

Practice in

主编/

梅德明

Chinese-English

Interpretation



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Chinese-English
Interpretation

新^{New}汉英口译实践

A 成功之路
Gateway to Success

人民教育出版社

新汉英口译实践

Practice in Chinese-English Interpretation

A **成功之路** Gateway to Success

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编者的话

《汉英口译实践》和《英汉口译实践》于五年前交付人民教育出版社,编者无甚奢望,但愿不辜负编辑的辛劳。

不曾料到,两本书出版不久,便受到使用者的广泛欢迎。一而再、再而三地印刷,需求量仍在不断上升。知悉作品受到青睐,编者甚感欣慰,却不敢松懈。曾萌生修改之意,但同事相劝:原书本不错,何苦再动笔墨,莫非不甘寂寞,不怕弄巧成拙?想想不无道理。

转眼间五年已去,期间不敢歇笔,口译教材的笔墨始终保持湿润,故不时有一些口译新作面世。然而,重写《汉英口译实践》和《英汉口译实践》的念头一直挥之不去。思前想后,决定同名之下,再编两本,添加“新”字,以示新编。

于是有了眼前的两本新作,冠以《新汉英口译实践》和《新英汉口译实践》,原副标题“成功者之路”改为“成功之路”以便与英文副标题“A Gateway to Success”的字面与内涵更好地对应。两本书的编写依仗主要六名参编者,均为我的博士生,都是来自高校的英语教师,具有较丰富的英语教学经验和较强的口笔译研究与实践能力。我们按照“经典性与时代性相结合”“典型性与广泛性相结合”“通用性和典雅性相结合”“真实性和参阅性相结合”的口译教材编写原则,数月的努力换来了两叠厚实的书稿。几经筛选,再三斟酌,推敲许久,磨礲成材。

两本新书较前取材更为广泛,编排更为合理。《新汉英口译实践》和《新英汉口译实践》各含45个单元,每一单元含一个主题,所有内容均按主题编排。每一单元含两项段落练习和一项篇章练习,其中段落部分以视译形式作前期训练,篇章部分以听译形式作主体训练。篇章材料已灌制了录音,至于篇章材料是以自然句子为单位进行操练为妥,还是以自然段落为单位进行操练为佳,或用作同传练习,可由使用者依具体情况和训练要求自行决定。

趋利避害,人心所系。口译培训,自然追求成功,希冀早日成材。但决定口译培训成败的要素何在?有人云:“走捷径”。有人

道：“找窍门”。更有甚者，寻觅所谓的口译速成法，只盼“一月成材”，“百日成圣”；“译霸”之冠，舍我其谁。

我以为，决定口译培训成败的要素若有三者，决不是“捷径”“窍门”和“速成”，而是口译的素质、技能和实践，即“译能”“译技”和“译为”，其中“译为”必须是一种高强度、高质量的口译实践。我以为，“千时练”不谓多，“千日练”不为过；每日实践，持之以恒，系成材之道。鉴于此，《新汉英口译实践》和《新英汉口译实践》两本书旨在为坚持口译实践的使用者提供一个题材广泛的操练园地，通过不断实践的“译为”，从而感悟并掌握“译技”，进而提高并完善“译能”。虽“译圣”难成，但“译材”可为。

实践者之为，成功者之道。愿天下有志口译实践者，皆能以诚之心，以实之为，天成地就，立足自我。

工夫到家，自然成材。

梅德明

上海外国语大学英语学院

2005年5月

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妇女权益 Women's Rights and Interests

词语预习 Vocabulary Preview

1. 信息技术
2. 传统的经济模式
3. 体力
4. 社会不平等的状况
5. 缩短差距
6. 封建社会
7. 半殖民社会
8. 不屈不挠的英勇奋斗
9. 可持续发展战略
10. 出生率、发病率和死亡率
11. 国际人口与发展大会
12. 人口素质现代化
13. 育龄妇女
14. 任重而道远
15. 国民整体教育水平
16. 实施科教兴国战略

段落视译 Paragraphs for Sight Interpretation

第1篇 Passage 1

Read and interpret the following passage from Chinese into English:

