task of astronomy is to study the origin and evolution of celestial

bodies. The major method used in astronomical study is observation. Continuous creation and improvement of means for observation have thus become the unremitting efforts of astronomers.

6. The information superhighway refers to a large-scale information network which combines high-speed channels of optical fiber cables, intermediate and low-speed channels of metal cables, and wireless transmission. The network is capable of transmitting just about any form of recorded data – written information, sound, images or digital flow, etc.
7. Scientists discovered that in a person genes told whether he would have brown eyes or blue eyes, whether he would have dark hair or light hair, whether he would be tall or short, whether he would be thin or fat.
8. Biotechnology, after information technology, has become another important driving force for improving productivity. It is estimated that information technology's contribution to the global economy accounts for 18%, while biotechnology's driving to the global economy is no less than that of information technology. In 1999, global sales of biotech products reached US\$340 billion and are estimated to reach US\$3.1 trillion by 2020.
9. Historically, the whole process of human civilization and technological advances have gone through several stages, from the Renaissance, to industrial revolution symbolized by the invention of steam engine and various machines, to electrification, use of nuclear power, and at present informatization. If we analyze these different eras, we can find out it is the breakthrough in the research of basic sciences that have led to the major technological innovations and revolutions, and finally the whole industrial and technological development in the West.
10. The great contributions made by science and technology to social and economic developments have increasingly demonstrated that science and technology constitute a primary productive force. It is estimated that science-and-technology-based knowledge made a 5 to 20% contribution to economic growth in the 20th century, and this share has now risen to 80 to 90% in some developed countries. Experiences around the world have shown that value created by new discoveries and inventions can be 10 times as much as that of the research input.
11. China's lack of a comprehensive communication system is actually a plus, because the country can start off with the most advanced system right from the beginning. No other Western country has had this opportunity so far. Some people predict that China can greatly accelerate its pace of development, leapfrogging from an agricultural and industrial society to an information society.
12. Information technology has brought about extensive and profound impact on almost every aspect of people's living. It is reflected in the following several areas: First is E-trading. E-commerce is one of the most important applications of information technology, representing the future direction of trading. Second is government informatization, which will help to improve efficiency of government administration and promote reform of government institutions. Third is modernization of education. Teaching based on multi-media is becoming

popularized, while personalized and distant education is getting more available. Fourth is more convenience to life. Home office, on-line shopping, distant diagnosing and making friends through the Internet have been made possible.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

很高兴能有这次机会向大家介绍我热爱的专业，数字电视。格雷格和比德两位已经向大家概述了目前英国数字电视的规则和技术。我将要介绍的是这种新的广播形式会给广播机构和电视观众带来的益处。我将主要介绍 BBC 的一些看法。BBC 是英国一家由公共资金支持广播机构，也是英国数字电视的开拓者。

跟格雷格和比德一样，作为其中的一分子，我也荣幸地参加了在英国开办和发展数字电视服务的计划，包括单向的数字电视频道和互动电视。早在 1998 年，我就发起建立 BBC 的第一个数字娱乐频道，BBC Choice。后来，我作为 BBC 新闻媒体部的负责人，推动和建立了 BBC 的互动电视服务：这一服务目前在世界上都是领先的，而且广受观众的喜爱。稍后我还将介绍这些内容，我希望我的亲身体验能对大家有所帮助。

在准备这次发言的时候，我读到英国规划数字电视的一份早期文献。在前言部分，它引用了约翰·科特发表在《哈弗商业评论》上的一篇文章的一部分。它写道：“在每一次成功的变革中，大家必须勾画出对未来远景的设想，这种设想是很容易进行交流的，它在五年计划的数字中并未得到体现，而且在开始的时候常有些模糊，但只要通过分析性的思考和一点点想象，经过大家的努力它就会变得清晰起来。”

在 BBC，这种设想也“模糊”了好长一阵子。毕竟，模拟电视效果也不错，为什么我们还需要数字电视呢？但我们这些人就靠着想象力和艰苦的思索、努力地工作，终于得到惊人的领悟。我们开始认识到，这并不是我们想做或不想做的问题，技术正在改变电视，而更重要的是它也在改变着观众的期望值。如果我们停顿下来或者无所作为，观众将会抛弃我们。

然后，我开始认识到数字电视会带给我们无限的创新机会：实践新的格式、尝试新的构思并探索同观众接触的新方法。BBC 已经制作了而且还将继续制作一些世界上最好的数字电视节目。我们在应对数字化挑战的同时，我们节目的内容是否也与新的制作方式同样成功呢？

我们这项尝试的机会首先来自于开播 5 个 BBC 的“单向”数字电视频道。我们的模拟电视频道是面向广大观众的 BBC1 和 BBC2。此外，新的数字电视频道就可以将目标观众锁定在一部分特定的观众群，也就是以前我们服务得很好的那一部分观众。

BBC Choice（很快就会改为 BBC3）是一个服务于 25 到 34 岁观众的娱乐频道；BBC4 是提供兼有艺术节目和文献记录片的频道，它介绍英国和世界上最好的文化内容；BBC News24 提供英国和世界上 24 小时的滚动新闻；另外还有两个少儿频道；Cbeebies and CBBC 频道使我们能满足要求最高的观众：少年儿童。

这样，单向数字频道已经吸引了部分新的观众群。为幼儿服务的 Cbeebies 频道尤其成功。但是，发展互动电视才是 BBC 开发数字电视技术最成功的一点。如今我们是这个领域的世界领先者。

互动电视带来两个最主要的好处。首先，它可以让观众有更多的选择和获得

更多的信息，例如，能让观众在一场网球比赛进行的时候，选择从球场两面不同的方向观看比赛，或者查询自己所喜欢的足球队的信息。今年夏天，我们开办的重点节目是：世界杯足球赛互动电视以及温布尔顿网球赛互动电视节目。这两个节目对于 BBC 让大家了解互动电视节目起到关键的作用，也赢得了观众相当程度的认可。

大约有 400 万观众使用了我们的世界杯互动电视服务，占有效观众的 30%。这是一项相当成功的服务。我们还开通了一个交互式新闻节目，以及包括电视影像、文字及图片在内的交互式天气预报服务，这给了观众在模拟电视节目中所无法做到的选择。我们很高兴在即将重新开通的无线传输数字平台上，将给我们提供一个机会，利用它为观众开发更多的这类服务。

第二个好处是互动电视可以给观众提供参与的机会。在英国，这正成为数字电视节目极为重要的特征。观众可以通过他们的电视遥控器参加 4 频道播出的现场演出节目 Big Brother 的投票，他们可以给高尚事业捐款、能够与节目制作人或表演者直接交谈，甚至可以知道自己的智商。去年 5 月份，BBC 播出了一个叫做“Test the Nation”的节目，在 80 分钟的时间里，有将近 100 万的电视观众通过互动电视了解自己的智力水平！

我想这都是下一代电视节目播出的例子，互动电视改变了电视节目，如果没有数字电视，这是不可能实现的，我们知道观众有与电视互动的愿望，在 BBC 的带动下，英国的服务提供商和主要的电视播出机构正在努力创新以满足观众的需求，无论是数字有线电视、卫星电视或无线传输的电视都一样。

在英国，为数字电视工作是媒体行业中最让人激动的工作。我在 BBC 工作了 20 多年；我从未像现在这样振奋、有创意、感到有挑战性以及获得成就感。所有这些工作中最大的回报就是我们的观众对新服务的响应，让我们首次感到我们能够倾听观众在说些什么，并在我们之间建立一种新型的关系。

这一点并不总是很容易；数字化的世界也可能会是一团迷雾，而且承诺总是比实际提供的要多。但是，就像约翰·科特指出的那样，将梦想和善于分析的思维结合起来，就能让“模糊”的思路清晰起来，从而创造出成功的变革。在电视领域，我认为还需要另外两种因素：激情和创造力。我庆幸我在 BBC 找到了它们，并且在英国从事模拟到数字转换的每一个人都是这样的。我想，这就是为什么我们能成为世界数字电视领先者的原因。谢谢大家。

## 第二篇

女士们先生们，欢迎参加本田公司的记者招待会。今天我们向大家隆重介绍一种智能化程度很高的“有问必答”的语音识别系统，我们将给三款 2006 车型安装该系统。

热爱电影的人都应该知道斯坦利·库布里克经典影片《2001：太空漫游记》。在影片中有个代号“哈尔”的会说话的机器人，它制造了一幅让人胆颤心惊的机器人控制未来的画面。哈尔从它认为平庸的人类手中夺得了宇宙飞船的控制权。现在，哈尔终于来到了现实世界，它其实很不错。

美国本田汽车公司在 IBM 的鼎力相助下，开始推出有史以来最先进的语音导航系统。对语音问题和指令，车载计算机几乎能够立即做出友好的语音回应。这个系统将作为 2006 年 10 月推出的本田 Acura RL 轿车的标准配置；同时也作为 2006 年 9 月推出的 Acura MDX 运动型多用途车和本田 Odyssey 小型乘用车上的备选配置。

本田这一举措表明数码技术正如何快速改变汽车工业的前景。制造商们正在研究最新的技术创新，力图使他们的汽车与众不同。

本田已经拥有市场上最先进的声控导航系统，而现在这一新款又有了很多改进，包括处理自然语音指令和问题的能力，并且做出语音响应，而不再要求发指令的人看计算机屏幕。

当有人询问一个地址的方位，计算机就会声音洪亮地回答。如果司机想询问某地附近的商店或饭店，计算机会列出一个清单。它甚至会朗读 Zagat 饭店指南上对饭店的点评。计算机可以对 700 种指令做出回应，它的数据库里有 120 万个城市和街道的名称。

对本田来说，声音指令不仅仅限于导航，你还可以用它来控制车内的音响系统和空调。如果你告诉计算机一个电话号码，它会作反向查询并告诉你相应的地址。

该新系统需要一些先进的工程技术。IBM 研究中心的科学家们经过努力，成功地使该系统可以在不识别某个特定的声音的情况下对指令做出响应。科学家们还让它有能力识别不同的地方口音。

虽然计算机足智多谋，但是不要担心它会控制汽车并带你到你不想去的地方。正如 IBM 的数码信息通讯解决方案部门的项目负责人吉姆·鲁斯温所说，“我们已经拥有了哈尔，不过哈尔尽在我们掌握之中。”

这只是汽车数码革命的开始，汽车制造商和他们的技术合作伙伴正致力于无线系统的研究。有了这种无线系统，不用进维修站就可以诊断汽车故障，有它监控汽车性能，未来汽车的质量和耐用性会得到提高。

今年晚些时候，本田将推出一套无线接收系统，它可以告诉车主如何更好地使用他们的本田车，将来它还可以无线下载新的软件。可以预见在不久的将来，您在睡梦中时，我们在更新您车上的软件。

我们相信，装有这套新的导航系统的三款新型的本田车一定会受市场的欢迎。本田公司将竭诚为用户提供最好的驾车体验。谢谢大家参加今天的招待会。

## (二) 汉译英

### 第一篇

Digital cameras are hot. Every technology and photography lover, it seems either has a new digital camera or is thinking about getting one. If you're in the latter category, you'll find that it's easy to be confused by the array of choices available. Here's an overview of what to look for when you shop for your first digital camera.

Resolution is the primary selling point of digital cameras today. Resolution is typically expressed in megapixels, abbreviated as MP. You'll find cameras that take pictures at 1.3 megapixels, 2.1 megapixels, 3.3 megapixels, 4.1 megapixels, and even 5 and 6 megapixels. In general, the more pixels that a picture is composed of, the larger and more detailed the photograph can be. A higher resolution camera (one with more megapixels) will allow you to print larger pictures – and, more importantly, it will allow you to crop, or isolate specific areas of a photograph and print it at decent quality.

If you are going for the ultimate in image quality, get a camera that features the highest resolution that you can afford---one rated at 3 megapixels or higher. Cameras in the 2-megapixel range can make very good standard prints. If you'll be taking

pictures primarily to post on the Net or email, then a 1 megapixel camera will be enough.

First-time digital camera buyers often do not think about whether the camera that they buy will take a photograph the instant that they depress the shutter. But in digital photography, “shutter lag” must be a consideration. In lower-priced cameras, there will often be a small, aggravating delay between the time when you press the shutter button and the time when the picture is actually taken. In other words, you may not actually get the picture that you thought you took.

Some digital cameras also take a considerable amount of time to store the photographs that you take on the memory card. This time can be anywhere from a few seconds up to a minute. With some cameras, you won't be able to take an additional picture until the previous photo has been fully written to the camera's memory card. If at all possible, try several camera models at your local store to find out whether their speed is adequate for your needs. Typically, higher-priced models are faster, but not always.

The zoom capability of digital cameras is typically another key selling point. With a decent-range zoom, you can snap a picture up close, and then zoom out to focus on a distant object. There are two types of zoom: optical and digital. It's important to note that digital zoom works by cropping out the central portion of the image that you are taking and blowing it up digitally. For that reason, digital zoom is of lower quality than true optical zoom. Digital cameras generally offer 2x or 3x optical zoom, and digital zoom kicks in after you bump into the limit of the optical zoom capability.

Autofocus digital cameras are pretty much the norm these days. Not all cameras, however, are equally adept at focusing. Generally, one quality that separates the better cameras from the lesser cameras is how quickly the camera can focus — and how well the camera can focus on areas of low contrast. You should be able to get some idea of the focusing capability of a particular model by trying it out at the store. Another focusing feature which has become quite popular is a “macro” mode. Macro focusing allows you to focus on a subject only a few inches away. With a good macro capability, you can take dramatic photographs in minute detail.

The LCD screen located on the back of virtually every digital camera today is the one feature that wows people who have never seen a digital camera before. The LCD screens on most digital cameras will allow you to keep your eye away from the viewfinder and use the LCD screen as a kind of miniature television set. Press the shutter button, and you take a picture of what you see on the LCD screen.

However, using the LCD screen will take its toll on battery life, and it will slow down your picture taking ability. Most people, once they get over the initial excitement of using an LCD screen, return to the viewfinder to take pictures traditionally.

One of the many great things about digital cameras is that there's no film to purchase. You simply buy a Compact-Flash, SmartMedia, or memory stick — depending upon the type of memory your camera uses — and then snap away. The camera memory can be reused for a very long time. Camera memory, like computer



memory, has also become very cheap. Today, camera memory is running at about US 50 cents per megabyte. With a 250MB memory card, you can snap about 250 pictures with a typical 2 megapixel camera.

If you are a camera novice, you probably don't care much about setting aperture, shutter speed, or white balance. But if you think that you would enjoy learning about the more sophisticated aspects of photography, look for a unit that offers manual control of the camera as well as automatic.

Professional photographers spend far more on lenses than they do on camera bodies. The reason is simple: The lens contributes a lot to the quality of the photograph. Most digital cameras come with fixed, noninterchangeable lenses. Even here, though, the quality of the lens means a lot. Not surprisingly, you'll find better lenses on higher-end digital cameras, and traditional camera makers such as Nikon, Canon and Olympus are known for supplying good-quality lenses with their cameras.

Don't forget to budget for accessories when you buy a digital camera. At the very minimum, you'll need an extra set of batteries. By all means, do not keep feeding non-rechargeable batteries to your digital camera. Not only will this become quite expensive, it's also quite unnecessary. Pick up a battery recharger and an extra set of NiMH batteries.

