

英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试

英语中级口译技巧

Developing Interpreting Skills
Intermediate

主编◎李 晖 金春岚 主审◎严诚忠

12大专题讲解

主题全，题材广，话题新

口译技巧+口译实践+口语练习

学以致用，熟能生巧

核心词汇+常用术语

构建全面的口译知识结构



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上海市外语口译岗位资格证书考试项目历经十多年的发展业已成为目前上海市以及长三角地区高等教育体系之外的最重要的人才开发导向性项目之一。随着我国融入个体经济一体化的进程,国际经济、文化交流日益频繁与密切,对各方面专业人士的外语沟通能力之要求越来越高。这个考试项目旨在帮助已具有相当外语知识与技能积累的人士,通过考试及相关培训的导向盘活智能存量,以适应社会需求而实现变现的最终学习目的。实践证明,十多年的项目运作我们已经达到了这个目标,目前所要做的事是不断的优化和发展。

我作为这个考试项目考委会和专家组成员,始终参与其开发、设计、成长和拓展的全过程,因此十分珍视“高口”和“中口”在社会上所取得的影响和成就;特别令人欣喜的是一批又一批的大学生深刻认同此项目的人才开发理念,通过努力调整学习思路与方法,突破传统外语教学的局限,取得了个人成长的理想成果。同时,作为一名长期从事人力资源开发与管理教学与研究的应用经济学教授,看到这个项目对于社会人才素质与技能的提升所作的贡献,深感有关领导与专家多年的志向和心血得到了极大的精神回报。

在英语“高级口译”与“中级口译”考试与培训的发展中,除了每隔三年左右优化与更新指定教材之外,一系列与之配套的、凝结着一大批培训教师智慧的辅导教材亦如雨后春笋般蓬勃问世,正起到红花绿叶相得益彰之功。此次,华东理工大学的几位青年英语教师,潜心研析中级口译口语考试与培训的新理念与方法体系,提炼教学经验与心得编纂了这本辅导教材送我审阅,细读之后,我觉得它有自己的个性与特色,确实在内容上可作为现行口语教程的重要补充,同时也为有志于参加中级口译考试或实现口语突破的大学生提供一本体现创新理念的培训与自学教材,尤其是本书在体系编排上以其逻辑性和应用性见长,必然能在英语口语培训中成为教与学的良师益友。相信其价值将在实践中得到检验与肯定。

由于与本书主要编写者存在可贵的师生之谊,在其行将付梓之际能应邀为之作序,亦不失为吾十多年教师生涯中的一大幸事。

严诚忠

谨识于东华大学 旭日楼

口试考试注意事项

1. 候考时放轻松

口试考试正式开始之前,考生们往往需要在候考室等上一两个小时甚至更久。在这段时间中,经常能看到许多应试者还在翻阅厚厚的口译教程,心中默念甚至背诵短语或表达。其实,这样做非但不能帮助记忆,反而会导致心理紧张,在等候了几个小时后,当真正走进考场的时候往往已经是精神疲惫了,从而影响了考试时的发挥。

在这段时间,可以看看轻松休闲的杂志,和一起候考的同学聊聊愉快的话题,尽量分散自己的注意力,或者还可以趴在桌子上小憩片刻,让自己的心情放松下来。在老师叫号的时候,当所叫的号码离自己的号码越来越近,就难免会紧张,此时不要再去记忆所背的内容,尽量使自己放松,以更好的状态应战。

2. 备考时勤思考

从候考室出来,进入备考室,坐定后,监考老师会依次核对相关证件,可以利用这几分钟时间让自己定下心来,调整状态。正式拿到口试话题后,开始计时五分钟。

此时千万不要慌张,首先要看清题目,把黑体字的话题连同余下的提示问题全部通读一遍,如果还是觉得有些紧张,无法记忆题目要求,可以利用口试准考证的空白背面,将话题和提示中的关键字抄写下来,这样不仅可以稍稍平复紧张的心情,而且还能在考场外等待时作提示之用。