信息技术所影响的范围并不局限于商贸发展,只要我们能够抓紧机遇,信息技术也可大大改善我们的社会结构,影响深远。在传统的经济模式中,最重要的是资本和体力。在新的经济模式下,教

育和智慧才是最重要的。只要我们的社会给予妇女公平的机会和平等的机遇,女性在学术上的成就和所表现的智慧毫不逊色于男性。信息技术的迅速发展给我们提供了宝贵的机会来解决社会不平等的状况并缩短阶级、贫富、还有两性间的差距。我们必须利用这个以知识为本的经济所带来的机会,改善和促进妇女在经济和社会上应享的权益。

第 2 篇 Passage 2

Read and interpret the following passage from Chinese into English:

在几千年的封建社会和百余年的半殖民地半封建社会中,中国妇女曾经有过长期受压迫、受屈辱、受摧残的悲惨历史。从 20 世纪上半叶起,广大妇女在中国共产党的领导下,为了民族和自身的解放,经过几十年不屈不挠的英勇奋斗,直到 1949 年中华人民共和国成立,占全世界妇女四分之一的中国妇女终于获得了历史性的解放。

篇章交传 Passage for Consecutive Interpretation

Listen to the tape and interpret the following passage from Chinese into English:

主席先生:

国际人口与发展大会行动纲领明确指出,“教育是可持续发展的一个关键因素。减少出生率、发病率和死亡率、给予妇女权利、提高工作人口素质和促进真正的民主等都要靠教育发展的支持。提高妇女和儿童的教育水平有助于增加妇女权利,推迟结婚年龄和减少家庭人口”。中国实行计划生育的实践也证明,教育是生育率转变的重要因素。教育通过对生育率和死亡率等影响,制约着人口再生产类型的转变,更直接决定人口素质现代化的进程。在秘书长的报告中也提到,育龄妇女受教育的水平与其生育率有着更为密切的关系。中国的人口专家学者,早在 20 世纪 80 年代就开始对妇女受教育水平和生育率之间的关系进行了研究。结果表明上过大学的育龄妇女生育率为 1.11,而文盲妇女的生育率为 2.95。由此可以看出,妇女在经济活动中所处的地位不同,所受教育水平不同导致其生育观念和生育行为的不同。研究还表明,妇女的教育水平与死亡

率呈负相关关系。父母的教育程度特别是母亲的教育程度对婴儿死亡率有重大影响。在一般情况下,母亲受教育程度愈高,愈能够按照科学方法哺育婴儿,防止婴幼儿疾病,从而减少婴儿死亡率。

中国自 1990 年以来,生育水平呈平稳下降态势,生育率从 1990 年的 2.29 下降到 2001 年的 1.80,达到了更替水平以下。生育水平的下降与近年来中国社会经济快速发展和整体教育水平的提高有着密切的关系。但目前我国的低生育水平是在生产力不发达、社会保障体系不健全的背景下实现的。生育水平在不同的地区之间存在着差异性和不稳定性。特别是西部贫困地区由于生产方式落后,妇女受教育水平较低,对妇女的生育水平还有很大的影响。总的来讲,中国妇女的生育水平虽然已接近发达国家的水平,但国民整体教育水平的提高任重而道远。

随着经济全球化的进展和中国加入 WTO,中国将在更大范围、更广领域、更高层次上参与国际竞争和技术合作。面对充满机遇和挑战的 21 世纪,中国政府充分认识到提高国民整体教育水平是我国参与国际竞争、应对经济全球化挑战的前提条件。未来 20 年,中国政府将致力于全面建设小康社会,继续实施科教兴国战略优先发展教育,大力开发教育与人力资源,把人口大国负担转变为人力资源优势,使全民族的思想道德素质、科学文化素质明显提高,形成比较完善的现代国民教育体系。人民享有接受良好教育的机会,基本普及高中阶段教育,消除文盲。形成全民学习、终身学习型社会,促进人的全面发展。要实现这一目标,我们必须对现有的教育体制进行改革,重新设计人才培养模式,重新设计中长期教育发展规划。使中国科教兴国战略以及优先发展教育战略不仅立足国民整体素质的培养和教育的普及,更要为中国在未来参与国际社会竞争中培养和吸纳高素质的高科技人才,并建立创新型的人力资源可持续培养机制。在实现上述教育技术现代化和教育信息化的过程中,保障妇女与男子共享信息和优质教育资源,提高妇女的文化素质和受教育年限,加大对贫困地区教育的投入,为贫困地区妇女受教育创造条件。