Another very useful addition to your digital camera setup will be a memory card reader. Using a card reader, which hooks up to your PC, frees your camera from your computer and saves on your camera's battery power.

## 第二篇

The China Digital Entertainment Expo & Conference (ChinaJoy) is sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Government. It is organized by the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Press and Publication and Howell International Trade Fair Limited.

Following the E3 in the United States, and the Tokyo Game Show in Japan, ChinaJoy is designed to become another great event of the world's game industry. It is meant to strengthen domestic game supervision in China, actively regulate the Chinese market, and rigorously fight against piracy, so as to encourage and support the development and the sales of legal game products.

While providing a platform for electronic and game products home and abroad, the Organizing Committee also wants to assist the national government to guide the young people to the healthy use of the electronic and online game products, to encourage the public to fight against piracy, and to promote the sales of good domestic electronic products at home and abroad. Also, we want the world to know more about China through ChinaJoy.

Every year, game companies from Europe, the US, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong will participate in the show in Shanghai. The 2nd ChinaJoy had an exhibition area of 20,000 square meters and 140 exhibitors. Around 700 reporters from 431 media have attended the event.

During the 2nd Chinajoy event, exciting events like 2nd China Digital Entertainment Forum, 2nd ChinaJoy role play Carnival and ChinaJoy Game Award were held. Chinajoy each year provides a golden opportunity for our professional

attendees both home and abroad to exchange their opinions on the present situations and the future development of the digital entertainment industry in Mainland China.

ChinaJoy wishes that every participating company benefit from this exhibition and our considerate services. We believe that the creative use of our diverse service items based on the marketing strategies and self development plans of the participants could be a great help to achieve their goals, such as market promotion, information exchange, and long-term local partnership seeking.

Our sincere thanks go to the game producers who would like to share their new products and technologies with us. We promise that all the exhibitors will be provided with abundant business opportunities.

The premier online media of this conference are 17173.com and NetEase. 17173.com is a professional portal network for online games. It was founded in March 2001 when online games were first known in China.

In July, 2003, 17173.com became a famous portal network with over 41 million page viewers. With an amazing growing speed, its number of page viewers exceeded 55 million in May 2004. 17173.com ranks first in Chinese online game groups according to the latest statistics in Alexa.com, a world famous page viewers ranking authority.

17173.com is known by every online game player. To give our players and partners more fun and more services, we've established relative function Departments like News Center, Game Zone, Multimedia, VIP Email, Customer Service, Marketing, BBS, player Club, Technical support etc.

NetEase.com, Inc. is a leading China-based Internet technology company that pioneered the development of applications, services and other technologies for the Internet in China. Along the development of Internet in China, NetEase has created many firsts, including the first search engine in Chinese, the first free personal home page base, the first free e-card station, the first on-line community, and the first on-line auction platform. It is also the first website that has developed its own on-line games.

Since its establishment in June 1997, NetEase.com has established a large and stable user base with its advanced internet technology and personalized premium services. Up to now, we have approximately 264 million accumulated registered accounts, and our average daily page views have exceeded 386 million. NetEase has twice topped "the Best Ten Websites in China", a ranking provided by the China Network Information Center.

## 主题十四 旅游餐饮

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 尼罗河全长 6,700 公里，是非洲第一大河流。
2. 你们会很高兴了解到这儿有一个能容纳 1,200 辆轿车的停车场。
3. 大家爱吃什么就吃什么吧。
4. 鱼子酱、蜗牛和芦笋在法国菜中被认为是高档食物。
5. 我提议为在座的女士们、先生们的健康干杯！

6. 意大利的气候、土壤和悠久的葡萄栽培传统使它成为一个天然的葡萄酒出产国。
7. 从有趣的城市到美丽的乡村，英格兰能满足不同的品位。
8. 生态旅游项目能把传统旅游对自然环境的负面影响降到最低程度。
9. 对喜欢大自然的人士来说，德国大量的河流、湖泊和山峰提供了丰富的旅游景点。
10. 香港，东西文化的独特融合，是一座触动心灵、令人感受一新的城市。
11. 阿拉伯埃及共和国面积 100.02 万平方公里，人口约 7000 万。
12. 人类最有意义的建筑莫过于位于吉扎的金字塔，巨大的金字塔升起在吉扎高地，令人惊叹不已！
13. 一看到皑皑白雪覆盖着的优美的等锥体山峰，就知道这是世界上最容易辨认的山——富士山。它位于东京附近，高达 3766 米。
14. 尼罗河河谷从阿斯旺到开罗以南段向两岸延伸 3 至 16 公里。
15. 步入中心，您不仅能领略宏伟的建筑，还能欣赏到价值百万英镑的艺术品。
16. 澳大利亚有很多独特的风光，如壮丽的大堡礁、雄伟的阿叶尔斯石柱山、雪白的昆士兰沙滩，等等。
17. 有什么可以刺激你的味蕾：甜点，扒牛排，新鲜的海鲜还是大豆牛肉煎饼？不管什么口味，不管什么风味，在温哥华都应有尽有。
18. 泰姬陵是印度穆斯林文化的璀璨明珠，它是在 1631 年到 1648 年间，莫卧儿王朝帝王为了纪念他最宠爱的亡妻而建造的宏伟陵墓。
19. 伦敦是一座活力四射、热闹繁忙的多元文化城市，同时它也是一座历史悠久、充满底蕴和文化的城市。你可以参观市内 300 多家博物馆和艺术画廊，或享受 6000 多家餐馆的美食。
20. 意大利美食的主要特点是它的健康平衡，它选用优质的基础配料加以简单烹调，保持它们的原汁原味和新鲜。

## (二) 汉译英

1. In heaven there is paradise; on earth there are Suzhou and Hangzhou.
2. A popular saying in China goes like this: Guilin's mountains and waters rank the first in the world.
3. Silk products have been traditional exports for centuries.
4. Guangzhou existed as a settlement as early as the Qin Dynasty.
5. The West Lake is compared to "Paradise on Earth".
6. Places of historic interest and scenic beauty across China are popular tourist destinations.
7. Bird's nest, shark's fin and sea cucumber are all delicacies in Chinese cuisine. These exquisite dishes are usually served at banquets.
8. This temple has a long history dating back to the early period of the Tang Dynasty.
9. In China, most alcoholic drinks, such as liquor and rice wine, are brewed from grains.
10. Mt. Huangshan (Yellow Mountain) is famous for its four wonders: the uniquely shaped pines, the fantastic rock peaks, the sea of clouds and the hot springs.
11. Look at these pavilions, bridges, flower beds, mountains and water. They

compose a really beautiful picture.

12. I've heard so much about the Great Wall. It's said to be one of the seven wonders that can be seen by satellite.
13. Longevity Hill is the focal point of the Summer Palace. The panoramic view from the summit is wonderful, attracting many a visitor's attention.
14. Kunming Lake, which is used for swimming and boating in the summer and skating in the winter, occupies three-fourth of the total park area.
15. The Summer Palace is also famous for its beautiful Painted Gallery, a wooden walkway decorated with exquisite landscapes.
16. These handicrafts such as embroidery, cloisonné enamel, ceramics, clay figures and woodcarving are of exquisite workmanship and ingenious design. They are good choices for souvenirs.
17. Famous ancient writers, scholars and calligraphers of various dynasties have left a vast number of stone inscriptions, at which tourists will invariably marvel.
18. China is a country boasting a long history and splendid cultures. Up till now, many ancient ruins and remains have been found, and countless historical and cultural relics have been unearthed.
19. Mount Tai impresses visitors with its majestic and precipitous appeal, its summit Yuhuangding overlooking the surrounding valleys and perilous peaks.
20. Suzhou gardens are mostly noted for their exquisitely designed mansions, pavilions and terraces, lakeside rocks and rockeries, and streams and bridges.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 迄今为止，开罗国际会议中心仍是埃及唯一的综合性会议中心。会议中心占地 30 公顷，其中 5.8 万平方米为会议设施。
2. 旅游业为经济的开发创造了许多有利条件。旅游业的发展，特别是在发展中国家，需要许多基础设施，如铁路、电力和供水系统、通讯网络，或者飞机场、饭店及旅游所需的其他设施。
3. 温哥华位于北美大陆。在加拿大十个省中，最西面的是卑诗省，温哥华就位于卑诗省的西南角。温哥华地区四周都是自然美景，风光秀丽，令人惊叹，有山、海洋、雨林、公园、沙滩。它是一座独一无二的城市。
4. 意大利是个美丽的国家，拥有雄伟的高山、幽静的湖泊、田园般的岛屿、漂亮的城市和奇妙的围有围墙的村庄。宜人的气候加上热情有礼的意大利人，使意大利成为人们度假、欣赏艺术、品尝美食、或尽情享受这一切，甚或商务旅行的理想目的地。
5. 多样性是瑞士这个多山内陆国家的精髓，多样性给了它独特的特色。瑞士最有名的是它的金融机构、精致的奶酪和巧克力以及钟表业，也以它的秀丽风景和完善的公共汽车网而闻名。
6. 新加坡美食节绝对是一次盛宴，特别呈献许多这座美食天堂赖以成名的独特的新加坡美食和本地佳肴。在为期一个月的美食节里，你可以参观美食加工场，享受怀旧街道的传统美食，参加丰富多彩的美食活动。别忘了大快朵颐，品尝十大不容错过的特色美食，如辣椒炒蟹、海南鸡饭和咖喱鱼头等。
7. 澳大利亚是 100 多种有袋动物（一种哺乳动物）以及丰富的鸟类和海洋生命

的栖息地。很多土著动物，比如袋鼠和树袋熊，如果你知道何时何地去观看，就可在野外，或遍布全国的野生公园、动物园和鸟兽保护区内观察到。

8. 美国是世界上最有活力的国家之一，拥有多种多样的地形和多元的文化，既有大都市，也有亲切的小城镇，不同喜好的人都能各有所归。诸如纽约市的自由女神像、首都华盛顿的纪念碑、纪念馆和博物馆，夏威夷岛的热带迷人风光，以及阿拉斯加原始野地等。这些景点都能让游客有机会体验到它的美丽风光，它保存完整的历史，以及美国人对自己国家、对美国所取得的成就的难以置信的骄傲。
9. 在美国和欧洲，生态旅游是旅游业中发展最快的一个部门。众所周知，旅游是一把双刃剑，由旅游引起的环境破坏是一个严重的问题。如果处理不当，会给自然带来负面的影响。因此有计划的生态旅游是对传统旅游的一种更正。
10. 巴黎有很多必游的景点：来到巴黎的第一站应该是登高上凯旋门，凯旋门是为纪念法国军队而建的。之后是建筑奇观和巴黎夜明珠：埃菲尔铁塔。罗浮宫（卢浮宫），这一珍藏了著名的蒙娜丽莎画以及其他世界一流的绘画、珠宝和雕塑收藏品的博物馆当然也是不能忘记的。然后你必须看看巴黎圣母院，沿着最漂亮的大街——香榭丽舍大街看看商店橱窗，游览一下奥塞博物馆，感受一下圣心大教堂的宏伟和亲切。最后是在巴黎最大的室外跳蚤市场淘便宜货。
11. 纽约是世界的偶像。从雄伟的建筑、世界上最大的剧院集中区、随处可见的著名画廊和博物馆，到五花八门的街区、丰富多彩的文化活动和绝佳的餐馆，纽约城应有尽有。喜爱歌剧的戏迷可以观看各式各样的演出，从百老汇到百老汇以外的地方，以及在夜总会和其它文化场所举办的各种活动。要想全部体验纽约的每一种风味，你可能要花一辈子；但如果你只是想走马观花，那么你应该要游览帝国大厦顶层的观光塔、在林肯中心看一场演出，参观一下联合国大楼，再赶往爱丽丝岛看自由女神像。
12. 如果你来日本，请一定要体验一下“日本”，而且事先你不需要了解太多，让我们的旅游信息办公室来帮你。例如，如果你想体验日本的精神，获得全新的体验，那么你可以参加节庆活动。在日本各地，每个季节都有各种各样的节庆，从充满活力的到细致高雅的，应有尽有。参加完节庆活动后，你可以泡个温泉放松一下。恢复体力后，为什么不试试茶道？茶道以一种哲学艺术的形式而闻名，说不定你还能发现一个新的自我。如果你喜欢更具有动感的，那么去游览众多的主题公园，观看体育赛事，或去购物吧。不管你喜欢什么，你在日本的这些时光肯定是难忘的。

## （二）汉译英

1. The extant Summer Palace was constructed in 1888 by the Empress Dowager Ci Xi, using funds originally intended for the imperial navy. It is actually a vast park with Longevity Hill in the north and Kunming Lake in the south.
2. Zhouzhuang, a famous water township in China, is situated in Kunshan City, 30 kilometers southeast of Suzhou. It is noted for its profound cultural background, the well-preserved ancient residential houses, the elegant watery views and the strong locally colored traditions and customs.
3. Perennially snow-capped mountain peaks, verdant and lush forests, stretches of

serene lakes, and various rare and precious birds and animals all contribute to the unique views of Jiuzhaigou.

4. Like a bright pearl set on the Taihu Lake and situated in the center of the beautiful and fertile Changjiang Delta in southern Jiangsu Province, Wuxi is one of China's major tourist cities, with its pleasant climate, rich natural resources and picturesque scenery.
5. The construction of the Great Wall first began during the Warring States period (476-221, B.C.) when the princedoms built separate sections in scattered strategic areas for holding back inroads by nomadic tribes coming from the north as well as for protection against each other. So it was a military project.
6. The ten famous scenic spots of the West Lake are Viewing Fish at Flower Harbour, Melting Snow at Broken Bridge, Three Pools Mirroring the Moon, Listening to Orioles Singing in Willow, Spring Dawn by Su Dike, Autumn Moon on Calm Lake, Lotus in the Breeze at Crooked Courtyard, Late Bell at Nanping Hill, Twin Peaks Piercing the Clouds and Evening Sunlight at Thunder Peak Pagoda.
7. As a museum of ancient Chinese art, Shanghai Museum possesses a collection of 120,000 precious works of art. Its rich and high-quality collection of ancient Chinese bronze, ceramics, painting and calligraphy is specially celebrated in China and even in the world.
8. Just like a gigantic dragon, the magnificent Great Wall winds up and down across deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus stretching approximately 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. With a history of more than 2000 years, some of the ancient sections of the Wall are now in ruins or even entirely disappeared. However, it is still one of the most appealing attractions all around the world owing to its architectural grandeur and historical significance.
9. Lying at the center of Beijing, the Forbidden City, now known as the Palace Museum, was the imperial palace during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It is the world's largest palace complex and covers 74 hectares. The Forbidden City is divided into two parts. The southern section, or the Outer Court, was where the emperor exercised his supreme power over the nation. The northern section, or the Inner Court, was where he lived with his royal family. Having been the imperial palace for some five centuries, it houses numerous rare treasures and curiosities.
10. Badaling was restored in 1957 for visitors. Because of the high quality of its construction, most of the Great Wall built in the Ming dynasty still stands intact. This section of the Great Wall is typical in structure: 7.8 meters high on the average, 6.5 meters wide at the bottom and 5.8 meters wide at the top. It is made of brick and stone and is broad enough to accommodate 5 cavalrymen and 10 infantrymen marching abreast.
11. The Terracotta Warriors and Horses are the most significant archeological excavations of the 20th century. In 1974, a group of peasants uncovered some pottery while digging for a well. It caught the attention of archeologists immediately. They established that these artifacts were associated with the Qin

Dynasty in 211 to 206 BC. The State Council authorized the building of a museum on the site in 1975. Life size terracotta figures of warriors and horses arranged in battle formations are the star features at the museum. The museum covers an area of 16,300 square meters, divided into three sections: No. 1 Pit, No. 2 Pit, and No. 3 Pit respectively. The Terracotta Warriors and Horses have made Xi'an a sight not to be missed by any visitor to China. It was listed by UNESCO in 1987 as one of the world's cultural heritage sites.