在基本了解话题后,就要开始积极思考。这里有个小窍门,一般而言,题目下面的几个提示问题往往十分有用,可以根据这些问题设计自己谈话的大致框架,依次将各个部分的“topic sentence”确定好,再将每个部分展开,加入具体的事例,增加说服力。最后再理顺一遍思路,并尝试默念着表达一下,看看自己对发言的整体把握如何,哪些地方还需要补充。

此外,准备的内容应该越多越好,可以多挖掘几个角度,或者尽量多举例子来阐述观点,以备临场表达的不时之需。之后,在考场外待考时,还应反复回忆或模拟对于整个话题的表达,此时往往是整场考试过程中最为紧张的时刻,必须尽量放松,反复模拟,使自己尽快进入考试状态。

3. 考试时要投入

进入考场后,大部分考生会紧张,但是千万不要慌张,即使对面的两位老师神情严肃,也不用慌张,精神必须高度集中。

第一部分话题结束后,就要立即投入第二部分的考试,这一点十分重要,必须迅速全身心地投入到接下来的速记和语言转换的过程中。即使听过两段英文后,精神上会有些许的疲惫,但也不能懈怠下来,否则很容易漏听接下来中文段落中的语句。要保持高度紧张的状态,需要时时刻刻提醒自己不能放松,此刻的感官以听为主,反应要快,完全投入其中。

在遇到具体不会翻译的词句或是忽然“卡住”时,要注意随机应变,融会贯通,学会用意

译的方法来翻译,做到最基本的“信”,忠实于原文。

比如,在介绍桂林山水的一段中,提到了桂花。当时考生一时想不起来“桂花”这个词的表达,于是就把它翻译成了 a special flower that gives out a nice sweet scent。虽然表达有些问题,但还是顺利表达了意思,不至于“卡住”。毕竟,口译考试对翻译“信、达、雅”的三个标准中的后两者要求并不高。

另外,万一在规定时间内没有翻译完,也不要着急,直接停下来,接着翻译下一段就可以了,千万不要因为前一段的内容而影响下一段的翻译。

4. 最后复习忌劳累

通常在拿到口试准考证的同时,许多考生就会定下一个计划:从现在到考试那天为止,通览口译教程并进行记忆和背诵。有些考生甚至背诵了整本教材。其实这样的复习并不见得对每位考生都有效果,而且所记忆的内容经常会随着课文的递进而遗忘。

我们的建议是:以教程为主,中英文对照着看,不要刻意去记忆,只要熟悉一下模式即可。此外,应当阅读时事新闻和英文报纸,尤其要注意相关热点问题的英文表达,可以多记一些,对考试会有有一定的帮助。

CONTENTS

Unit One	Conference Address 会议致辞	1
Unit Two	Culture and Education 文化教育	11
Unit Three	Finance and Trade 金融贸易	24
Unit Four	Information and Technology 信息技术	34
Unit Five	Public Health 卫生健康	45
Unit Six	Sports and Keeping Fit 运动健身	54
Unit Seven	Environmental Protection 环境保护	63
Unit Eight	Economic Development 经济发展	73
Unit Nine	Social Issues 社会问题	83
Unit Ten	Current International Affairs 国际形势	93
Unit Eleven	National Politics and Foreign Affairs 政治外交	104
Unit Twelve	Interpreting Interviews 访谈口译	114

Unit One Conference Address

会议致辞

随着改革开放的深入,对外交流的范围日益扩大,翻译人员要注意做好会议致辞翻译前的准备工作,对有关的政治、时事和相关主题的背景知识词汇等应了解充分。翻译时,应做到准确忠实,不擅自增减或改变谈话内容,不掺杂个人意见。译文应忠实于原文、原意,用词要严谨。另外,要充分了解外宾情况、要求以及对每次活动的反馈意见。加强政治、时事、政策、业务和外语学习,不断丰富自己的知识,提高各方面的素质。

与外宾见面时的注意事项:

1. 称呼:与外宾见面,首先遇到的是称呼问题。通常对男子称呼“先生”(Mr.),对已婚妇女称“夫人”(Mrs.),对未婚女子称“小姐”(Miss)。如果不知女士是否已婚,可称“女士”(Ms.)。
2. 介绍:与外宾见面时如果需要介绍,可由第三者进行,也可以由自己介绍。要把对方的职衔介绍出来。介绍的顺序是把身份低、年纪轻的介绍给身份高、年纪大的,把男子介绍给女子。
3. 握手:在许多国家,人们见面,特别是初次见面时要握手。依照惯例,握手时主人先向客人伸手,地位高的人先向地位低的人伸手,女士先向男士伸手。女士握手时可以不脱手套。在人多的情况下,不要交叉握手。握手时,要显得自然大方,面带微笑,两眼应注视对方。
4. 致意:如果在同一个场合多次见面,可以点头致意。男士与女士见面,如果女士不主动握手,男士可以点头致意。

参加宴请活动时的注意事项:

1. 守时:接到请帖后,按规定时间赴宴,不要迟到。
2. 入座:进入宴会厅应脱去大衣、帽子、围巾和手套。然后按排定的座位入座。如果旁边有女士,应先请女士入座。桌上的主人或译员,应主动介绍全桌的人员,以便相互交谈。
3. 进餐:坐的姿势要端正。进餐时,不要大声咀嚼。口中有食物时,不要谈话。餐后剔牙时,应以餐巾或手掩口。
4. 祝酒:祝酒时,主人和主宾先碰杯。人多的时候可以同时举杯致意,不要交叉碰杯。主人和主宾致完祝酒词以后,到各桌祝酒时,应起立碰杯。在主桌没有起立祝酒前,其余各桌不要抢先祝酒,更不要大声劝酒。
5. 交谈:主人和陪客应该和同桌的人普遍交谈,在主人、主宾致辞时,要暂停进餐,注意倾听,不要交头接耳,也不要借机抽烟。
6. 用语:主人在席上不必说过于谦虚的话,如:“今天菜不好”、“招待不周”等等。
7. 结束:在我国,宴会结束时一般不正式宣布。主桌人员退场,其余各桌人员便可以相继退场。

一、课文口译 Text for Interpreting

Passage 1

我非常感谢您热情友好的欢迎辞。中国是最古老的文明摇篮之一,访问这个文明古国是我多年来梦寐以求的愿望。// 这次访问给予我一次极好的机会拜访老朋友,结交新朋友。// 我为自己能访问伟大的贵国和这座美丽的城市,再次表达我的愉快之情和荣幸之感。// 我对您为我到达贵国后所做的一切安排深表谢意。

翻译难点

1. 翻译“访问……是……的愿望”要注意汉语的动宾结构,如果要用英语句式,“访问”作主语必须翻译成名词性的结构,即“a visit to...”。
2. 翻译“为……表谢意”可使用“be grateful for sth. to sb.”或者“be grateful for sth. that”句型。

Passage 2

我很高兴有此机会来贵公司工作,与中国汽车业的杰出人士合作共事。// 这份工作是我已梦寐以求多年的工作,您使我的梦想成为现实。// 我很感激您为我所做的一切。我很喜欢您给我安排的这个新居。// 您若不介意,明天我想去贵公司走走,与我的中国同事和实验室的助手们见面。

翻译难点

翻译“想去……走走”可以用“tour around...”。

Passage 3

It gives us great pleasure to play host tonight to our old friends, Dr. and Mrs. Green in Beijing University once again. // On behalf of the faculty, students and staff of the university, I wish to extend our warm welcome to Dr. and Mrs. Green and other distinguished guests from New Zealand. // I am convinced that Dr. Green's current visit to our university will surely make an important contribution to further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two universities. // Our distinguished guests will leave for Nanjing and Shanghai tomorrow. I wish you all a pleasant journey.