中国政府愿意与世界各国开展人口与教育、促进国民素质提高方面的国际交流与合作。愿意学习、借鉴世界各国和国际社会在这方面取得的成功经验,为促进国际人口与发展大会行动纲领的落

实,为稳定世界人口、维护和平而贡献应有的力量。

谢谢主席先生!

相 关 词 语 Relevant Words and Expressions

认真实施中国妇女儿童发展纲要 conscientiously implement the program for the healthy growth of women and children in China
鼓励一对夫妇只生一个孩子 encourage each couple to have one child

抓好农村和流动人口计划生育管理与服务 devote efforts to the management of family planning and related services in rural areas and among the floating population

男女受教育的差异逐渐缩小。The gender disparity in education is narrowing down.

妇女整体文化素质得到改善。The overall educational level of women has been improved.

妇女在接受各级教育的比例不断提高。The proportion of women who have received education at various levels has been continuously increased.

与10年前相比,在18岁至64岁的女性中,文盲比例已从30.1%下降到11.1%。Compared with that of 10 years ago, the illiteracy rate of women between 18 and 64 years of age has declined from 30.1% to 11.1%.

普通高校在校生比例由10年前的35.4%提高到去年的46.2%。The ratio of college attendance has risen from 35.4% ten years ago to 46.2% last year.

妇女人均受教育年数的增幅大于男性。The average number of years of education women received has increased more than that for men.

去年中国女童小学入学率达到99.5%。Last year, the elementary school enrolment ratio of Chinese girls rose to 99.5%.

即使在经济欠发达的西部地区,女童小学入学率也达到96%。Even in the economically under-developed West China areas,

the elementary school enrolment ratio of girls has reached 96%.

女性平均上学年数为 6.1 年,比 10 年前提高了 1.4 年,与男性的差距由 1.9 年缩小到 1.5 年。The average number of years of education per woman attains is 6.1 years, with an increase of 1.4 years compared with that of 10 years ago and the gap in educational attainment between men and women also is reduced from 1.9 years to 1.5 years.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

参考译文 Reference Version

段落视译 Paragraphs for Sight Interpretation

第 1 篇 Passage 1

The impact that IT can bring is not limited to trade and business. It is going to have far-reaching effects and bring changes to our social structure in a very positive way — if we are able to seize the opportunity. In the Old Economy, what counts most is capital and physical power. In the New Economy, what counts most is education and brain power. Women perform equally well with men on both educational attainment and intelligence provided that society gives them a fair chance and equal opportunities. The advent of IT gives us a golden opportunity to address social disparity and narrow the gap not only between the social classes, the haves and the have-nots, but also the gap between women and men. We must take advantage of the opportunities offered by a knowledge-based economy to promote and enhance the economic and social well-being of women.

第 2 篇 Passage 2

In the feudal society which lasted several millennia and the subsequent hundred odd years of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, Chinese women experienced a bitter history of prolonged oppression, degradation and abasement. In the first half of the 20th century, women plunged into an undaunted and heroic struggle lasting several decades

under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. This was a quest for national liberation as well as for women's own emancipation. It was not until the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 that Chinese women, who make up one-fourth of the women's population in the world, finally won their historic freedom.

篇章交传 **Passage for Consecutive Interpretation**

Mr. Chairman,

The ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) POA (Programme of Action) clearly pointed out that "Education is a key factor in sustainable development. The reduction of fertility, morbidity and mortality rates, the empowerment of women, the improvement in the quality of the working population and the promotion of genuine democracy are largely assisted by progress in education. The increase in the education of women and girls contributes to greater empowerment of women, to a postponement of the age of marriage and to a reduction in the size of families." The practice of China's family planning program also proves that education is a vital factor to the transition of fertility rates. With its influence on fertility and mortality rates, education determines the transition of population reproduction patterns and directly impacts the process of modernization of the quality of human resources. In his report, the Secretary-General also mentioned that the education level of women of childbearing age has an even closer relationship with their fertility rate. Demographers in China began to study the relationship between women's education level and fertility rate as early as in the 1980s. Their findings show that the total fertility rate (TFR) for women of childbearing age with a college education is 1.11, whereas the TFR for illiterate women is 2.95. It can be seen from this disparity that the difference between women's status in economic activities and their education levels has led to the difference between their reproductive concepts and reproductive behaviors. Their findings also show that there is a negative correlation be-