12. Located in Emeishan City, Sichuan Province, the Emei Mountain is one of China's four famous Buddhist Mountains, with the whole scenic regions covering an area of 154 square kilometers. Its main peak, Wanfo Top, is 3,099 meters above sea level. It is famous for its beautiful natural scenery, ancient Buddhist culture, rich variety of plants and animals species, and unique topography. The Leshan Giant Buddha is located on the east bank of the Minjiang River in Leshan City. Carved out of a cliff, being 70.7 meters tall, it is the largest sitting Buddha in China. The carving of the Buddha started in the year 713 and wasn't completed until 90 years later. In 1996 Mt. Emei and the Leshan Giant Buddha were listed as a world natural and cultural heritage site by UNESCO.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

下面我想谈一下德国，德国是欧盟最大、也可能是最重要的成员国。有关德国的消息也几乎不断地在新闻中出现。最近有新闻报道，德国正在试图改革其福利状况，因为要维持现今的福利状况已经变得十分昂贵。现在，我要避开日常事务，简要谈一下德国的历史和地理，因为我认为这样有助于解释德国的现状。通常一个国家的地理环境和历史会给该国带来某些限制，并能解释某些发展的原因。所以，如果不知道一个国家的历史和地理环境，就很难解释它的现状。

首先，我认为最显著的一点是应该强调一下德国在欧洲的中心地位。正因为如此，德国对其东南西北的许多邻邦都十分重要。再者，德国的历史上经常会出现一个问题，即：德国的疆域延伸到哪里？原因是德国没有天然的国界。举个例子，意大利有阿尔卑斯山作为它的国界。法国有阿尔卑斯山和比里牛斯山脉作为它的国界等等。但是，德国的疆域却没有天然的疆界。过去，中欧和东欧是德国的天然腹地。实际上，德国的定居者以前一直向东延伸到前苏联和罗马利亚。现在那里还有德国人居住。

在经济领域，我们现在也能看出德国的公司怎样向东部发展。他们正在进入中欧和东欧一些国家的市场，在现今的捷克共和国内，德国和捷克合资企业已有大约 6000 家。当然，今天的德国除了在欧洲具有中心地位外，最重要的是它在欧盟的成员国地位，这个地位甚至比德国和中欧以及东欧的关系更加重要。在欧盟内部，对德国十分重要的一点是人们所说的法德轴心，也就是德国和法国的紧密关系。同时，德国也是 CCEEs 的倡导国，所谓 CCEEs 就是想加入欧盟的中欧和东欧的一些国家。以上就是有关德国在欧洲的中心地位。

我想说的第二个因素是德国的人口规模。重新统一后的德国有不下 8000 万的居住人口，这还不包括在奥地利和瑞士说德语的人，以及在欧洲其它各地说德语的诸多少数民族。总的算来，欧盟有近 1 亿人说德语。德国的人口数目如此巨

大，无怪乎人们总是担心所谓的德国统治论。在法国，这种担心在过去的几十年里尤为强烈。实际上一位著名的法国作家曾经强调他希望德国减小规模，他并不想看见一个强大的德国，他说：“我太爱德国了，所以我希望有许多德国而不是一个德国。”当然，他这句话具有讽刺意味。

今天，单单是德国的规模就足以解释它在欧盟的巨大影响力。但同时，欧盟又另有方法来控制德国。部分措施是德国在欧盟的选举权和代表数目不能充分反应其人口和国家的规模，例如，卢森堡在欧盟的代表过多，而德国在欧盟的代表又不足。

第三点是有关德国统一迟的问题，我认为这是一个非常重要的因素，因为它有助于解释德国的历史和现状。德国统一得迟有积极也有消极的因素。积极的方面是由于德国统一得很迟，它在传统上一直热衷于联邦制，德国是一个联邦制的国家，德国人也喜欢一个更具联邦性质的欧洲——一个由各个地区组成的欧洲。德国统一较迟的消极因素是德国军国主义的产生。军国主义是民族主义的一种不安全的和激进的形式，当然了，这种民族主义在希特勒执政时期达到了巅峰。但是我认为这一切都是过去的事了。今天，德国的极右派实际上已经无足轻重了。

我想说的最后一点也非常重要，我想强调一下德国的工业和经济实力。在 19 世纪的下半段，德国的经济迅猛突起，超过了英国。正是由于德国工业的强大，希特勒才能征服大半个欧洲。虽然二战给德国经济带来毁灭性的打击，但是德国在 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代仍然创造了经济奇迹。今天德国的公司在欧洲是首屈一指。他们拥有质优和可靠的声誉。德国经济的强大又反映在德国马克的坚挺上，这种货币是德国人不愿意放弃的，德国人并不喜欢用欧元来代替德国马克。我认为以上这几点对于理解今天的德国是非常重要的。

总而言之，我们可以说，德国有一段非常沧桑的历史，一段经历了沉浮的历史，它既饱受了許多流血和战乱毁灭之苦，同时又是这些流血和毁灭的制造者。但是现在，德国比以往任何时候更能充分利用其自然资源，利用它的力量以及它的战略的地位。简而言之，德国在很长的一段时间都是一个经济巨人，而如今它在政治上也不再是一个侏儒了。谢谢！

## 第二篇

新加坡，又称狮城，所处的地理位置是世界的十字路口之一。在这个充满活力的大都市里，生活着 300 万中国人、马来人、印度人和欧亚人。不同种族的人彼此和谐地生活和工作在一起，使其成为一个多元化文化融合的国家，每种文化的独特性在这里都得到很好的展现，任何人都不必担心自己的种族的背景，每一个市民都称自己为新加坡人。

新加坡留给游客的第一印象和最后印象往往都是美好的。当您一到达新加坡，留给您印象最深的是它的城市的整洁和办事的高效率以及国际化的氛围。航班降落后的十分钟内，您会觉得在新加坡一切都是崭新的。

从时尚的购物中心到气派的摩天大楼，从世界级的喷泉景观到众多的主题公园都洋溢着现代气息，然而这一切也把新加坡的真正魅力给掩盖了。大多数人只把新加坡当成一个购物天堂，一次愉快的商务旅行，以及亚洲之行安全的第一站。

然而，新加坡最迷人的地方在于唐人街里小胡同，各色店铺和整日香火不断的寺庙，小印度人声鼎沸的街道。这些区域多姿多彩，热闹非凡，洋溢着生命力。

同样迷人的去处还有阿拉伯街上浓墨重彩的印度庙宇，清真寺和布料店。城市中心的殖民地风格的老式建筑散发着现代大楼所没有的风韵。这一切都与这座



现代化的城市有机地融为一体，体现出新加坡文化的兼容和多元性。

新加坡还是美食家的天堂。在这里你可以充分感觉到亚洲人对美食的热情，几乎每一条街上都排满了各式风格的餐馆，东亚、西亚和东南亚以及新欧洲、中东，甚至东西融合的创新菜，在这里都可以找到。

新加坡有融合了多种族和文化的区域、有现代化的办公机构和购物中心。还有超过 70 余家的世界级酒店、18 洞的高尔夫球场和很多的旅游观光景点。娱乐和文化活动也很丰富，从古典交响乐和中国京剧，到爵士乐和芭蕾舞；从摇滚乐的表演到最新的好莱坞的电影，这里都应有尽有。不管你酷爱运动还是想要悠闲度假，新加坡都可以让你流连忘返。

如果必须用一个词来描述新加坡，那“非常”可说是最贴切的选择了。这座活力四射的都市充满了对比和色彩，您可以在这里找到不同文化、饮食、艺术和建筑的完美统一。这个东南亚的活力之都洋溢着无限的能量，充分体现了东西方最完美的交汇。

在短短的一天行程里，您将会体验从过去到未来、从异域情调的民族地域到繁忙高效的商业中心、从恬静的花园到高耸的大楼等各种风情。在郁郁葱葱的树林中与新加坡独一无二的猩猩一起共进丰盛的早餐，开始您美好的一天。然后到邻近的华人寺庙、回族教堂、印度神庙和基督教教堂，去体会一下过去的时光。

回到现实后，漫步于乌节路上，一路选购最新的流行时尚。还能听到不少有趣的本土俚语。搭乘传统的小驳船沿着新加坡河顺流而下，即使是简单的午餐也变得令人难忘。

踏出小船之后，体验被反绑弹射上 60 米的高空的刺激！之后再登上两栖的“小鸭子”，在搞笑的导游陪伴下探索这座城市，您将会有更多的欢声笑语。

一天的兴奋之后，到享誉世界、距举世闻名的商业设施不过咫尺之遥的 Spa 享受一片安宁。恢复体力之后，花上一小时去享受传统的中国茶道，然后再去世界级的艺术中心观看一场百老汇音乐剧。

拥有热诚好客的人民，现代化的基础设施，以及每天层出不穷的新鲜事，新加坡当之无愧地是旅行度假的最佳选择。

## （二）汉译英

### 第一篇

Shanghai, whose name literally means “a port on the sea”, is one of the world’s largest seaports and China’s major industrial and commercial center. With its deepening economic reform, this city, formerly crowned as the financial, economic and trade hub of the Far East, is playing a leading role in boosting economic development in the Yangtze River Valley.

Meanwhile, Shanghai has attracted millions of Chinese and overseas tourists with its unique charm. As an international metropolis, Shanghai provides direct flights to over 20 cities in the world, such as Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Brussels, Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, Vancouver and Sydney.

Known to the world as the Oriental Pearl, Shanghai is China’s major eastern gate to the outside world. Back in the Tang and Song dynasties, Shanghai functioned as China’s key foreign trade port and had mercantile ties with Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia. During the reigns of Emperor Qianlong (1736-1796) and Emperor

Jiaqing (1796-1821) of the Qing Dynasty, Shanghai turned into a navigation hub and metropolis in the southeast China which attracted numerous merchants and countless ships to the Huangpu River. What a spectacle of prosperity during that period!

In the 1950s, Shanghai replaced Guangzhou as China's foreign trade center and has maintained this lead ever since. Today, this well-known international port has developed into China's important center of economy, finance, trade, science and technology, information and culture.

One of the noted historic and cultural cities in China, Shanghai has over 70 sites of historical interest and cultural relics under the protection of the state and the municipal governments, which best represent the distinctive characteristics of Shanghai regional culture. Meanwhile, Shanghai is a cherished paradise for gourmets, who may find themselves frequenting the many thousands of restaurants that serve a complete list of China's major well-known cuisines, such as Shandong, Sichuan, Cantonese, Yangzhou, Fujian traditions, to name just a few.

In addition, one may easily find his way to those competing foreign food restaurants featuring French, Russian, Italian, British, German, Japanese, Korean and Indian cuisines. On top of that, authentic Muslim and vegetarian foods may very well satisfy the palate of those religious enthusiasts and interested individuals. Known as the "Exhibition of the World's Architecture", Shanghai has a complete collection of buildings with different architectural styles along the Bund and elsewhere in the city. The Oriental Pearl TV Tower, accompanied on each side by the magnificent Nanpu and Yangpu suspension bridges, which are connected by the city's elevated inner ring road, brings this city a completely new look.

Shanghai is also a tourist destination which boasts quite a few tourist attractions and holiday resorts, including Sheshan State Holiday Resort, Dianshan Lake Scenic Area, the Sunshine Island Holiday Resort, the World Garden, the Dreamland, the Cosmo Wonderland and the Wildlife Zoo.

Every year Shanghai hosts a variety of tourist festivals, such as the New Year's Greeting Bell-Toll at the Longhua Temple on the eve of the Chinese New Year, the Longhua Temple Fair, the Peach Blossom Festival in Nanhui County and the International Tea Culture Festival in spring, Shanghai Huangpu Tourist Festival and Shanghai Sweet Osmanthus Festival in autumn. These fascinating festivals with distinctive Shanghai regional culture attract numerous participating tourists from both home and abroad.

The rise of the Pudong New Area in recent years, a new development project which is located on the east side of the city's Huangpu River, has pushed Shanghai onto the stage on which it is playing a pioneering role in China's national program of reform and opening-up to the outside world. With an up-to-date and vital economic city taking shape on the other side of the Huangpu, Shanghai will inevitably assume the role of an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center. The world focuses its attention on China and in particular, on Shanghai. One of the most promising cities on the planet of Earth, Shanghai cordially welcomes friends from all over the world.

## 第二篇

Although often compared with Hawaii or the Mediterranean coast, Hainan Island is best viewed as a destination in its own right with its own unique personality. Like other tropical islands, Hainan offers visitors clear blue waters, white sand beaches, lush green highlands and an abundance of palm trees that sway in the warm breeze.

But the province's unique history as part of China, its many and colourful indigenous peoples and their culture, as well as its boundless ambition to establish itself as an international tourism centre all blend together to give Hainan a flavour of its own.

Hainan is China's most southerly province and the country's second largest island after Taiwan. Located in the South China Sea about 50 minutes south of Hong Kong by air, Hainan is separated from Guangdong's Leizhou Peninsula to the north by the Qiongzhou Strait, and from Vietnam to the west by the Gulf of Tonkin.

With a landmass of about 34,000 square kilometers, Hainan Province is made up of Hainan, Xisha, Zhongsha and Nansha islands. The province has a total coastline of about 1,529 kilometers and covers a sea area of about 2.1 million square kilometers.

Hainan's landscape is dominated by blue sky, clear sea and green forest. Featuring a disparate mix of smooth beaches, rugged coastlines and jagged inland mountains, Hainan is more than 50% covered with forest. In fact, the island is home to five indigenous forest areas: Wuzhishan Forest Area, Bawangling Forest Area, Jiangfengling Forest Area, Diaoluoshan Forest Area and Limushan Forest Area.

Hainan Island enjoys a monsoon tropical climate with annual average temperatures ranging between 22°C and 26°C and annual rainfall between 1,500 millimeters and 2,000 millimeters. On average, there are about 12 hours' daylight per day and more than 300 days of a year are sunny.

Although human habitation on Hainan Island can be traced back to 6,000 years ago, the island's first recorded history is found in the Qin Dynasty when the area was administered as Xiang Prefecture. In the West Han Dynasty (100 BC), Xiang Prefecture was divided into the Zhuya and Dan'er prefectures.

In 46 BC, Emperor Yuan combined the two prefectures into Zhulu County. In the Nanbei Dynasty, Emperor Liangwu established the "zhou" system in Hainan and called the area Ya Zhou. Two prefectures, Linzhen and Zhuya, were established in the Sui Dynasty. In the Tang Dynasty, Yazhou, Qiongzhou, Zhenzhou, Danzhou and Wanzhou were founded. In the Ming Dynasty, Hainan was called Qiongzhoufu, with Danzhou, Wanzhou, Yazhou under administration.

Hainan became administered as Qiongyadao in 1912 and Haikou was proclaimed a city in 1926. In 1948, Qiongyadao became the Hainan Special Administrative Area under the direction of the State Administrative Council. The Hainan Administrative Office was established in 1951. The Hainan Li and Miao Autonomous Region was founded in 1952.