翻译难点

注意“play host to”与“host (作动词)”意思一样,同类词组有“pay a visit to = visit”, “have a look at = look at”等等。

Passage 4

On the occasion of this evening's national celebration, and on behalf of all my colleagues of the company, I wish to thank all the guests here for coming to this

party to celebrate our Spring Festival. // The Chinese Spring Festival is a very wonderful and joyous occasion in our tradition, and I wish all present here a most relaxing and delightful evening. // I hope my overseas visitors will have a good time enjoying to their hearts' content the finest traditional Chinese cuisine and wine. I hope this party will give us an excellent opportunity to get to know each other and promote our friendship. // In closing, I'd like to thank you again for your presence and wish everyone good health, a successful career and the very best of luck in the New Year.

参考译文

Passage 1

Thank you very much for your gracious speech of welcome. China is one of the earliest cradles of civilization and a visit to this ancient civilization has long been my dream. // This visit will give me an excellent opportunity to meet old friends and establish new contacts. // I wish to say again that I am so delighted and privileged to visit your great country and this lovely town. // I am deeply grateful for everything that you have done for me since my arrival in China.

Passage 2

I'm very glad to have the opportunity to work in your company with a group of brilliant people in China's automobile industry. // I have been looking forward to this job for many years and you have made my dream come true. // I appreciate all you have done for me. I really love the new house that you have chosen for me. // If you don't mind, I wish to tour around your company and meet my Chinese colleagues and lab assistants tomorrow.

Passage 3

今晚,我们很高兴在北京大学再次接待我们的老朋友格林博士和夫人。// 我代表学校的全体师生员工向格林博士和夫人以及其他新西兰贵宾表示热烈的欢迎。// 我相信格林博士此次对我校的访问,必将为进一步加强两校的友好合作关系作出重要的贡献。// 明天贵宾们将要赴南京和上海访问,我预祝大家旅途愉快。

Passage 4

在这举国同庆的夜晚,我谨代表公司的全体同仁,感谢各位来宾光临我们的春节联欢晚会。// 春节是我国传统的欢庆佳节,我希望在座的各位度过一个轻松、欢快的夜晚。// 我愿外国来宾能尽情品尝中国的传统佳肴和美酒。我希望这次晚会能使我们有极好的机会彼此沟通、增进友谊。// 最后,我再次感谢各位嘉宾的光临,并祝各位在新的一年里身体健康、事业有成、吉祥如意。

二、口译技巧 Interpretation Techniques

听解能力

听解能力是英汉口译的重要前提,只有听懂了才能译得对,所以提高英汉口译水平首先要从练好听力这项基本功开始。第一,要具备扎实的语音知识和准确的发音能力,只有这样才能使音和意挂起钩来,否则可能会张冠李戴闹出笑话。比如,把 technical 听成是 Tobacco, President Lincoln 听成是 President Clinton,这种现象在口译考场上比比皆是。第二,要具备在连贯的语流中辨音的能力。在连贯的语流中,由于使用了连读、弱读、重音转移、不完全爆破等发音规则或习惯,原来容易识别的单词会变得模糊难辨,这时就要借助语法知识和上下文来判断语意。如上面的 technical 与 technological development 连在一起自然说的是技术了。第三,要学会抓一句话或一个语段的中心意思,而不要抓每一个词的具体意思,要善于将前后意群联系起来理解。例如: I appreciate all you have done for me. I really love the new house that you have chosen for me. 在这两句话中,要将 appreciate 和前后两部分内容连起来理解,译成“感谢”而不是“欣赏”。如果片面地抓住“appreciate”这个单词,那么译出来的中文肯定和原意大相径庭。第四,要学会从第一句话来预测整段的思路和意向,因为文章的首句通常是 topic sentence(主题句),其后的几句大多是从原因、结果、条件、时间、空间等方面进行说明或阐述的。

英汉口译要求口译者能够在听到的语言信号和原来已经储存在大脑中的语言知识和背景知识间建立起有机的联系,对收到的语言信号进行解码、辨认、分析和归纳,运用语法和逻辑判断能力理解所听到的意义。这个接收信息、处理信息和输出信息的过程是一个动态的过程,由于传入大脑的信息接踵而至,听力较差的人往往会出现听到下一个词而忘了上一个词的现象,听懂的只是断断续续、支离破碎的几个词,无法将其串联成连贯完整的信息。例如下面这个句子:

I particularly want to pay tribute to our British partners. Without your effort it would have been impossible for us to reach our cooperative agreements.