tween women's education level and mortality rate. The education level, of parents, especially the mother, has a significant impact on infant mortality rates (IMR). Under general conditions, the higher the maternal education level, the better the mother will nurse an infant in accordance with scientific methods so as to prevent her infants and children from illness, which consequently reduces infant mortality.

Since 1990, the fertility level in China has been stably declining with its TFR dropping from 2.29 in 1990 to 1.80 in 2001, less than the replacement level. The decline fertility level has a close relationship with the rapid socioeconomic development and the improvement of overall education levels in China in recent years. However, the present low fertility level in China is realized under the circumstances that the productive forces are not very developed and the social security system is not yet perfect. There are still disparities and instability in fertility levels between different regions and areas. Especially in the impoverished areas of West China, the backward mode of production and low education level of women has a significant influence on female fertility. Generally speaking, although fertility levels for the Chinese women are already close to that in developed countries, there is still a long way to go for China to increase the entire education level of its people.

Along with the development of economic globalization and the entrance of China to the World Trade Organization, China will participate in international competitions and technical cooperation in a larger range and a wider sphere and at a higher level. Facing various opportunities and challenges in the 21st century, the Chinese government is fully aware of the fact that an increase in the entire education level of its people is the prerequisite for China to participate in international competition and to meet the challenges of economic globalization. In the next 20 years, the Chinese government will devote itself to the overall construction of a moderately developed society, continuously implement the strategy of developing the country through science and education. It will give priority to the development of education, energetically exploit education and human resources, turn the burden of a big country

with a large population into an advantage, heighten the national ideological and ethical standards and cultural and scientific qualities, and form a complete modern national education system. People will have the opportunity to receive quality education, senior high school education will become widespread, and illiteracy will be eliminated. A society of life education will come into being; and the all-round development of a person will be advanced. To realize this target, we must reform the existing education system, as well as redesign the pattern in personnel training and the medium- and long-term plan for the development of education. The strategy to develop the country with science and education and the strategy to give priority to the development of education in China should not only base itself upon the cultivation of the national quality and popularity of education, but also attach more importance to the efforts of training and attracting high-tech personnel in future international competitions that also sets up an enterprising system for the continuous training of human resources. In the process of realizing the above-mentioned processes of education technology modernization and education information modernization, it must be ensured that women are given an equal opportunity as men in sharing information and education resources. Women's education qualities should be improved and years of education prolonged. Investment in education in the impoverished regions should be increased so as to create favorable conditions for women in these regions to receive education.

The Chinese government is willing to conduct international exchanges and cooperation with all countries in promoting population and education programs and in enhancing the national quality of life of its citizens. We are ready to learn from and draw on the successful experience of all countries and the international community in this regard and make due contributions to the implementation of the ICPD POA, so as to achieve the stability of the world population and world peace.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman!

儿童保护 Work on Protecting Children

词语预习 Vocabulary Preview

1. 切实保护儿童权益
2. 立法和司法部门
3. 相应的机制
4. 最高国家权力机关
5. 全国人民代表大会
6. 中国人民政治协商会议
7. 大力弘扬
8. 自强不息的精神
9. 社会风尚
10. 手语和字幕
11. 各种形式的助残活动
12. 携幼、爱幼的传统美德
13. 幼吾幼以及人之幼
14. 根本大计
15. 权威人士的好评
16. 指标优先于……
17. 财政拨款
18. 经费筹措体制

段落视译 Paragraphs for Sight Interpretation

第1篇 Passage 1

Read and interpret the following passage from Chinese into English:

为了切实保护儿童权益,中国的立法、司法、政府各有关部门以