More recently, the Hainan Administrative Area was founded in 1984 and, in 1988, Hainan was proclaimed a province of China with Haikou as its capital. Hainan was also proclaimed a Special Economic Zone in 1988 to augment its commercial development.

Hainan Province has long been a part of China and its population of 7.8 million is comprised mainly of people of the Han nationality. However, with 37 recognized ethnic groups and their respective unique cultures, Hainan enjoys a truly multicultural and colourful social fabric.

The largest of the non-Han nationalities on Hainan are the Li, Miao and Hui peoples, of which the Li, with a population of 1.3 million, are the most numerous. The Li are also among the earliest residents of Hainan, with the island being the only part of China where they can be found. The majority of the Li are located in the Wuzhi Mountain area.

The Miao nationality, with a population of about 60,000, is found mainly in the mountainous areas of Qiongzong and Baoting County. The Hui, with a population of about 10,000, are believed to have resided on Hainan Island for about 700 years and are mainly found in and around Yanglan Town near Sanya City. While a large portion of the Miao people are Christians, most of the Hui people believe in Islam.

Reflecting the richness in ethnic diversity of Hainan Island is the wealth of cultures evident in the many customs practised there. In addition to traditional costume, music, dance, food and handicrafts seen across the island, the many national minorities of Hainan also honour the practices of their ancestors through festivals, including the International Wedding Festival, Junpo Festival held in respect of heroes, the Fucheng Flower Exchange Festival and the Sanyuesan Festival where young people search for a loved one. Mixed with these are more traditional Chinese celebrations including the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival and the Dragon Boat Festival.

## 主题十五 参观访问

### 一、句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 美国运通是全球首屈一指旅游管理公司。
2. 英国和中国的联系正在日益加强。
3. 该大学在金融方面的教育和研究声誉卓著。
4. 公司提供最前沿的金融资讯和技术服务。
5. 一千多年来威斯敏斯特一直是英国的议会所在地。
6. 辉瑞公司的消费者保健业务在 2005 年实现销量 39 亿美元，在同类公司中属于世界上最大的公司之一。
7. 我们在 15 个国家设有 6500 多家店，每周为全球一亿七千六百多万名消费者提供服务。
8. 全球最大的家庭装潢零售商家得宝在北美设有 1500 多家店。
9. 在高盛，我们的核心价值观是关注客户、诚实可信、举贤任能、追求卓越、锐意进取和团队协作。
10. 我们的组织结构能确保工作流程的透明和高效。
11. 城市大学商学院位于国际金融中心伦敦城的中心地带。
12. 在中国，渣打银行是历史最悠久、规模最大和最优秀的外国银行。
13. 在议会大厦的北端，另有一座高塔，这就是有名的“大本钟”。

14. 当下议院开会时，这地方就变成拥挤而又热闹的场所。
15. 自十一世纪以来，所有的英国国王都是在威斯敏斯特教堂进行加冕的。
16. ABB 是电力和自动化技术领域的全球领导厂商，致力于为公用事业和工业行业客户提供解决方案，以帮助客户提高业绩，同时降低对环境的不良影响。
17. 沃尔玛成功的秘诀简单来说就是处理好与消费者和员工的关系，提高技术，以便建立与供货商的关系。
18. 我们的使命宣言是把星巴克建成为全球最优质咖啡的最优秀供应商，在不断成长中始终如一地坚持原则。
19. 德国国立经济图书馆拥有一百多万册印刷或电子版本的出版物，为研究、学习、商业以及公众需求提供量身定做的服务。
20. 其会员包括 300 多家美国大公司、专业服务公司和协会；这些公司和协会的年总产值超过 30000 亿美元。

## (二) 汉译英

1. Our factory has adopted the system of responsibility for profit and loss.
2. The township enterprises have developed very fast and employed more and more workers and staff members.
3. I'd like to take you around our company to visit some of our main departments.
4. More and more foreigners come to invest in the countryside.
5. Shanghai has always been a world stage for architecture.
6. Founded in 1999, we are a publicly listed company both at home and abroad.
7. For the fifth year in a row, China Mobile has been included in the Fortune Global 500.
8. Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. is the first enterprise among the domestic metallurgical circle to get the ISO14001 certificate.
9. Our bank's scope of business covers commercial banking, investment banking and insurance.
10. State Grid Company of China (SGCC) applies the President Responsibility System and the President is the legal corporate representative of SGCC.
11. We try to lower consumption, practice strict economy and combat waste in order to raise labor productivity.
12. We mainly plant rice, wheat, cotton, oil-bearing plants and vegetables.
13. Although some areas suffered from serious natural disasters, the total grain output was higher than that of last year.
14. Thanks to the introduction of foreign advanced assembly line, the output this year doubled the figure of last year.
15. Sinopec is an integrated energy and chemical company. The scope of its business mainly covers oil and gas exploration, development, production and marketing.
16. Officially established on April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2000, China Mobile Communications Corporation ("China Mobile" for short) has a registered capital of 51.8 billion RMB Yuan and assets of over 400 billion RMB yuan.
17. In terms of its market value, China Mobile Limited is the largest among all the overseas listed Chinese companies and among all the telecom carriers in Asia.
18. We have successfully entered the international capital markets and attracted

foreign investment with our sound performance and great potential for development.

19. Our business strategy is to capitalize on our current leading position to capture the opportunity of the rapidly growing Chinese market.
20. Bank of China has received wide recognition from its peers, customers and authoritative media for the credit and performance it achieved in past years.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 宫内共有一千多个房间，走廊长达四公里，其中最重要的两个大厅，当然是上议院和下议院了。
2. 上海大众汽车公司是一家中德合资企业，去年汽车产量为一百万辆。预计今年产量可再增加 5%。
3. 宝洁公司在全球近 80 个国家有近 98000 名员工。从一家经营肥皂和蜡烛的小型家族企业起家，宝洁目前在 140 个国家为消费者提供高品质的产品和服务。
4. 高盛是一家全球领先的经营投资银行、证券和投资管理业务的公司，在全球为包括公司、金融机构、政府和高净值人士在内的庞大的多样化的客户群提供一系列广泛的服务。
5. 毕马威是网络遍布全球的专业服务机构，提供审计、税务和咨询等专业服务。毕马威历史悠久，发展跨越三个世纪，通过几位主创成员的名字——他们的英文首字母缩写为 KPMG，便可追溯其公司的背景。
6. 澳大利亚的棉花工业在过去二十多年中取得了长足的发展，棉花生产已从二十年前的十万包增加到了今天的三百万包。目前，每年大约有 1500 名棉农种植四十三万英亩的棉田。
7. 总部位于柏林和慕尼黑的西门子是世界上最大的电气工程和电子公司之一，提供创新的技术和全面的专有技能，使 190 个国家的消费者受益。公司成立于 150 多年前，活跃在信息与通讯、自动化与控制、电力、交通、医疗以及照明等各个行业中。
8. 谈到著名的折扣零售商沃尔玛百货有限公司，人们就会想到低价和优质品牌商品。在二十世纪八十年代，沃尔玛发展成为美国最成功的零售商之一，销售额从 1980 年的 10 亿美元上升到 1989 年的 260 亿美元，雇佣员工增加了 10 倍，至 80 年代末已开设商场近 1400 家。这一巨头公司已打败了诸如凯马特和西尔斯这样的主要竞争对手，获得了折扣零售市场的主导权。
9. 宝洁公司已连续第二年荣获美国《黑人创业》杂志评选的 40 家最富多样性的公司。每年《黑人创业》杂志都会按在四大领域即公司采购、企业董事会组成、高级管理人员代表和全体员工中非裔美国人及其他少数民族所占的比例来评选出最富有多样性的公司。
10. 这是我首次以皇家墨尔本理工大学商学院院长的身份访问上海对外贸易学院。这次访问和经历不仅使我看到了我们两个高等学府共同取得的不凡成就，而且还看到了我们之间业已建立的友好关系根深叶茂。
11. 埃克森美孚公司致力于成为世界上最优秀的石油石化公司。为了实现这一目标，我们必须继续追求卓越的财务和运行效益，遵循最高的商业行为标准。我们承诺在全球运营中做一个好的企业公民，我们将维护最高的道德标准，

遵守所有现行法律规则，尊重当地和国家文化。我们最重要的目标是对安全和环境负责。为了成功，埃克森美孚必须在我们经营的每一项业务上占竞争优势，这需要公司的大量资源包括财务、运营、技术和人力资源能正确地加以利用，并定期评估。

12. 世界贸易组织秘书处位于日内瓦，有近 600 名工作人员，受总干事的领导。它每年的预算大约为 1.6 亿瑞士法郎，在日内瓦外没有分支机构。因为所有世贸组织的决定都是由成员方自己做出的，秘书处不像其他国际组织那样拥有决策权。秘书处的主要职责是为各理事会、委员会和部长级会议提供技术支持，为发展中国家提供技术援助，分析世界贸易，并向公众和媒体解释 WTO 事务。秘书处还在争端解决程序方面提供某些形式的法律援助，并向申请加入世贸组织的政府提供咨询。

## (二) 汉译英

1. In the past, the one-sided emphasis on developing heavy industry slowed the growth of agriculture and light industry. Now, the situation has changed. There has been rational and coordinated development among the three.
2. We have prepared some souvenirs for you, which are hand-made by our farmers. We hope you'll like them, and we do hope you will be able to visit us again in the near future.
3. We were the first among our Chinese counterparts to recruit international experts and to introduce modern business management concepts into our operations with a view to becoming a premiere international enterprise. Our first overseas branch was set up in London in 1989. From then on, we have successively established branches in major international cities, and have built up our network in 27 countries and regions.
4. Welcome to the Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Center (SCC/WTO). Before we start the formal discussion, please allow me to give you a brief account of the Center. After the discussion, I will show you around our major departments.
5. Bank of China has a glorious history for nearly a century, and has played an important role in China's financial history. In terms of tier one capital, it ranked 18th among the world's top 1,000 banks by The Banker magazine in 2005.
6. Our factory has updated the printing technology by bringing in the most advanced workmanship and equipment. We pursue sophisticated technology and high productivity. Our products enjoy stable quality and beautiful patterns. In addition, we adhere to the principles of low cost and high turnout.
7. Located at the front tip of the Yangtze River Delta, bordering China's East Sea in the east, the Hangzhou Bay in the south, prosperous Jiang Su Province and Zhe Jiang Province in the west, and the golden watercourse of the Yangtze River in the north, Shanghai is one of the largest cities in China, the largest economic and financial center in the country and a hub of transportation and port of foreign trade. It is also an important base of science, technology, culture and education in China.
8. Founded in 1960, the Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade (SIFT), formerly an institution of higher learning affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and

Economic Cooperation, has been operated under the supervision of the Shanghai Municipal Education Commission since 1994. The only university of its kind in East China, dedicated to education for international business, SIFT boasts marked characteristics of and time-honored advantages in offering higher education in international business and commerce.

9. China Life Insurance Company Limited was registered in Beijing, China on June 30, 2003 according to the Company Law of the People's Republic of China. The Company was successfully listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on December 17 and 18, 2003 respectively. The Company is the leading life insurance company in China's life insurance market.
10. The foreign clients are paying more and more attention to Shanghai Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone and great progress of absorbing foreign investment has been made. Besides the guaranteed power supply, telecommunications service and good infrastructure facilities, the Administration & Service Center of the Zone has been established to provide foreign-invested enterprises in the Zone with comprehensive service for their routine production management and import & export business. Therefore, the work efficiency of the enterprises in the Zone has been improved.
11. Baosteel is a large iron and steel conglomerate set up on Nov. 17, 1998. With an annual production capacity of about 20 million tons, Baosteel is one of the most profitable steel enterprises in the world, and its products are of high demand in the domestic and international market. Baosteel follows a strategy of appropriate diversification. Besides its main steel business, Baosteel also engages in diversified industries such as trade, finance, engineering, information, coal chemical industry, deep processing of steel products and recycling. Baosteel conducts internationalized operation. By establishing joint ventures with international steel giants, it has made strategic alliances worldwide to achieve win-win results on the basis of mutual benefit.
12. Hutchison Whampoa Limited (HWL) is a leading international corporation committed to innovation and technology with businesses spanning the globe. Its diverse array of holdings range from some of the world's biggest port operators and retailers to property development and infrastructure to the most technologically-advanced and marketing-savvy telecommunications operators. HWL reports turnover of approximately HKD242 billion (USD31 billion) for the year ended 31 December 2005. With operations in 54 countries and over 200,000 employees worldwide, Hutchison has five core businesses.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

以“唯他奶”商标闻名于世的香港豆制品有限公司创建于1940年。当时，它是一家只生产一种产品并只有一条生产线的小厂。这家公司是一位中国商人罗博士用18000元港币筹建的。1940年底，公司的销售额不足10万港币，并只有20名雇员。现在，这家公司的雇员人数已超过1000名，并拥有两家工厂，总占



地面积为 72000 平方米。

公司最初的产品是一种被称为“唯他奶”的含大豆蛋白质的饮料。这种饮料的产生是从一个产品构思引发出来的。1940 年，疾病和营养不良症在香港很普遍。罗博士想出一个主意——为中国人生产一种健康饮料。多少世纪以来，大豆在中国一直被作为摄取蛋白质的重要来源。

罗博士很快把这种设想发展成一个产品构思，即：生产出一种高蛋白的豆制饮料，它不但具有牛奶的颜色和质地，而且还可以代替新鲜牛奶。于是他于当年创建了一个专门制造唯他豆奶的小厂。并生产出第一批经过质量把关的瓶装的强化唯他命高蛋白豆制饮料。人们称之为“从中国的牛身上挤出的奶”。它被命名为“唯他奶”。其英文中的 vita 是从唯他命中简化而来，soy 则是大豆的意思。

现在，“唯他”产品的范围包括豆制饮料、果汁、茶、奶制饮料、鲜牛奶和汽水。这些产品通过许多销售点分销到香港各地。另外，还在二十多个海外市场生产和销售。公司现在的总产值是 6 亿港元，是香港第二大饮料制造商。

公司的成功是由于把西方和东方的管理方式巧妙地结合在一起。公司于 1952 年为雇员们设立了长期基金。几年前，罗博士捐款 40 万港币设立基金会，以解决雇员们的紧急问题需求。只有私有企业才能对工作人员实施这种特殊照顾。人事部门还定期组织一些社交集会以及野餐、体育比赛和郊游等。

公司还给每级雇员制定了培训计划，并根据他们的表现给予相应的奖励。高级管理人员之间保持着和睦气氛。雇员对公司的忠诚是在许多中国家族企业中普遍存在的现象，而这正是多年来“唯他奶”取得成功的重要因素。

## 第二篇

我要感谢大家，在你们紧张的学习之余能够出席今天的演讲会，我知道对于你们来说时间很宝贵，你们可以利用这段时间工作或者学习，或者在网上玩剑侠的游戏，非常感谢邀请我到这里来演讲。

我们惠普公司的品牌、我们的标志中有重要的一点就是创新这两个字，所以有时我在开始演讲时会说，在惠普公司 60 年的历史中创新和发明一直是它最基本的构成部分。我们的工程师和科学家每天都会推出 11 项专利，我们每年在研发方面的花费达 40 多亿美元，所以说发明既是我们未来重要的组成，也是我们过去不可或缺的要素。

