



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

独家授权

英语口语实务

2级

教材配套训练

主编 王 燕

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总主编 王 燕

副主编 魏 玲

编 委 杨 柳 李金仙



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主 编 王 燕

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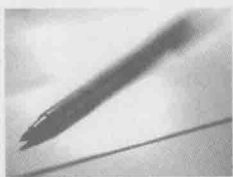
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本书使用说明

本训练用书可与《英语口译实务》(2级)指定教材配套使用,由十六个单元组成。每个单元的练习分口译技巧和口译实务两部分,同时配有四套模拟试题。编者根据指定教材中“口译技巧”内容的安排,在本书中特意设计了一系列有针对性的练习,包括:记忆练习、笔记练习和数字练习等。

记忆练习

记忆练习覆盖六个单元,每个单元的记忆练习都各有侧重,旨在帮助读者提高瞬时记忆、短时记忆和长时记忆等不同类型的记忆能力,同时帮助读者增进与记忆能力息息相关的逻辑思维能力和形象思维能力。在做记忆练习时,建议读者严格按照练习指示,不要记笔记,完全锻炼脑记,有针对性地强化某一方面的思维理解能力。

笔记练习

笔记练习也覆盖六个单元,每个专题的训练同样各有侧重。笔记练习要求读者由“视记”,即边读边做笔记,到“听记”,即边听边做笔记,循序渐进地打好笔记基础。笔记练习的侧重点包括:纸张空间的安排,笔记符号的使用,重要信息点的识别,语篇的逻辑关系和不同意群的划分等。

数字练习

数字练习穿插在笔记练习和记忆练习之中,旨在训练读者对数字的快速反应能力和培养数字口译的技能。在做口译练习时不仅要注意数字本身,还要注意数字所要表达的意义。

本书根据十六个单元分类选取材料,并配有参考译文。读者可以将《英语口译实务》(2级)指定教材和本书配套使用,在学习完一个单元后,有针对性地进行练习;也可以单独使用本书中的口译实务练习进行集中训练。建议读者不要在练习后立即查阅参考译文,而是要先对译文反复琢磨推敲,然后再带着问题阅读参考译文。因为独立思考是非常重要的提高过程,而盲目、机械地背诵译文是最不可取的。

本书为读者提供四套二级考试口译实务模拟试题,并配有参考译文。试题从形式到内容,从长度到难度均严格按照考试大纲进行设计,具有很高的参考价值。读者可在学习完本书内容之后,用这四套题自测一下,作为对自己口译水平的检验;也可作为考前热身的材料。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了不少国内外书籍、网站和音像资料,在此一并致谢。



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第一单元 会议致辞

Ceremonial Speech

记忆练习

- 1) *Listen to the following passages and then reproduce them in English after each segment.*

» Passage 1

Yellowstone National Park

John Colter was the first to see the geysers, Old Faithful and boiling mud holes during the winter of 1807—1808 of what is now known as Yellowstone Park. Nicknamed Colter Hell because no one back in St. Louis would believe him. Jim Bridger, the mountain man, was another explorer of the region and still people thought he was lying about Old Faithful and Yellowstone Park. It wasn't until Thomas Moran painted the Yellowstone Park and William Jackson photographed The Yellowstone Park in 1871 along with a team of surveyors that the country realized the national treasure which existed. //

An act of Congress which was signed by President Grant on March 1, 1872, made Yellowstone Park the first national park set aside solely for the pleasuring ground and the enjoyment of the people. Located in the northwest section of Wyoming territory and with a smaller section in Montana territory, Yellowstone Park included some 2, 142, 720 acres of land. To this day, Yellowstone Park has remained a prized possession to the American public and people come from around the world to marvel at Old Faithful, the geysers and boiling mud holes. //

» Passage 2

Born in the country, America moved to the city in the post-Civil War decades. By 1900 the nation's supsurging population nearly doubled from its level of some 40 million souls enumerated in the census of 1870. Yet in the same period the population of American cities tripled. By the end of the nineteenth century, four of ten Americans were city dwellers. This cityward drift affected not only the United States, but most of the Western world. European peasants, pushed

off the land in part by competition from cheap American foodstuffs, were pulled into cities in both Europe and America by the new lure of industrial jobs. A revolution in agriculture thus fed the industrial and urban revolutions. //