大多数考生都能听懂和记住前一个句子的意思,但是后面他们就开始出现理解和记忆储存信息的障碍。由于一般人听辨语言的速度远远低于视辨语言的速度,所以在短短的几十秒内,他们的脑子里一片混乱,既反应不出 cooperative agreements 这两个词的意思,又始终摆脱不了双重否定的干扰,于是后面的这句话便成了他们语言信号解码上的盲点。

语言在听觉上的难易程度往往和句子的长短及语速有直接关系,所以在练习听力的过程中,要先选择长度及语速适中的句子,然后再一点点加长加快。加长加快要有一个科学的比例和节奏。如果遇到有较大听力障碍的材料,可以先进行准备性的阅读和分析,在弄清原文的主旨后,再进行分解式的和整体性的训练,即把整篇材料分解成词组、句子、段落等部分,从局部到整体来收听,这样既可以减轻听力负担,又能够逐步培养感知和理解语篇的能力。最后还可以通过口头归纳和复述练习进行检查。通过这种前有准备、后有检查的训练手段,听力水平一定会有质的提高。

朗读和背诵是使图式符号和语音符号相互转化的重要方法,所以在培养直接自觉的听力技能的过程中,还要引入这些必要的辅助活动,以读助听、以背促听,通过强制性的快读快

背快听来促进理解和记忆。

另外,由于英汉口译内容涉及的领域甚为广泛,平时适当积累一些文化、历史、经济、政治、外交、风俗、旅游等方面的知识,也能帮助口译者减轻一定的解码负担。参加口译考试的人员不必都是饱学之士,但是储备一定的背景知识会有助于改善在考场上的表现。例如:

Now the slowest among us drive faster than that speed even in school zones, while those of us who happen to be fighter pilots routinely travel faster than sounds.

现在我们当中开车最慢的,即使在校区里开车速度也比那个快。而我们当中那些碰巧当上了战斗机飞行员的人,他们的常规飞行速度比音速还要快。

尽管准确理解 school zones 的不多,但是在考场中能译出前半句话的人还不少;不过后半句几乎可以说是“全军覆灭”,因为 fighter pilots 在他们的认知区域里明显是空白点,而 routinely 的意思又吃不透,所以不管怎样结果都不尽如人意。

三、词汇扩展

Vocabulary Development

亚太经济合作组织 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

全面深化改革 deepen the reform in an all-round way

全球财富论坛 Fortune Global Forum

同步增长 increase at the same pace

多极世界 multi-polar world

安定团结 stability and unity

有识之士 people of vision

有理、有利、有节 on just grounds, to one's advantage and with restraint; with good reason, with advantage and with restraint

百年大计 long-term undertaking

百年不遇 once-in-a-century; not to occur even in a hundred years

西部开发 development of West China; China's Western Development

讲政治 be politically minded; be politically aware

求大同,存小异 seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones

求同存异 overcome differences and seek common ground

求实精神 matter-of-fact attitude; realistic approach

具有中国特色 with Chinese characteristics

实事求是 seek truth from facts; be practical and realistic; be true to facts

经济持续快速发展 sustained and rapid development of economy

经济结构调整 economic restructure

恢复行使主权 resume the exercise of sovereignty

战略伙伴关系 strategic partnership

亲和力 affinity; congeniality

面向 21 世纪 gear to the 21st century

顺应世界潮流 adapt oneself to world trends

顺应时代要求 in line with the requirements of the times

睦邻友好关系(合作) good-neighbourly and friendly relations (cooperation)

对外招商 attract foreign investment

市场风险 market risk

市场占有率 market share; share of market

市场经济 market economy

市场准入 market access

自由港 free-trade port; free port

免税商品 tax-free commodities

劳动力 labor power; man power; labor force

劳动力市场 labor market

财富论坛 Fortune Forum

四、口译实践

Interpretation Practice

Passage 1

Today, we meet here to exchange views on cooperation in a wide range of areas. // This meeting reflects our shared desire for exchange and cooperation, and for mutual understanding and trust. // I am deeply convinced that this meeting will have a positive impact on our bilateral relations. // Let us work together for a successful conclusion of this meeting in the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

Passage 2

I wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks for your warm reception. // The past five days we've spent in London has been pleasant, enjoyable, and most memorable. // I particularly want to pay tribute to our British partners. Without your effort it would have been impossible for us to reach our cooperative agreements. // May I have the honor to ask all of you present here to join me in raising your glasses, to the lasting friendship and cooperation between our two companies?