这些大家听起来可能会觉得非常令人惊叹，但是与中国的悠久历史相比，就不值一提了，因为中国已经有五千年的发明史，美国的每一个学龄儿童都知道中国对世界的贡献，比如造纸术、火药和指南针的发明，针灸，还有可以追溯到六世纪的铸铁技术的首创。

我们惠普特别要感谢一位叫毕升的先生，他在 1045 年第一个发明了活字印刷术，比古腾堡发明活版印刷早了整整三百年，活版印刷改变了西方世界。所以我今天要特别向他致以迟到的感谢，它的发明最终给惠普公司带来了 200 亿美元的生意。

中国发明和创新的伟大传统在清华大学得到了很好的传承，在这里，世界顶级的教授培育出最出色的科学家和工程师。有些令人啼笑皆非的是，清华大学一百年前建立时其目标是送中国的学子到美国和其他西方国家学习，而现在我想，西方国家有很多要向中国学习。

我总是觉得发明的过程类似于上大学，发明者走进实验室，心中揣有一个坚定但模糊的目标，通过勤奋努力、经过实验、经过不断的摸索，使用前人的经验

和指导，你们最终会发现你探索的结果。

像很多发明家一样，在过去四年你们经历了大学生活，现在的你们，你们心中的梦想和目标也许和你们四年前来这个学校时候截然不同。现在你们已经准备好把你们学到的东西学以致用。

我觉得，现在的年轻人毕业后进入的世界充满了更多的希望，历史上从来没有这么多的机会。也许这听上去很奇怪，因为我们总是想到周围世界的挑战和危险。但我是研究过历史的，我深信这确实是个充满了机会和希望的时代。

如果大家看到过我们的广告，我们的广告结束语是“万事皆有可能”。愤世嫉俗者也许会说这只是种营销口号，但是我对这句话却深信不疑。的确，凡事都不容易，不可能所有的事情都一蹴而就，但是我相信所有的事情都是有可能的。

从近年来我们看到的很多惊人的进步可以得出结论，信息技术带给世界的改变没有其他力量可以比拟。未来十年它能够产生的影响是我们难以想象的。

中国是世界上发展最快的经济体，是吸引外商直接投资最多的国家，是世界上最大的贸易国之一，也是信息技术最大的制造和消费国之一。中国会在未来发挥重要的作用，清华毕业的学生会创造前所未有的技术未来。

然而，像很多大学生一样，你们面前的道路充满着不确定的因素。我在科技这个行业工作了 20 年，如果说我从中学到了些什么的话，那就是你们在清华学的原则，拿到外面去更具它的真实性。

我这里所说的原则是，正如伟大的组织、公司和国家一样，那些卓越的领导者之所以卓越，不仅仅因为他们所具备的能力，还因为他们的品质。他们之所以卓越，不仅仅取决于他们进入什么样的公司，关键是他们能经营什么样的公司；卓越不仅仅意味着成功，还意味在自律和对社会的关注之间找到平衡，这也正是清华想教会大家的。

我认为一个领导人最重要的品质就是有能力，有精力并且有愿望帮助他人释放深藏的潜力。归根结底，领导力就是帮助他人实现他们认为实现不了的东西，就是帮助别人看到不同的可能性，看到自身的潜力。

那么你们的任务，你们面临的机遇就是充分利用你们周围的变革的力量，不管你们决定进入什么领域，要充分利用这些触手可及的机遇。领导力可以在各种行动中体现，不论巨细。领导力不仅是首席执行官和总理才有，普通人也有这样的能力，只要他们相信别人有潜力可以挖掘。

不管你们做什么，希望大家牢记自己的力量，献身清华教育你们从事的事业：去释放他人身上的潜力，相信自己身上的潜力，将我们的时代塑造成人类历史上最振奋的时代，排除一切疑惑，证明万事皆有可能！

谢谢大家。

## （二）汉译英

### 第一篇

Today, we are very pleased to have friends from the UK to visit China Import and Export Fair. First of all, on behalf of the staff members of the Fair, I'd like to extend a very warm welcome to our friends.

I'll start with a short briefing about the Fair and then will take you around the Fair. After that, there will be a 15-minute video show on the recent development of trade and economy of Guangdong Province.

If this plan is all right with you, I'll now begin the brief introduction to the Fair.

The full name of the Fair is China Import and Export Fair (renamed from Chinese Export Commodities Fair). It was inaugurated in 1957 and has since been held twice a year in Guangzhou, regularly in spring and autumn.

Modernized as it is now in facility, with a floor space of over 160,000 square meters, the Fair is visited in every session by more than 50,000 business people from over 160 countries and regions of the world. And it does both import and export business to the amount of 20 billion USD on a yearly basis. The samples on display represent over 50,000 varieties of commodities available for export from the Fair. These export items not only include famous brands and specialities from different parts of China, but also high-tech products as well.

The Fair mainly does export business, though import business is also involved. More specifically, the Fair also puts on its agenda the import and export of technology, the economic and technical exchanges, the international trust and investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures, the inspection of import & export commodities, insurance and advertising. Apart from what has been mentioned above, the Fair is also known for its flexible way of doing business. Import against export, barter trade, invitations of tender, processing as per clients' technical drawings, samples or materials, etc. are of common practice.

As more and more people come to visit the Fair, not only from West Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong and Macao, where economies are highly developed, but also from the Eastern European countries, Africa, Latin America, Taiwan, so on and so forth, the trade volume of the Fair has increased from year to year and it has in this respect greatly promoted our trade and cooperation with various countries and regions of the world.

Over the years government leaders of many countries have visited the Fair on different stages of the Fair's development, and almost every session is visited by many international organizations, or well-known figures from the political and business world of different countries and regions. The experience of the Fair clearly shows that the Fair conforms to the reality of China's foreign trade, and, having the Chinese unique features, it is an effective form by which China conducts her foreign trade.

So much for the introduction. Now I'll show you around and I'm willing to answer any questions you may ask while we are touring the Fair.

## 第二篇

The Thames zigzags through London, the capital of England, in which "A City in the City" can be found. With an area of 1.4 square miles (about 5 square kilometers), the city belongs to London but has its own mayor and court, and even its own police force of 700. It is said that even the queen of England needs permission from the mayor to enter the city.

This is the Financial City of London, the economic center of England and one of the three financial centers of the world. It is as famous as Wall Street. The city is the home of more than 500 foreign banks and more than 180 foreign securities exchanges.

The Financial City is located in the most expensive part of London. Originally

only one square mile in size, it was named “the Square Mile” by Londoners. The privileged position of the Financial City is endowed by history. At the time, to rope in the rich merchants, people in power gave them privileges and power as well as let them reserve a special manor.

The rulers of the manor were the mayor and his municipal administrative officials. But these administrators were not politicians, nor public functionaries. The officials were businessmen, and the voters were businessmen too. They formed commercial chambers at various levels in the past several hundred years.

Originally, the Financial City was where businessmen gathered for coffee and talked about their business. Gradually, goods transport and insurance trade developed in the city, and it became the center of economic activity in England. Today 375 of the World’s Top 500 Enterprises have set up their branches or offices here together with 481 foreign banks.

The famous Lloyd’s, the first insurance market in the world, came into being in the city. All of the top 20 global insurance companies have offices there. In addition, more than 180 foreign securities exchanges have opened their businesses there. The daily foreign currency transaction volume amounts to 630 billion US dollars, twice as much as that of Wall Street.

The volumes of foreign exchange transaction, gold trade, international loans, foreign securities exchange, and maritime and aviation insurance as well as the total volume of managed funds in the Financial City all rank first in the world. Most of the heads of State of the world pay a special visit to the city when visiting London.

In the Financial City, the income of the attorney service industry is astonishing, reaching 975 million pounds annually. In addition, the city manages 2,829 billion pounds’ worth of global capital.

In the day time, the city is flocked with celebrities from investment banks, insurance companies, law firms, accounting firms, and other financial organizations. The population can reach as much as 350,000. At night or on weekends when people go off work, the city becomes very empty, since there are only 7000 residents there.

Unlike Manhattan, the Financial City sees no forest of tall buildings just as the rest of London. Most houses in the Financial City are old, many of which are only four or five stories high. Buildings reaching 20 to 30 stories are rare. The No.42 Edifice, the only skyscraper in the city, is a 42-storey building of 185 meters in height. The building houses the Switzerland Reinsurance Company and other international companies. Although the city looks simple, its charm is great and takes time to discover.

The Financial City of London owes its success to the support of London. First of all, London provides the city with strong talent support. London has 39 universities enrolling more than 250 thousand students from different countries. In addition, there are also around 900 thousand specialists in different trades, which is more than the population of Frankfurt, Germany.

Secondly, London is a city with history and culture, which creates a good cultural environment for the development of the Financial City. London is the home to more than 620 cultural facilities of all kinds, such as museums, art centers, exhibition

halls, and art galleries. The British Museum is open to all people free of charge all year long.

The financial city owns such tangible property as outstanding talents, first-rate services, inclusive facilities and advanced technology. It also proudly presents such intangible property as flexible market mechanisms, complete legal system and the adventurous spirit inherited from the pioneers of the city.

As the locomotive of the English economy and the central nervous system of the world financial service, this small city within London shoulders the heavy task of promoting the stable and sustainable development of the English as well as the world economy. It is operating continuously at a speed of its own.

## 主题十六 世界贸易组织

### 一、句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 世界贸易组织管理和实施构成世界贸易组织的多边和诸边协议。
2. 世界贸易组织是多边贸易谈判的论坛。
3. 世界贸易组织寻求解决贸易争端。
4. 世界贸易组织监管各国贸易政策。
5. 世界贸易组织与其他参与全球经济决策的国际组织展开合作。
6. 在世界贸易组织里，任何决定都是由全体成员一致同意做出的。
7. 世界贸易组织中超过四分之三的成员属于发展中国家或欠发达国家。
8. 对于世界贸易组织这一多边贸易体制的利与弊，人们有不同的看法。
9. 贸易促进了国际分工，以及资源更合理、更有效地用于生产。
10. 强有力的证据显示，贸易能促进经济增长，而经济增长意味着更多的就业机会。
11. 世界贸易组织规定的主要义务决定了各国政府如何制订和实施国内贸易法及规则。
12. 世界贸易组织是各国通过共同辩论、谈判和裁定，促进贸易关系发展的论坛。
13. 世界贸易组织是乌拉圭回合谈判成果的体现，是关税与贸易总协定的继承。
14. 根据国民待遇的要求，外国商品进入一国市场时，得到的待遇应当不低于这个市场上相同的国产产品所得到的待遇。
15. 所有世贸组织成员都必须接受贸易政策审议机制的审议，以保证各国的贸易政策受到世贸组织的监控。
16. 世界贸易组织的最高决策机构是部长级会议，会议周期为至少两年一次。
17. 世界贸易组织有 150 多名成员，占全球贸易量的 97% 以上，另有约 30 个国家正在就加入世界贸易组织进行谈判。
18. 尽管世界贸易组织还是一个年轻的组织，在原关税贸易总协定下建立起来的多边贸易体制却已有五十多年的历史。
19. 世界贸易组织的协议是由所有成员方谈判达成、经所有成员方一致同意通过、并在所有成员方议会中批准的。
20. 贸易便利化是指对海关手续简化和标准化、取消烦琐的手续以及实行其它旨在简化贸易的措施。

## (二) 汉译英

1. The World Trade Organization was established on January 1, 1995.
2. The World Trade Organization is the legal and institutional foundation of the multilateral trading system.
3. The predecessor of the WTO is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
4. The WTO is based in Geneva, Switzerland.
5. The WTO Agreement contains some 29 individual legal texts.
6. On December 11, 2001, China formally joined the WTO to become its 143<sup>rd</sup> member.
7. There is a re-surge of global trade protectionism with emergence of many new forms of trade barriers.
8. With the removal of global textile quota in 2005, world textile trade has entered a post-quota era.
9. Since its accession to the WTO, China has made concerted efforts to implement its WTO commitments, and has enjoyed a stable increase in its imports and exports.
10. Over the years since China joined the WTO, there has been a steady progress in its legal construction and improvement of transparency.
11. The basic purpose of the WTO is to promote and preserve the global rule-based trade, not the free trade on a general theoretical basis.
12. After the accession to the WTO, China has to regulate its trading system in accordance with the current global multilateral trading rules.
13. The global multilateral trading rules, represented by the WTO, were basically formulated under the auspices of developed countries, in particular, Europe and the US.
14. China will influence the global multilateral trading system through its participation in the constitution of rules.
15. The essence of the global multilateral trading rules is a contract, which restrains governments to limit their trade policies within the agreed scope.
16. On May 1, 2004, EU was enlarged to include 25 members, and surpassed Japan and the United States to become China's largest trading partner.
17. In order to be fully in line with WTO rules, China has amended over 2000 laws and regulations, and abolished over 800 laws and regulations over 4 years since China's entry to the WTO.
18. In 2004, China fulfilled its commitments and removed the examination and approval system for trading rights and granted full trading rights to foreign-owned businesses.
19. As a major port of international trade and a modernized cosmopolitan city, Shanghai has always been committed to trade liberalization and facilitation.
20. Technical regulations and standards, as well as conformity assessment procedures, are of great importance to international trade. If arbitrarily developed, they can become barriers to international trade.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 1994 年 4 月 15 日的《马拉喀什宣言》声明，乌拉圭回合的谈判结果会促进世界经济，使全球贸易、投资、就业和收入增长。
2. 世界贸易组织协定的基本原则是：非歧视贸易；可预测的、不断扩大的市场准入；促进公平竞争；鼓励发展和经济改革。
3. 世界贸易组织成立于 1995 年。作为最年轻的国际组织之一，世界贸易组织的前身是第二次世界大战后成立的关税与贸易总协定（简称关贸总协定）。
4. 在过去的 50 年中世界贸易急剧增长，商品出口每年平均增长 6%，2000 年的贸易总量是 1950 年的 22 倍。关税与贸易总协定和世界贸易组织帮助创建了一个强有力和繁荣的贸易体制，带来了前所未有的发展。
5. 1995 年 1 月 1 日世界贸易组织的成立标志着第二次世界大战以来国际贸易的最大改革，它也使本来计划于 1948 年成立国际贸易组织、但最终流产的设想得以以一种新的形式实现。
6. 1993 年 12 月 15 日各国政府结束了乌拉圭回合的谈判，各国部长于 1994 年 4 月在摩洛哥的马拉喀什会议上签署了最终决议，从而在政治上支持了谈判的结果。
7. 在作为潜在成员方的 152 个国家和地区中，76 个在世界贸易组织成立的第一天就成了其成员，另有 50 多个处于完成国内批准程序的各个阶段，其余的正在就加入条件进行谈判。
8. 多边贸易体制是在经历了一系列在关贸总协定下进行的贸易谈判或回合后发展建立起来的。前几轮回合的主要目的是降低关税，但后几轮谈判也涉及了其他领域，如反倾销和非关税措施。最后一轮谈判——即 1986 年到 1994 年的乌拉圭回合创建了世界贸易组织。
9. 世贸组织最主要的目标是促使贸易顺畅、自由、公平、可预见地流动，实现这一目标的手段是：管理贸易协定，提供贸易谈判的论坛，解决贸易争端，审查国家贸易政策，通过技术支持和培训项目在贸易政策问题上帮助发展中国家，以及与其他国际组织合作。
10. 保护主义的代价是昂贵的：它会抬高物价。世贸组织的全球体制通过谈判降低贸易壁垒，实行非歧视的原则。结果是降低了生产成本（因为用于生产的进口原料便宜了），降低了制成品和服务的价格，从而最终降低了生活成本。
11. 世界贸易组织协议包括大约 29 个单独的法律文本，涉及了各个领域：从农业到纺织服装业，从服务业到政府采购，原产地规则以及知识产权。除此之外，还有超过 25 个部长宣言、决议、理解备忘录等，进一步规定了世界贸易组织成员方的义务和承诺。
12. 世贸组织下的新一轮贸易谈判称为多哈发展议程，是 2001 年 11 月在卡塔尔首都多哈举行的第四次世界贸易组织部长级会议上正式发起的。各成员方对农业和服务贸易开始了新的谈判，还包括对其他议题的谈判和工作，如非农产品关税、贸易和环境、反倾销和补贴的规则、投资、竞争政策、贸易便利化、政府采购的透明度、知识产权，以及一系列发展中国家提出的在实施现有世贸组织协议中面临的困难和问题。

### (二) 汉译英

1. Led by the doctrines of law from the developed countries represented by Europe

and the US, the principle implemented throughout the establishment process of the global multilateral trading rules is the fairness in form among each member, not the substantive fairness.