The growth of American metropolises was spectacular. In 1860 no city in the United States could boast a million inhabitants; by 1890 New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had spurted past the million mark. By 1900 New York, with some 3.5 million people, was the second largest city in the world, outranked only by London. Cities grew both up and out. The cloud-brushing skyscraper allowed more people and workplaces to be packed onto a parcel of land. Appearing first as a ten-story building in Chicago in 1885, the skyscraper was made usable by the perfecting of the electric elevator. //

Cities also spread out, turning many Americans into commuters who were carted daily by mass-transit electric trolleys between urban job and suburban home. The compact and communal "walking city" gave way to the immense and impersonal megalopolis, carved into distinctly different districts for business, industry, and residential neighborhoods—which were segregated by race, ethnicity, and social class. //

2/ Listen to the following passages and then reproduce them in Chinese after each segment.

» 第一篇

第 28 届世界遗产委员会会议（简称“苏州会议”）将于 2004 年 6 月 28 日至 7 月 7 日在苏州召开，会期 10 天。这是中国政府第一次承办联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会最高级别的国际会议。大会主席由中国教育部副部长、中国联合国教科文组织全委会主任章新胜担任。//

按照以往几届会议的规模，参加会议的人数通常在 350 人以上；此外，还有一些国家将以观察员的身份参加。由于在中国召开，对世界各国将产生很大的吸引力，估计有 70~80 个国家出席会议。在 2003 年 10 月 14 日于巴黎举行的第 14 届保护世界文化与自然遗产公约缔约国大会上，章新胜副部长正式代表中国政府邀请各国代表到中国参加会议并参观考察，因此预计有 600 名代表、300 名国内代表及记者；我国国家最高领导将出席会议。会议内容包括：讨论和审议世界各国新申报的世界遗产项目；世界遗产基金的使用情况以及有关世界遗产保护管理中的问题。//

» 第二篇

今年六月十六日，是由近代民主革命的先行者孙中山创立、国共合作创办的黄埔军校建校八十周年纪念日，海峡两岸的黄埔校友都积极组织各种庆祝活动。据香港媒体报道，昨天，在台北大安森林公园，来自台湾各地的万名黄埔军校校友举行盛大庆祝活动。在上海，来自美国、加拿大以及台湾地区的黄埔校友，与定居沪上的老一代黄埔同学、历史学家、军

事学专家近百人聚会，以座谈和研讨的形式，纪念黄埔军校八十华诞。据悉，北京也将在十六、十七日两天，以官方名义举办隆重的纪念活动。//

黄埔军校是在中国现代历史上具有突出地位的一所军事院校，这里将才尽出，战功显赫，扬威中外，影响深远，是与美国西点军校、前苏联伏龙芝军事学院齐名的世界三大军事院校之一。据了解，黄埔军校同学会目前在中国大陆二十九个省、市、自治区设有分会，现仍在世的黄埔老人约有二万左右，他们虽已届耄耋之年，但仍为祖国统一和现代化建设事业贡献着自己的力量。在上海聚会中，已定居加拿大的黄埔校友刘徽寿老人表示，每逢六月十六日，海外黄埔同学都在各地欢欣鼓舞、热烈庆祝这个最具历史意义的纪念日。追忆当年，中山先生留给学生的十六个字“贪生怕死，莫入此门；升官发财，请走别路”最让同学们难忘。//

口译练习

英译汉

» Passage 1

Thank you, Mr. Bishop, Assistant Vice Minister Li, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries President Lu Qiutian, and Vice President Li Xiaolin, All China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese Vice President Tang Wensheng, distinguished guests representing the People's Republic of China, your excellencies and other colleagues in the diplomatic corps, honored guests, friends and my fellow Americans. //

This year, as you can see, our focus is on the great American state of Florida. I wish to thank the terrific American companies that have joined us in sponsoring today's event. Sarah and I hope that you will join us in enjoying their fine products. I also want to thank acting administration consular Terry Wong and his team for organizing and decorating for today's event. //

Over the long Independence Day holiday in the United States, many of the visitors to Washington are driving into nearby Virginia to visit the home of George Washington, Mount Vernon. Others are traveling a short distance farther along the same highway to visit the home of his neighbor, George Mason. Mason's home is called Gunston Hall. //