Passage 3

Thank you very much for your gracious invitation to visit your great country. Although our two countries are geographically located far apart, we have a lot in common, especially in improving our people's living standard. // As we are both developing countries, we welcome the interest and understanding that China has shown regarding the problems faced by, and positions taken by, small and developing countries. //

China's support is a constant source of encouragement to us in the pursuit of the goals of maintaining the independence of our country. It is my sincere hope that we can promote our friendship on the basis of mutual respect and benefit. // I am also very happy that in the next few days I will have the opportunity to learn something from your endeavors and experience in promoting economic and social development in the service of your people.

Passage 4

欢迎诸位光临 ABC 公司的开业典礼。各位愿意与我们一起度过这一重要日子,我感到万分荣幸。// 请允许我借此机会简单介绍一下我们的历史、市场营销策略以及公司未来在中国运作的目标。// 我公司希望同中国客户分享我们的成功。我公司成功的因素很多,其中之一就是拥有高性价比和高质量的产品。// 我们期待着同我们的客户建立一种长期的关系,这将有助于进一步强化我们在世界市场上所享有的领先地位。

Passage 5

我谨代表我们代表团的全体成员,十分感谢贵公司的盛情邀请和款待。// 虽然我们在贵国停留仅五天时间,但是我们的访问是十分成功的。// 在我们停留期间,我们会见了老朋友,结识了新朋友,参观了许多工厂。你们取得的新成就给我们留下了很深刻的印象。// 我们与中国有悠久的友好关系,我们彼此之间不再陌生,我们是真诚的朋友和重要的贸易伙伴。

Passage 6

女士们、先生们: 在美丽的金秋时节,我很高兴能在既古老神秘又充满现代活力的古都西安,迎来参加“2011 中国西部论坛”的各位嘉宾。// 借此机会,我愿意就加入世贸组织后外商投资中国西部的新机遇,向各位嘉宾作一简要介绍。// 我们希望进一步促进外商积极参与中国西部大开发,推动广大西部地区加快经济和社会发展的进程。// 今年 1~6 月,西部地区在吸引外资方面取得了显著进展,新设立外资企业 742 家,实际使用外资 7.1 亿美元。

参考译文

Passage 1

今天我们欢聚在一起,就广泛领域里建立合作伙伴关系交换我们彼此的看法。// 这次会议反映了我们希望进行交流与合作、增进相互理解和信任的共同愿望。// 我深信,这次会议将对我们的双边关系产生积极的影响。// 让我们携手合作,本着相互尊重、平等互利的原则,为会议的圆满结束而共同努力。

Passage 2

我愿借此机会对你们的热情接待表示衷心的感谢。// 在伦敦度过的这五天是令人愉快、难以忘怀的。// 我要特别向我们的英国合作伙伴致敬,没有贵方的努力我们便无法成

功地达成合作协议。// 让我们为两家公司永久的友谊与合作干杯!

Passage 3

衷心感谢您盛情邀请我们来访问这个伟大的国家。虽然我们两国在地理位置上相隔甚远,但是我们两国有许多共同之处,特别在提高人民生活水平方面。// 我们两国都是发展中国家,我们因而欢迎中国关注和理解小国和发展中国家所遇到的问题以及他们所持的立场。// 中国的支持始终鼓励着我们去追求保持国家独立的目标。我真诚地希望,在互相尊重和互惠互利的基础上进一步深化我们的友谊。// 我也非常高兴,在今后的几天里能有机会向你们学习,学习你们促进经济和社会发展以造福贵国人民的奋斗精神和经验。

Passage 4

Welcome to the official launch of ABC Company. I regard it as a great honor that you are here with us on this important occasion. // Let me take this opportunity to outline our history, the market strategy of our company and our objectives for future business dealings in China. // This company would like to share our success with Chinese customers. Our products enjoy an excellent price versus performance ratio and high quality. // We are looking forward to a long-term relationship with our clients, which will help further strengthen our position as the leader in the world market.