2. In compliance with the feature of fairness in form in formulating rules, the multilateral trading rules are enforced consistently according to the principle of procedure supremacy instead of outcome supremacy.
3. In 2004, China's total imports and exports exceeded US\$1 trillion, reaching US\$1.1548 trillion. China overtook Japan to become the world's third largest trading power, only after the United States and Germany.
4. China began to open its major service industries as of 2005, making commitments to open 9 major sectors and over 90 sub-sectors including commerce, communications, construction, distribution, education, environment, finance, tourism and transportation.
5. After its accession to the WTO, China has for 4 times slashed its tariff level. The general tariff level was lowered from 15.3% before the entry to 12.7% in 2002, 11% in 2003, 10.4% in 2004 and 9.9% in 2005.
6. In terms of market access for trade in services, China committed to remove before 2007 all the geographical and customer restrictions for information, financial and tourist services and to make new commitments in the Doha round of negotiations.
7. According to China's WTO Accession Protocol, there is a transitional arrangement between China and other WTO members, lasting for 15 years since the day China joined the WTO. The transitional arrangements towards China include "Non-Market-Economy Treatment" in anti-dumping cases against China (15 years), transitional safeguard measures for specific products (12 years), special safeguard measures for textile products (8 years), and transitional review mechanism (8 years).
8. With China's rapid increase of foreign trade and investment in other countries, some of its trading partners have started to frequently impose various trade and investment barriers against China to protect their domestic industries and markets. For example, in the year of 2004, according to statistics from the WTO, a total of sixteen countries or regions launched 57 anti-dumping, countervailing, safeguard and special safeguard measure investigations against China.
9. With a view to ensuring the effective enforcement of multilateral trading rules, the WTO designs three institutional arrangements, namely, surveillance mechanism by means of imposing obligations of reporting trade policies and notification on its members, review mechanism by means of regular trade policy review and trade dispute settlement mechanism by means of conciliation, adjudication and appeal.
10. Apart from cross-surveillance, regular trade policy review and trade dispute settlement imposed by the WTO on its members, the WTO also requires all members to offer effective remedy mechanism such as consultation, arbitration, administrative and judicial review when individuals and companies face unfair trade treatment from the governments.



11. Since replacing the GATT in 1995, the WTO had been in constant consideration of launching a new round of trade negotiations to, firstly, further open the markets among member countries, secondly make new rules to address new issues and circumstances arising from international trade and investment such as trade and environment, competition policy and e-commerce, and thirdly review and amend deficiencies existing in old rules such as anti-dumping rules. At the fourth Ministerial Meeting of the WTO in Doha, capital of Qatar from November 9 to 14, 2001, all members came to an agreement to launch the new round of negotiations – the Doha Development Agenda.
12. Shanghai is the economic capital of China, as well as a showcase of China's opening up. Since China's accession to the WTO, Shanghai has taken a lead to embrace the opportunities and challenges. In recent years, Shanghai has enjoyed a rapid and stable economic growth. It has also made remarkable progress in raising its market access for trade in goods and services as committed, making reasonable use of trade remedies, standardizing technical measures to trade, and promoting trade facilitation. Shanghai has become a focal point for major WTO members to observe and assess China's WTO compliance.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

感谢诸位。很高兴来到上海。这正是中国迎来加入世界贸易组织一周年纪念的兴奋时刻。如今，中国已完全融入了世界贸易组织，这对于中国乃至世界贸易体系未来成功与否都至关重要。

今天，我应邀就专业服务提供者在世界贸易组织救助体系中的作用发表演讲，这是个很重要的议题。为了避免重复先前几位演讲人的讲话，我想冒昧地花一些时间着重讲一些不仅仅关于专业服务提供者在贸易救助体系中的作用，而且涉及专业服务提供者对世界贸易组织议程的影响，尤其是对争端解决体系的影响。

我不想重复有关这些体系的各种机制与功能，因为你们已经从比我更有经验和能力的专家那里得到了大量的信息。但是我想谈一些中国和其他 WTO 成员国所面临的一些有关政策的议题。

今天，我是以双重身份进行演讲的，一重代表我的过去，作为公共部门政府官员，另一重代表我的现在，作为私营部门的工作者。在为美国政府服务的那段日子里，这包括我先后担任的美国贸易代表办主任及特别贸易谈判代表的职务，我亲身经历了政府是如何试图平衡各方利益的。政府一方面要照顾到私营公司、商业团体和那些推动世界经济增长的行业的利益，同时要顾及国家和全球利益。

从我参与的中国入世谈判工作来讲，这是千真万确的。这已成为我职业生涯中最值得骄傲的一部分。而今，作为一名国际性律师行的贸易律师，我得说，我的工作就是偏袒客户的利益。但是，不管我是以哪重身份进行演讲，我都会说私营部门在贸易救助体系和 WTO 争端解决体系发展的每一步中都发挥着越来越重要的作用。

专业服务提供者在这两个体系中的工作有惊人的相似之处——与公司、行业或政府合作，进行辩护或是寻求贸易救助，乃至进行政治上的动员，支持政府立

案，提供法律、经济和会计分析，写诉状，及有时提供诉讼帮助。专业服务提供者——律师、会计和经济学家——现在已成为贸易救助体系中的积极活动家。

各成员国和 WTO 所面临的最大的挑战就是平衡各种相冲突的利益。世界贸易组织一方面保持并加强其作为政府间谈判的论坛的地位，同时通过扩大对外接触面和提供透明度保持与其它组织包括商业团体的相关性。

世贸组织不同于其它国际组织之处在于，商业利益与 WTO 的工作密切相联。因此，当 WTO 进一步发展贸易救助体系及规则和争端解决程序时，它所面临的挑战就是要兼顾商业团体的独特利益。然而，WTO 在维系其对于国际经济与商业利益的直接相关性的同时，一定不能丧失其作为政府间组织的重要身份。

因此，我要说专业服务机构及提供者的作用与许多议题有着千丝万缕的联系。首先，我想讲一下专业服务提供者在贸易救助体系中能够而且的确发挥的作用。从某种角度来说，谈论贸易救助体系是毫无意义的，因为目前还没有一个统一的贸易救助体系。成员国没有义务建立一个贸易救助体系。正如先前的演讲人指出，贸易救助是一些国家在应对倾销、进口补贴和进口激增等问题时采取的手段。

WTO 协议中的确有四个协议是针对成员国如何解决上述问题的。此外，简而言之，值得注意的还有其它几个协议包括农产品协议，其中包括了所谓特别保障措施，即当进口产品超过规定的限度时，允许进口国提高关税。而这些限度在 WTO 协议中都是有规定的。上述协议与所提到的主要四个协议不同，其中不包括斯戴格女士提到的调查和类似的程序，我今天就不谈这些协议。

正如斯道乐先生所说的那样，在贸易救助体系中，反倾销措施已成为成员国用来对付进口增长的首选武器。有趣的是，在二十世纪八十年代以前，有反倾销机构的国家寥寥无几。而如今 60 个国家有反倾销立法。其中 40 多个国家曾将其法律付诸实施。保障措施也在增加，其它演讲者也提到了，我待会再说。随着反倾销法律在许多国家建立，全球贸易保护大潮涌起。

我所在律师行的一位在伦敦和布鲁塞尔工作的同事出版了名叫“全球贸易保护报告”，他在金融时报和其它刊物上常引起广泛关注。报告指出，在过去几年中，贸易救助行为尤其是反倾销行为达到了史无前例的水平。我想，斯道乐先生也提到过，在 2001 年，有 24 个国家发起了近 350 起反倾销调查。而在过去几年中平均只有 313 起，二十世纪九十年代平均只有 232 起，八十年代仅 139 起。

传统上并不活跃的保障措施，今年也有了量上的大突破。事实上，在今年前九个月中采取的保障措施数量超过了前 7 年累计水平。这些案子不是由传统反倾销国家提出的，而是由智利、欧盟、匈牙利，波兰和捷克共和国提出的。

鉴于贸易救助措施使用的增加，我们有必要了解专业服务提供者在这些过程中所起的作用。再次重申一下，在讲到专业服务提供者时，我指的是律师、经济学家和会计师在贸易救助案件中的工作。这些服务提供者作用之关键的原因从施戴格女士的演讲中就可以看出。因为贸易救助属于一个专业性很强的领域。不同机构在运用法律上存在很大差异，部分原因是因为 WTO 为各国在做出决定时留有余地。两个不同机构在审议相同信息得出两种不同的结论并不罕见。

## 第二篇

欣悉“第四届 WTO 与中国：北京国际论坛”于 2005 年 9 月 15 到 16 日在中国北京举行，值此重要时刻，我愿向主办方表示热烈的祝贺，并衷心感谢你们对我的热情邀请。由于本周在日内瓦已有公务在身，我很遗憾不能亲自来参加这次

高级别的大会。

本次大会的举办表明中国已经取得了许多发展中国家梦寐以求的成绩：经济稳步增长，而且已成为吸引外商直接投资的基地。2001年12月11日，在多哈发展议程谈判发起几周后，中国成为了世贸组织的一员。中国能够加入这个多边贸易体制以及中国在经济上取得的成功应归功于中国决策者们的高瞻远瞩。

过去的二十五年中，贸易和投资领域的日渐开放对中国的经济增长和发展起了关键的作用；数年来，中国一直对扩大全球经济的规模起着重要的作用，这种作用在加入世贸组织后进一步加强了。

世贸组织最新的国际贸易数据表明，中国的进出口总量已超过了日本，2004年出口商品总量也超过日本，中国已成为继美国和德国之后的世界第三大贸易国。

中国过去十年的改革经验表明，更开放的经济是提高国家竞争力的最好途径。随着市场的进一步开放，中国企业将整体提高对于新市场商机的反应能力。在制定和颁布贸易法律法规以及建立过渡性的管理部门等方面，中国已经取得了很大的进步。

在法律健全的过程中，法规的透明度以及执法的可预见性、稳定性和连贯性对于中国企业的发展至关重要。现在中国正处于履行入世承诺的关键时期，中国对此做出的努力使WTO成员国深受鼓舞。

过去几年中国经济的强劲增长为世界出口导向型经济的发展提供了强大的动力，中国的快速崛起是世界经济快速增长的潜在动力，而WTO多边贸易体系带给成员国的利益还远未结束。

中国香港部长级会议将于2005年12月13日至18日召开。我想借此机会指出，在2005年7月12至13日在大连举行的WTO小型部长级会议上我们已经进行了有益的讨论。从现在开始我们还有十一周时间来为香港会议做准备，我们充满信心，希望在各个领域取得重大的成果。

即使香港会议不是走完多哈回合的最后一站，我们也已经走完了三分之二的道路。在未来的几周内，我们将在日内瓦进行仔细、认真的工作。

世贸组织的单一协议原则意味着必须在所有领域达成一致共识，否则就无协议可言。牢记这一点，谈判代表在谈判中应该表现出更大的诚意去考虑别人的需求。我们也应该发挥更多的创造性去发掘各成员方都能接纳的解决方案。

多哈发展回合的谈判应该于2006年结束，其目的是使世界贸易体系更加开放和更有包容性，其谈判结果应为各国在促进贸易、增加就业机会和推动经济发展上提供强有力的工具。一个更加强大，规则化的多边贸易体系是我们唯一可靠的选择，这一体系在过去50年中已经为世界贸易的迅速发展做出了重要的贡献。

我以前曾多次访问中国，并且亲眼目睹了中国这些年所经历的令人瞩目的变化，中国加入世界贸易组织，北京成功申办2008年奥运会，以及上海获得2010年世博会主办权等等，这些事件体现了中国对世界的快速开放，也将帮助中国树立更为强大的国际地位和影响力。

中国所具备的大量商机以及发展方面的巨大潜力，再加上中国不断改善的投资环境强烈地吸引着国际投资者。但有一点非常重要，我们必须摒弃将环境保护和可持续发展视为增加额外负担，影响经济发展的看法。

中国已经认识到这种看法从长远来看是阻碍生产力发展的，是不可行的。环境和可持续发展不能游离于经济管理的总体框架之外。

可持续发展要求在经济管理方面发生最基本的变化，以便在发展的过程中，

环境、社会、地区和经济各方面取得协调发展。提高效率不仅将使中国的环境受益，而且对于经济的可持续性也是有益的。

中国已经踏上了正确的轨道，以解决所面临的巨大挑战。唯有如此，才能实现中国作为一个真正伟大的国家的使命，帮助世界创造一个更有希望，更可持续发展的未来。我很高兴得知中国政府已经采取了全面发展的战略，建设一个和谐的社会，其中环保是首要任务之一。

WTO 与中国北京论坛已经成为北京最有活力的商务活动之一，为北京的经济发展提供了一个非常好的交流与合作的机会和平台，这个活动最大限度地促进了中国私营企业和跨国企业之间的交流，也为北京改革开放的深化和吸引外资提供了绝佳的机会。

最后，我谨祝“第四届 WTO 与中国：北京国际论坛”圆满成功，也祝所有与会嘉宾收获满满。

## (二) 汉译英

### 第一篇

Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, or CEPA, was signed on June 29, 2003. Three months after, 6 guidelines were signed as attachments to CEPA and came into effect on April 1st, 2004.

It symbolizes a new phase of cooperation between Hong Kong and Mainland with institutionalized arrangement to regulate and push forward further economic integration. And it also serves as an example to the establishment of free trade areas between China and separate customs territories such as Macao and Taiwan.

Starting from Jan 1, 2004, up to 273 goods made in HK enjoy zero-tariff, including jewelry, clocks and watches, cosmetics, textiles and garments, and machinery and electronic products, etc.

At the same time, in the area of trade in services, mainland grants HK access to 17 industries, such as management and consultation, fairs and exhibition service, advertising, accounting service, construction and real estate, health-care and dental service, distribution service, logistics, forwarding service, warehousing, transportation, traveling, audio-visual service, legal service, banking, securities, and insurance. These sectors almost cover all the major service industries in HK.