These neighboring Virginia farmers are now recognized as two of the leading men of the founding generation. George Washington University in the District of Columbia honors our first president. A few miles away in Virginia is George Mason University. A visit to Gunston Hall is rewarding. It is a brick building in the early Georgian style of the eighteenth century. A modern visitor is delighted to find that Mason chose to decorate one of the rooms in what was then the Chinese style, or "Chinoiserie." There he and his wife displayed some Chinese plates and vases. //

The walls were painted with what English decorators then imagined to be scenes of China. You can also see this same style in the diplomatic entrance foyer off the south entrance to the white house. What do these items in Mason's "Chinoiserie" room tell us? They show that the trade between china and Europe in the reign of Emperor Qianlong had reached America. They demonstrate how Chinese art, then as now, exerted a powerful influence on the western imagination. But they also tell us that while Americans knew something of china and the wonders of its civilization, there was not yet much contact between China and America. //

What did George Mason and others of his generation know of China? That china was a powerful and wealthy civilization. That it pioneered such innovations in government as the civil service examinations. But no doubt they also knew that china under the Manchus faced severe problems, especially from arbitrary rule and corruption. These were problems that Americans of the time knew at first hand because they faced similar problems as a colony. //

Mason's contribution to American independence was the drafting of the Virginia Bill of Rights, adopted by the state of Virginia just three weeks before the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence. It guaranteed the rights to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness and safety. //

Please join me in an Independence Day toast. To President Hu and President Bush. May the friendship and mutual understanding between china and the United States continue to expand and prosper not only to the benefit of our two great nations and peoples but also to the benefit of all nations and peoples. And, may human dignity and liberty flourish. //

(Excerpts from the speech presented to the guests of the July 4th Celebration by Clark T. Randt, Jr., former US Ambassador to China in Beijing on July 4th, 2004)

Passage 2

Chief Justice Li,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for giving me the privilege of attending this historic dedication and for asking me to speak to you this morning. //

Universities, like most other human institutions and enterprises, must be always in search of new systems, new models, new ways to perform their essential mission. That is why it is of paramount importance for this school to prosper and succeed. And when it does, your model can inspire dynamic changes in legal education throughout your great nation. Your success is important for China. And your school is important for other nations who want to rely upon law and the legal profession to find common goals to achieve common progress. //

In the United States our law school professors have immense talent, and law schools are influential in government and in society at large. As some of you know, our law review system relies on students who are just beginning to study and to explore the law to engage in formal criticism of decisions made by judges. Judges, of course, are senior to students in years and in

experience. But the judges respect and welcome the criticism from those who are just beginning to study the law. //

Judges do not view student and faculty criticism simply as a necessary way to train the next generation of legal thinkers. Judges and indeed the whole profession embrace the criticism as a crucial check on the power of the bench and bar. We rely on criticism from law students to see if we can find new insights to express new principles that strengthen the Rule of Law. So our law professors and our law students can be proud of their work, even when that work criticizes authority. //

Sometimes we hear law professors say: "we teach our students how to think." In one sense this should not be at all surprising. Any teacher in any subject at any level wants to teach students how to think. So in some respects the law professor's boast is nothing more than a commonplace observation. Successful teachers always seek to inspire students to be precise and clear. // Too often, however, the suggestion or connotation is that professors at law schools have some sort of a monopoly on clear thinking. That, of course, is pretentious, narrow, and simply wrong. And to prove that law has no monopoly on thinking, one need only notice those law schools which now hire law professors with a rich, diverse interdisciplinary background. Our law professors come to law school with degrees not only in law but other fields as well. //

The thirst for interdisciplinary diversity has had an effect on the ranks of law students as well. It used to be that desks in law school classrooms were manned by pupils with a more or less homogeneous background. Most had undergraduate majors in pre-law or political science and had come straight to law school after completing their undergraduate studies. Today we see a different dynamic. Alongside the political science undergrad we find economics, chemistry and literature majors, or even find students have made a professional mark on the world in one field or who have an advanced degree and who are now eager to bring that experience to our venerable profession. //

The law professor's self — important claim that he or she teaches students how to think is in need of some revision, some refinement. We can discard that unwarranted pretension, yet we can continue to capture the vital and unique societal function law schools perform. We can say that law schools train students how to think about simple things in a formal way. This is the path to a world of thought that discovers moral principles and social responsibilities in everyday activities. //