Passage 5

On behalf of all the members of my delegation, I would like to thank your company for your gracious invitation and hospitality. // Although we have stayed in your country for only five days, our visit is a great success. // During our stay, we've met old friends, made new friends, and visited many factories. The new progress that you have made impressed us deeply. // We have a long friendly relationship with China. We are no longer strange to each other, but cordial friends and important trading partners.

Passage 6

Ladies and gentlemen, in this beautiful autumn, I am very happy to welcome the distinguished guests to China West Forum 2011 in the ancient capital Xi'an, an age-old and mysterious city full of dynamism of the modern era. // Taking this opportunity, I would like to brief you on the new opportunities for foreign investment in the west after China joins the WTO. // We hope to further encourage foreign business people to take an active part in the development of western regions, so as to promote the economic and social development of the vast western areas. // The first half of this year has seen significant development/progress in (our) absorbing foreign capital/investment in the western regions: 742 foreign-invested enterprises have been set up, using in effect a foreign capital of \$ 710 million.

五、口语练习 Oral Drills

Directions: *Talk on the following topics for at least 3 minutes. Be sure to make your points clear and supporting details adequate. You should also be ready to answer any questions raised by the examiners during your talk. You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start your talk with “My name is...”, “My registration number is...”.*

1. Topic: How to Improve the Transport in Shanghai

Cues:

- (1) Give a general picture of the transport in Shanghai.
- (2) What are the causes of the most serious transport problems in the city?
- (3) How to improve Shanghai's transport system?

2. Topic: My Opinion on Success

Cues:

- (1) Everyone has his own interpretation of success.
- (2) What's your idea on success?

参考答案

1. In its reform and opening-up process during the last two decades or so, Shanghai has prioritized transport in its economic development and made great efforts in constructing transport infrastructure, to build up an integrated transport system. However, traffic congestion becomes a high cost for the economy and the environment. According to rough estimates, the costs generated by traffic congestion could be as high as 1.5% of GDP in some countries. The situation in Shanghai is little better. The energy wasted due to traffic bottlenecks is contributing significantly to pollution and global warming. Traffic congestion turns to be a problem that is expected to grow worse. The surge in car ownership and the growth of the city with economies that have not yet reached maturity can only lead to rising levels of congestion. What's more, certain strategic roads will be increasingly affected by congestion. Therefore, we should implement pricing measures like road congestion charging in London, Stockholm and Singapore which has achieved significant reductions in urban congestion. Other charging initiatives involving intercity roads, railways, ports and airports will also be effective in improving traffic flows. On the other hand, improving infrastructure capacity through appropriate investments will produce clear socio-economic returns when measures for the better use of existing capacity have reached their limits.

2. Everyone has his own interpretation of success. So, what's yours? May be you prefer to go to a celebrated university or study abroad? Perhaps you'd like to get promoted or make a good fortune so as to live better. Feeling successful is a kind of psychological sense inside your mind. The physical needs are just needs at the basic and lowest level. Some people struggle for money, big houses, nice cars, it is good that they get what they desire, but after getting all these, they often feel lost and don't know what they really want. It's a kind of embarrassment. The question is, are they really successful? I don't think so. The highest level of needs is self-actualization. It's our desire to live up to our unique potentialities and our need for self-fulfillment. Besides, I believe the real success is the realization of our value. As you know, everyone has his own specific quality and potential, but the key point is: Can you realize your advantages and make full use of them? If you can, you are successful and lucky! "Always bear in mind that your own resolution to success is more important than anything else", as Abraham Lincoln said.