Apart from trade in goods and services, the Arrangement also calls for the promotion of trade and investment facilitation between Mainland and HK in 7 fields, including the promotion of trade and investment, customs clearance facilitation, commodities inspection and quarantine, food safety, quality standard, E-commerce, transparency in laws and regulations, cooperation among SMEs and among traditional Chinese medicine production.

Through opening trade and service to HK under CEPA, both sides gain benefits. Therefore, it is a typical win-win arrangement. It not only signifies a brand new beginning of economic cooperation between Mainland and HK but also provides a new platform for China's opening up to the outside world. At the same time, it is of unique significance to the integration of Mainland into the world economy.

As we all know, HK is endowed with both eastern and western cultures and leads the world in some service industries. Through exposure to services in HK, Mainland

industries can gain some experience from having to compete with HK service industries and will therefore be better prepared for competition in full scale after the transitional period granted by the WTO ends in 2006.

China, as one country, enjoys four seats in the WTO, which means HK, Macao and Taiwan are also members of the WTO. It is unique and there is unrivaled advantage in it. The successful implementation of CEPA will set a good example for the establishment of a free trade area or a closer economic arrangement between Mainland and Macao.

These strategic arrangements will in due course lay a solid foundation for the cross-strait free trade area between Mainland and Taiwan. All these will help pave the way for achieving the long-term objective of establishing a free trade area of Mainland, HK, Macao, and Taiwan based on the grand blueprint of the Great China Economic Circle. From the long term point of view, the legal model for the establishment of free trade areas between different regions of a country is sure to bring about common economic development and prosperity.

## 第二篇

Honorable Madame Chairperson,

Distinguished Ambassadors and Representatives,

Good Morning. I am delighted to lead the Chinese delegation to the first WTO Trade Policy Review of China.

Firstly, Madam Chairperson, let me thank you for the personal attention you have given to this review of China. My thanks also go to our discussant Ambassador Gafoor of Singapore for his time and energy spent on the review. I would also like to thank the Secretariat, particularly the working team headed by Mr. Daily for their tremendous efforts devoted to the preparing work of this first trade policy review of China. I would like to thank Members as well for their involvement in this exercise.

Madam Chairperson, on 11 December 2001, China became a WTO member after 15 years of lengthy negotiations. In the four years after its accession, China has continued unwaveringly the basic state policy of reform and opening-up initiated in 1979 and implemented a wide range of commitments made upon its accession. China has set up a system of market economy. Its market has been widely opened, and its economy continues to grow rapidly.

Madame Chairperson, China has maintained rapid economic growth since its WTO accession. Its GDP increased from roughly US\$ 1.3 trillion in 2001 to US\$ 2.2 trillion in 2005, registering an average annual growth rate of 9.5%. In the same period, the per capita GDP grew from US\$ 1042 in 2001 to US\$1,700 in 2005.

Steady and rapid economic growth has not only further improved the livelihood of the 1.3 billion Chinese people, but also provided a strong drive for the stability and growth of the global economy.

While China's exports growth over the past four years provided jobs and added dynamics to its economic growth, it at the same time brought enormous benefits to investors from all over the world. China has always welcomed foreign investments with open arms. With the effective implementation of the accession commitments

China's foreign investment policies have become more open and more predictable.

By the end of 2005, there were 280,000 foreign invested enterprises registered in China. The stock of foreign direct investment had exceeded US\$ 270 billion. Foreign funded enterprises contributed over US\$ 440 billion to China's exports, representing 58% of its total exports last year. They created a net trade surplus of US\$ 84.4 billion or up to 83% of China's total trade surplus.

Madame Chairperson, while making significant progress in its own development, China has taken on itself international responsibility consistent with its commitments and the level of development.

To fulfill its WTO accession commitments, China has undertaken a lot of capacity-building programs on WTO-related subjects as well as publicity and educational campaigns to enhance general awareness of WTO principles so as to generate greater public support.

Since its accession, the Chinese government has staged series of WTO training programs for senior public servants from all over the nation. In addition, educational programs targeting broader sectors of business community and society have also been performed to the benefit of various stakeholders. The above efforts have turned WTO a household name in China and won extensive support for the fulfillment of accession commitments.

With the lapse of four years up to now, the extensive commitments made by China at the time of accession have been comprehensively and fully implemented. China's average tariff level of industrial goods was lowered from 14.8% before its accession to 9.1% in 2005. During the same period, the tariff level of agricultural products was down from 23.2% to 15.3%.

Its tariff lines has been 100% bound based on the applied rates. China becomes a relatively low-tariff member within the WTO. China has completely phased out import quantitative restrictions. Its tariff quota system has been improved in line with its commitments. Over 10 service sectors and 100 sub-sectors including banking, insurance, distribution, telecoms, legal services and accounting have been liberalized to the committed levels.

China's trade-related laws, regulations and rules have been extensively reviewed and brought into full compliance with its commitments on accession. The WTO Secretariat report has demonstrated clearly with an annex of tables listing all the major legislative efforts by China to enact or modify its trade laws and regulations.

China has made tremendous efforts in IPR protection. IPR protection is a global issue, a challenge faced by even many developed Members.

Although a gap remains between China and developed Members in IPR protection, which is caused by a variety of reasons including the level of economic development and technological competence, it still needs to be pointed out that within merely twenty years, a complete legislative and enforcement system for IPR protection has been put in place in China, and that the public awareness about IPR protection has been dramatically raised.

Most typically, since China's WTO accession, our IPR enforcement efforts have been continuously intensified. The Chinese government has taken concrete measures,

which have produced positive results. China is determined to constantly improve IPR protection through long-standing efforts.

Madame Chairperson, China would continue to deepen its reform and opening-up by balancing domestic development with the needs of opening-up. China would continue to pursue the opening-up strategy under the principle of mutual benefits for win-win results. China is devoted to sustainable development in years ahead. I believe that the common aspiration shared by both China and its trading partners is to realize sustainable development and improve people's living standards on a long-term basis. It is also the fundamental mission of the WTO.

For the sake of sustainable development and common prosperity, China is willing to work closely with all WTO Members in developing the robust ties of dialogue and cooperation between us, and China is prepared to do whatever it can to strengthen trade and economic exchanges with our partners throughout the world.

Madam Chairperson, the multilateral trading system represented by the WTO has played an irreplaceable role in improving the stability and predictability of international trade environment. It has contributed a lot to the growth of the world economy. The positive experience of China since its accession to the WTO has illustrated the point pretty well.

China is, therefore, firmly committed to the multilateral trading system and will continue to participate in all WTO undertakings in a constructive and steadfast manner. In this regard, we would like to call on Members to redouble the efforts in trying to move forward the Doha Round negotiations at this crucial juncture, and to deliver faithfully and comprehensively the mandate of development in order to benefit people all over the world.

My colleagues and I will listen attentively to the comments of Ambassador Gafoor, the discussant and other members on China's trade policy. We would also try our best to respond to the questions and comments that might follow.

Thank you, Madame Chairperson.

## 主题十七 世博会

### 一、 句子口译

#### (一) 英译汉

1. 1851年5月1日，第一届世博会在英国举行。
2. 当时伦敦世博会的气氛热闹非凡。
3. 市集起源于中世纪欧洲商人的定期集会。
4. 以商业为目的的市集从此演变为展示人类文明成就的博览会。
5. 万国博览会成为现代世博会的雏形，更关注交流与发展。
6. 早期的商业活动为现在的国际展览会奠定了基础。
7. 国际展览会起了教育作用并促进了全世界的理解。
8. 2010年上海世博会将是一届令人难忘的世博会。
9. 展览会的艺术品和雕塑常常给参观者留下了愉快的记忆。
10. 博览会中水元素作品给参观者留下了深刻而生动的记忆。
11. 工业革命之后的英国已经是世界一流强国，英国的成功与其显赫的地位使其

- 当仁不让地成为第一届世博会的举办国。
12. 水晶宫因第一届世博会而千古留名。其建筑风格是 18 世纪后半期以来“功能主义”的代表作。
  13. 作为市集发展形式的博览会，于 1851 年被称为“万国工业产品博览会”的第一届世界博览会成型。
  14. 万国博览会的本意在于展示英国工业发展的划时代成就；但维多利亚女王决定邀请其它国家参展，使之成为第一届世博会。
  15. 博览会的展品促成了现代博物馆的形成，成为人类文明卓越发展的历史见证。
  16. 举办成功的、令人难忘的世博会的决定因素之一是确保满足参观者的需求，如荫凉处、座位和饮食。
  17. 参观展览会的次数与参观者长期记忆的质量和数量无相互关系。
  18. 对于一些博览会来说，参观者对与接待者和陪伴者的交流有深刻的记忆，而对展品的记忆却很淡薄。
  19. 国际展览局成员国大会一年两次在巴黎召开，由当选的展览局主席主持会议。
  20. 国际展览局大部分的收入来源于展台的登记费和展览收取的门票费的一部分。

## (二) 汉译英

1. Theme has always been the soul of Expositions.
2. The theme of Shanghai Expo 2010 is “Better City, Better Life”.
3. “City”, as a theme of Exposition, is the first time ever in the history of Expos.
4. The theme “City” will arouse the interest of many countries and attract their participation.
5. Shanghai people are very supportive of Shanghai’s bidding for the World Expo.
6. World Expos are stations where human civilization can be traced.
7. For a long time, China had very little understanding of the history of the World Expo.
8. Almost all World Expos held in the history recorded China’s participation.
9. Only by respecting the history of the World Expo could one be recognized by the history of the World Expo.
10. The latest research shows that China’s earliest participation in World Expo dates back to 1851.
11. On June 6th, 2001, the 129th Member States Representative Assembly of the BIE was held in Paris.
12. The name of the mascot of World Expo 2010 Shanghai China is Hai Bao in the color of ocean blue, which means the treasure of the seas.
13. It’s a debut for the bidding countries and a fair competition for all the bidding cities as well.
14. The first public presentation of the bidding country and bidding city is subject to a time limit, but free from form restrictions.
15. Shanghai, the much hailed “Oriental Paris”, made a successful debut in Paris and revealed its attractiveness in full.
16. The BIE is an international organization made up of sovereign nations. Officially founded in 1931, the BIE now has 98 members.



17. Under the Sponsorship Program of World Expo Shanghai, sponsors are graded into two different levels, partners and senior sponsors.
18. According to quite a few records, the first Chinese who personally visited the World Expo was called Wang Tao, a famous scholar in Qing Dynasty.
19. The history of China's participation in the World Exhibition reflected the ups and downs of China from decline to rejuvenation.
20. While it started as an arrogant display of national wealth, the World Exhibition now looks to global unification, a common dream of all human beings.

## 二、段落口译

### (一) 英译汉

1. 在亚洲人的眼中，第一届世博会是炫耀的；对欧洲人来说，除了是物质上的炫耀外，更是骄傲和自负的表现。没有 1851 年前三个世纪的基础，第一届世博会的光彩则无从谈起。
2. 历史上最为显赫的市集是欧洲北部的香槟市集。每次市集约六星期，12 至 13 世纪是香槟市集的鼎盛时期。商人们从欧洲、中东、非洲涌来，到市集交易的物品包括羊毛、丝绸、皮革、药品、水果、石油等。
3. 国际展览局随着一个 1928 年在巴黎签订的国际条约而产生，其功能是管理在职责范围内的展览会召开的次数和质量。
4. 1928 年国际展览条约建立了国际展览局，并订立了简单的规则，这些规则限制了展览会的数量并且明确了展览会的性质。
5. 除了控制展览会的次数和质量以外，国际展览局还就国际参展者参与展览会的条件对会展项目实施从头到尾的监控。
6. 维多利亚时代是英国的鼎盛时期，工业革命使英国成为欧洲的头等强国，殖民主义的扩张使英国自诩为“日不落帝国”，万国博览会一是为了展现英国工业的实力，二则反映了英国人的自豪感。
7. 首届国际博览会普遍认为是于 1851 年在伦敦举行。这次展览的成功带来了全世界许多展览会的成功举办。比如，1889 年的巴黎博览会就是因为埃菲尔铁塔的建立而令人难忘。
8. 从现代意义上说，第一届全球性的国际展览会于 1851 年在英国首都伦敦举行，当时的英国位于世界工业大国之首，大大受益于自由贸易和维多利亚时期的繁荣。这次展览会获得了巨大成功。
9. 会展不可避免地引起了众多的利益冲突，而且时常有组织不善的特点。随着人们对展览会兴趣和经验的不断增长，很明显地需要将各方聚集到一起，表达不同见解，解决共同的问题。
10. 西方传统的建筑模式的代表是神殿、教堂和宫殿。然而，这种刻板的模式在工商业和大众传播日益发达的 18 世纪后半期显得笨重而不适用。取而代之的是“功能主义”。“功能主义”提倡结构设计应取决于功能，并把工程师和建筑师的杰作融为一体。当时高速发展的科技和商业需求使“功能主义”建筑风格占了上风。
11. 展览会不是一项近代的发明，它们可以追溯到在城市定期举办大型集市的年代。由于这些集市位于交通要道的汇集处，它们吸引了游客并为城市带来了繁荣。成群结队的人们，有的远道而来，参观并逗留集市，进行各种不同商

品的交换。

12. 会展注册成功必须遵循三道主要步骤。首先是对新会展项目的正式提名，必须明确具体的展期、主题和主办单位的法律地位；其次，国际展览局派出一代表团对项目进行实地评估。第三步也是最后一步，对展览会进行登记。

## (二) 汉译英

1. In the public presentation of the bidding, the speaker gave a brief account of China, emphasizing the persevering efforts of the Chinese people to explore the mysteries of the universe and create a brilliant culture. He called for special attention to the flourishing reality and splendid future of Shanghai.
2. Many university students and retired people have expressed their willingness to be volunteers. Some citizens donated money for the bidding.
3. The Shanghai World Expo Bureau is the organizing body of World Expo Shanghai, responsible for the preparation, organization, operation and administration of the Expo under the leadership of the World Expo Shanghai Organizing and Executing Committee.
4. If hosting the World Expo is a demonstration of the comprehensive strength of a nation, participation in the Expo is also a reflection of the degree of development in a country.
5. In the early participation of the World Expo, China mainly exhibited traditional handicrafts and agricultural products, which indicated the economic structure, the distribution of industries, and the backwardness of the industry in China at that time.
6. Ever since the beginning of the bidding, Shanghai people have been very active in it. When the bidding office began to collect bidding slogans and posters, over 4000 people provided more than 6000 slogans and 400 posters within two months' time.
7. On December 3rd, 2002, the People's Republic of China won the bid for holding World Expo 2010 in Shanghai. This Expo is a registered Expo, which is going to be held between May 1st and October 31st, 2010, lasting 184 days.
8. The theme of World Expo 2010 in Shanghai is "Better City, Better Life", which hasn't been used by any other Expo in history of World Expo for more than 150 years. The theme expresses people's yearning for better life in an age of economic globalization and urbanization.
9. It is estimated World Expo Shanghai will receive 70 million visitors, with foreign visitors accounting for 5%. Leaders of the participating nations and international organizations are going to show up at the site and preside over certain events.
10. During the bidding, the BIE is going to see the public opinion of the bidding country towards the bidding and demonstrate Shanghai people's support to the member countries of BIE. Therefore, authorized by the municipal government of Shanghai, the bidding office, together with eastday.com and expo2010china.com, organized the online vote to elect a citizen representative of Shanghai.
11. The Chinese Government has invited more than 200 countries and international organizations as participants to the World Expo, where they can demonstrate their

understanding and pursuit of city development and life improvement as well as their individual achievement, exchange with each other various solutions to the problems encountered in the process, and jointly explore the future of city life.

12. We have every reason to believe that China, Shanghai in 2010, together with the theme of “Better City, Better Life” featuring World Expo Shanghai will in due course not only attract direct participation from more than 200 countries and international organizations, but also become a hot spot arresting the attention of the people from all over the world living both in cities and rural areas.

### 三、长篇模拟

#### (一) 英译汉

##### 第一篇

世博会的历史源远流长。早在公元 5 世纪,波斯举办了第一个超越集市功能的展览会。当时的波斯国王以陈列财物来炫耀本国的财力物力,以威慑邻国。18 世纪末,人们逐渐想到举办与集市相似但只展不卖的展览会。

这一新的想法已于 1791 年在捷克的布拉格首开先河。随着工业革命的到来,社会生产力的提高,科学技术的进步,国际交通的发展,举办世界性展览的条件逐渐成熟。到了 19 世纪中期,展览会上的展品和参展商超出了单一国家的范围。

第一届真正意义上的世博会是 1851 年在伦敦举办的。当时的英国是欧洲乃至全世界的头等强国。为了显示国力与自豪,1851 年英国政府耗用了 4500 吨钢材和 30 万块玻璃,在伦敦海德公园建成了一座长达 1700 英尺,高 100 英尺的“水晶宫”,后毁于第二次世界大战。

展馆里陈列了由维多利亚女王通过外交途径邀请来的 10 个国家的展品,包括当时令人瞩目的引擎,水力印刷机、纺织机械等。在 160 天展期里,前来参观的有来自世界各国商贸人员、社会名流和旅游观光人士共 630 万人次。

这次展览意味着从简单的商品交换到新的生产技术、新的生活理念交流的重大改变。因此,伦敦世博会被确认为现代意义上的首届世博会。

现代社会的不少概念和生活方式都是从世博会开始,或从世博会中得到启发而形成的。如将许多商品汇集在一起交易的百货商场,组织观光游览的旅游活动,提供休闲娱乐的各类公园、游乐场、度假村、俱乐部等。世博会不同于一般的贸易促销和对外招商的展览会,它是全球最高级别的博览会,是各国动员全国力量,全方位展示本国社会、经济、文化成就和发展前景的最好机会。

因此,它一直是世界各个大国争相承办的大型国际活动。自 1851 年伦敦首届世博会以来,国际大都市一直热衷于举办世博会。如法国巴黎分别于 1855、1867、1878、1889、1900、1937 年举办了世博会。1889 年的世博会建造了一个主题塔,即世界著名的埃菲尔铁塔,至今成为巴黎乃至法国的象征。

举办世博会的目的往往是为了庆祝重大的历史事件或是某个国家、地区的重要纪念活动,以展示人类在某一领域中,在政治、经济、文化和科技等方面取得的成就。举办世博会,不仅给参展国家带来发展的机遇,扩大国际交流与合作,促进经济的发展,而且给举办国家创造巨大的经济效益和社会效益,宣传和扩大了举办国家的知名度和声誉,促进了社会的繁荣和进步。

至 1999 年,已有英国、法国、美国、比利时、加拿大、日本、澳大利亚、西班牙、意大利、韩国、葡萄牙和中国 12 个国家共 23 个城市举办了世博会。

世博会分为注册类，又称为综合类，和认可类，又称为专业类两种。1988年5月31日修订的《国际展览公约》规定：从1995年1月1日起，两届注册博览会的举办间隔期至少为5年，两次注册展览会的间隔期可举办认可展览会。

## 第二篇

世博会是一项大规模世界性非贸易的博览会。举办世博会必须由主办国申请，经世博会的国际组织同意。其宗旨是促进世界各国经济、文化、科学技术的交流与发展，使每个参展国能够充分地利用这个机会宣传自己，展示自己在各个领域所取得的成就，扩大国际交往。因此，有着近150年历史的世博会被誉为世界经济、科学、技术界的“奥林匹克”盛会。

世界博览会分作两类，一类是综合性世博会，另一类是专业型世博会。在过去所举办的50多次世博会中，以综合性世博会为多。综合性世博会展出的内容包罗万象，举办国无偿提供场地，由参展国自己出钱，建立独立的展出馆，在场馆内展出反映本国科技、文化、经济、社会的综合成就。综合性博览会一般5年举办一届。

专业性博览会展出的内容要为专业化，包括下列主题：生态、陆路运输、狩猎、娱乐、原子能、山川、城区规划、畜牧业、气象学、海运、化工、森林、栖息地、医药、数据处理、粮食等。参展国必须自行布置展厅。1999年昆明世博会就属于专业性国际博览会。

在古代农耕社会，人们往往在庆贺丰收、宗教仪式、欢度喜庆的节日里展开交易活动，后来逐渐发展成为定期的、有固定场所的、以物品交换为目的的贸易及展示的集会。这就是世博会的最早形式。公元5世纪，波斯举办了第一个超越集市功能的国际规模的展览会。

在18世纪，随着新技术和新产品的不断出现，人们逐渐想到举办与集市相似，但只展不卖，以宣传、展出新产品和成果为目的的展览会。1791年捷克在首都布拉格首次举办了这样的展览会。随着科学技术的进步，社会生产力的发展，展览会的规模和参展的地域范围也逐步扩大，直至发展成为由许多国家参与的世界性博览会。

现代社会的不少观念都是从世博会开始，或从世博会中得到启发而形成的。如百货商店，以及游乐场、度假村、俱乐部等旅游新概念。世博会不同于一般的贸易促销和经济招商的展览会，它为参展国提供全方位展示本国社会、经济、文化成就和发展前景的最好机会。

自英国首届世博会以来，国际大都市一直热衷于举办世博会。法国巴黎分别于1855、1867、1878、1889、1900、1937年举办了世博会。美国的纽约等城市则在1853、1876、1893、1904、1915、1939、1962、1964、1982、1984举办了10次世博会。

第一届世博会于1851年5月1日在英国的伦敦举办，当时的英国是欧洲乃至全世界的头等强国。为了显示国家的力量与自豪，1851年英国政府耗用了4500吨钢材和30万块玻璃，在伦敦海德公园建成了一座长达1700英尺，高100英尺的“水晶宫”（后毁于第二次世界大战）。这座宫殿里陈列了由维多利亚女王请来的10个国家的展品，包括当时令人瞩目的引擎、水力印刷机、纺织机械等。

在160天里，前来参观的观光人士共630万人次。这次展览意味着从简单的商品交换到新的生产技术、新的生活理念交流的重大转变，从此揭开了世界性博览会的序幕。在此陈列的许多展品标志着工业社会的到来，从此掀开了人类社会

发展的新一页。因此，伦敦博览会被确认为现代意义上的首届世博会。

1878年，法国在巴黎举办世博会。会上展示了贝尔发明的电话，爱迪生发明的留声机等新技术、新产品。这些划时代的发明，给参观者极大的鼓舞。这次世博会首创了世博会与世界会议相结合的形式。

这次世博会召开了一系列具有历史意义的世界会议，如邮政会议、货币会议、度量衡标准会议以及由著名作家维克多·雨果主持的艺术与文学遗产会议。这些会议丰富了世博会的活动，为进一步促进各国经济、科技、文化的交流与发展起到了积极的作用。

社会生产力水平越高，社会化生产的专业性就越强，社会就越进步。1933年美国在芝加哥举办了主题为“一个世纪的进步”的世博会。这是第一次有主题的世界博览会，要求参展者围绕一个共同的题目设计和创作自己的展品。

会上展出的多是百年科技的成果，引人入胜的当数绚丽的霓虹灯景，而引起轰动的则是航空技术、有空调设施的新建筑等科技新成就。人们看到了一个世纪以来科技的巨大进步，倍受鼓舞。从此以后，每一届世博会都确定一个主题。

众所周知，300米高的埃菲尔铁塔是1889年为纪念法国大革命一百周年而建的纪念塔。然而，铁塔落成于同年举办的巴黎世博会，并作为世博会纪念建筑，知道这点的人却不多。从那以后，这个当届世博会的主题塔成为今日法国永久的象征。

埃菲尔铁塔的存在，早已超越了建设时的意义。这个建筑奇迹，不断地激励着继往开来的世博会的策划者。日后各届世博会纷纷在建筑特色和标志方面挖空心思，力争建树。

## （二）汉译英

### 第一篇

Honorable Chairman,  
Honorable Secretary-General,  
Respected Representatives,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, when I had the honor to step into the BIE conference hall, I felt that our cooperation with the BIE has come into a new stage. China has made efforts to take part in all the Expos held in the last 20 years. In 1999, in particular, we hosted the universally recognized World Gardening Exposition in Kunming under your generous help. Now we've taken an important step further: the Chinese government has submitted the letter bidding for the Expo 2010 to the BIE as of May 2, the first of all the bidding countries.

The Chinese government has made the decision after thorough consultations and deliberate considerations. When we request all the member states of the BIE to understand and support this decision, we're fully aware of the responsibilities that China bears for this bidding attempt.

With a history of over one hundred years, the World Expo has played a significant role in promoting mutual understandings among different nations and boosting the progress of human society. If Shanghai is to be chosen as the host, the Expo 2010 would be held with an appropriate theme, in an appropriate city in an appropriate country. We are in full conviction that, as Shanghai and China need the

Expo on the one hand, the development of international exhibition needs Shanghai and China on the other.

China is the biggest developing country in the world, representing one-fifth of the world population. Boasting a civilization of over five thousand years, the Chinese people have made persevering efforts to explore the mysteries of the universe, and have thus created a brilliant culture, leaving substantial cultural legacies to the world.

In the past decades, China has undergone dramatic transformations, and has opened up and hence joined the international community. The 1.3 billion Chinese are desirous to contact and understand the outside world. We sincerely expect the people of all countries to visit China, to display in Shanghai the development and accomplishment of their respective cities, and share their colorful lives.

With a population of more than 16 million, Shanghai is growing up very fast in economic strength. The fusion of the eastern and the western cultures, the combination of the modern and the traditional, have all made Shanghai the window for China to see and understand the world. Shanghai is hosting hundreds of international conferences and cultural events every year, and holding an international exhibition every two days. In a word, Shanghai has attained the capacity and experience to host high-level and large-scale international expositions.

We choose the period to hold the Expo 2010 as from May 1 to October 31, because that is the most pleasant season in Shanghai. Shanghai finds its location in the East China, the richest region in the whole country with a population of 400 million. At present, Shanghai receives 80 million tourists from home and abroad every year. By 2010, the perfected traffic network in Shanghai would definitely bring more visitors from home and abroad to the Expo. The scale of the Expo 2010, if it is to be hosted in Shanghai, would absolutely make a resounding record in the history of the World Expo.

Shanghai decides that Pudong New Area shall be the site for the Expo 2010. Pudong has experienced fundamental changes in the past decade, but there is still an area of over 500 square kilometers to be further explored. We welcome all the exhibiting countries to build their exhibition halls in their own styles and design. We shall also strictly follow the rules of the BIE and provide all necessary conditions for the exhibiting countries, especially necessary help for the most difficult countries.

We choose a universally concerned topic as the theme of the Expo 2010. City is the culmination of the human civilization. Every city has its characteristics and unique history. At the present time, 50% of the world people live in cities. Accordingly, the healthy development of cities and the coordinated development of humanity with economy, resources and environment have emerged as the common objective for the people across the world.

In this light, we've agreed upon the theme of the Expo 2010 as: better city, better life. We are glad to exchange views with all countries on such topics as city economy, culture, science & technology, residence, transportation, environmental protection, and life in general. We're also eager to share experience with various countries and cities on the mode of development, function designs, planning layout and construction management, and envisage the future of cities and human beings.

We firmly believe that the topic of “City Life”, whether the eastern or the western cities, the large or the small cities, cities in the developed countries or those in the developing countries, would surely arouse interest from all the exhibiting countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I shall hereby, on behalf of the Chinese government and the Shanghai Municipal government, request your valued support for China’s bid for the Expo 2010.

We shall expound our ambitions and ideals for the Shanghai Expo 2010 to all the member states in the near future. We shall also create various opportunities for you to come to Shanghai to enrich our imagination and interpretation of the theme. Of course, we are sufficiently clear that Shanghai still lags behind the first class cities in the world. In the coming nine years, however, with the support from the Chinese government and the public and your honorable understanding, we’re confident that we will present all countries in the world with an unforgettable Expo.

We sincerely hope that the BIE and all the representatives would kindly give an opportunity to the 1.3 billion Chinese people.

Thank you.

## 第二篇

World Expositions are galleries of human inspirations and thoughts. Since 1851 when the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations was held in London, the World Expositions have attained increasing prominence as grand events for economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges, serving as an important platform for displaying historical experience, exchanging innovative ideas, demonstrating esprit de corps (team spirit) and looking to the future.

With a long civilization, China favors international exchange and loves world peace. China owes its successful bid for the World Exposition in 2010 to the support for and confidence of the international community in its reform and opening up. The Exposition will be the first registered World Exposition to be held in a developing country, which gives expression to the expectations the people of the world place on China’s future development.

So what will Expo 2010 Shanghai China deliver to the world? There is no doubt that the Chinese people will present to the world a successful, splendid and unforgettable exposition.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will be a great event to explore the full potentials of urban life in the 21st century and a significant period in urban evolution. It is expected that 55 percent of the world population will be living in cities by the year 2010. The prospect of the future urban life, a subject of global interest, concerns all nations, developed or less developed, and their peoples.

Being the first World Exposition on the theme of city, the Exposition 2010 will attract governments and peoples from across the world. Focusing on the theme “Better City, Better Life” during the exposition’s 184 days’ run, the participants will display to the fullest extent urban civilization, exchange their experience of urban development, disseminate advanced notions on cities and explore new approaches to

human habitat, life style and working conditions in the new century and learn how to create an eco-friendly society and maintain the sustainable development of human beings.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will be centered on innovation and interaction. Innovation is the soul while cultural interaction is an important mission of the World Expositions.

In the new era, Expo 2010 Shanghai China will contribute to human-centered development, scientific and technological innovation, cultural diversity, win-win cooperation for a better future, thus composing a melody with the key notes of highlighting innovation and interaction in the new century.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will also be a grand international gathering. We shall endeavor to attract about 200 nations and international organizations to take part in the exhibition as well as 70 million visitors from home and abroad, ensuring the widest possible participation in the history of the World Expositions.

At the same time, we will put Expo 2010 Shanghai China in a global perspective and do our best to encourage the participation and gain the understanding and support of various countries and peoples, in order to turn Expo 2010 Shanghai China into a happy reunion of peoples from all over the world.

In addition, Expo 2010 Shanghai China will offer a wonderful opportunity for cross-cultural dialogues. Before the conclusion of the Exposition, the “Shanghai Declaration” will be issued. This declaration, hopefully a milestone in the history of World Expositions, will epitomize the insights to be offered by the participants and embody people’s ideas for future cooperation and development and extensive common aspirations, thereby leaving a rich spiritual legacy of urban development to people throughout the world.

The Chinese Government will go to great lengths to make Expo 2010 Shanghai China a special event that carries on traditions and opens a new vista into the future. “Keeping in mind the next 60 years’ development while preparing for the 6 months’ exposition”—that is our motto. We count on the continuing attention, support and participation of all peace-loving countries.