If the law student is to succeed in this worthwhile project, he or she must be patient. This may account in part for the slight, initial disappointment some beginning law students feel. They come to law school filled with idealism and great expectations. They are eager to learn the truths that ought to inform any enlightened system of justice. Then the student finds that he or she is required to spend hours interpreting a few little words, or even the punctuation, in a contract or a statute. They might become impatient. They ask themselves "why am I spending my time on detail when I am so anxious to find solutions for the crises of our times?" To this question there are a number of answers. Let me give a few. //

To begin with it is necessary to teach certain elementary rules and principles for interpreting

documents, enforcing contracts, and imposing liability just so that we can have simple rules to begin managing an evermore complex society. Every science in every discipline must begin by teaching students its own vocabulary, and its own basic assumptions, and its own rudimentary principles. // And then, too, in law school we hope to teach the tools of debate and rhetoric. We want to teach a means for reconciling disputes and reaching common agreement through civil, productive, rational, respectful, honest discussion and debate. A student in a law school should learn to argue a difficult proposition in a graceful, diplomatic, courteous, logical way that shows at all times the respect that he or she has for all others engaged in the process. //

(Excerpt from remarks by Justice Anthony Kennedy, U. S. Supreme Court on the Occasion of the Opening of the Peking University School of Transnational Law)

» Passage 3

Thank you all. Mr. Vice President; Secretary Gates; Madam Speaker; Justices of the Supreme Court; members of my Cabinet and administration; members of Congress; Admiral Mullen and the Joint Chiefs; Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, a first responder on September the 11th, 2001; directors of the Pentagon Memorial Fund — Mr. Chairman, families and friends of the fallen; distinguished guests; fellow citizens; Laura and I are honored to be with you. //

Seven years ago at this hour, a doomed airliner plunged from the sky, split the rock and steel of this building, and changed our world forever. The years that followed have seen justice delivered to evil men and battles fought in distant lands. But each year on this day, our thoughts return to this place. Here, we remember those who died. And here, on this solemn anniversary, we dedicate a memorial that will enshrine their memory for all time. //

Building this memorial took vision and determination — and Americans from every corner of our country answered the call. Two young architects in New York City came up with the design. A foundry near St. Louis cast the steel. An Iraqi immigrant in Illinois gave the metal its luster. And citizens from across our nation made contributions large and small to build this graceful monument. //

The Pentagon Memorial will stand as an everlasting tribute to 184 innocent souls who perished on these grounds. The benches here bear each of their names. And beneath each bench is a shimmering pool filled with the water of life — a testament to those who were taken from us, and to their memories that will live on in our hearts. //

For the families and friends of the fallen, this memorial will be a place of remembrance. Parents will come here to remember children who boarded Flight 77 for a field trip and never emerged from the wreckage. Husbands and wives will come here to remember spouses who left for work one morning and never returned home. People from across our nation will come here to remember friends and loved ones who never had the chance to say goodbye. //

A memorial can never replace what those of you mourning a loved one have lost. We pray that you will find some comfort amid the peace of these grounds. We pray that you will find

strength in knowing that our nation will always grieve with you. For all our citizens, this memorial will be a reminder of the resilience of the American spirit. As we walk among the benches, we will remember there could have been many more lives lost. //

On a day when buildings fell, heroes rose: Pentagon employees ran into smoke-filled corridors to guide their friends to safety. Firefighters rushed up the stairs of the World Trade Center as the towers neared collapse. Passengers aboard Flight 93 charged the cockpit and laid down their lives to spare countless others. One of the worst days in America's history saw some of the bravest acts in Americans' history. We'll always honor the heroes of 9/11. And here at this hallowed place, we pledge that we will never forget their sacrifice. //

We also honor those who raised their hands and made the noble decision to defend our nation in a time of war. When our enemies attacked the Pentagon, they pierced the rings of this building. But they could not break the resolve of the United States Armed Forces. Since 9/11, our troops have taken the fight to the terrorists abroad so we do not have to face them here at home. Thanks to the brave men and women, and all those who work to keep us safe, there has not been another attack on our soil in 2,557 days. //

For future generations, this memorial will be a place of learning. The day will come when most Americans have no living memory of the events of September the 11th. When they visit this memorial, they will learn that the 21st century began with a great struggle between the forces of freedom and the forces of terror. They will learn that this generation of Americans met its duty — we did not tire, we did not falter, and we did not fail. They will learn that freedom prevailed because the desire for liberty lives in the heart of every man, woman, and child on Earth. //

We can be optimistic about the future because we've seen the character and courage of those who defend liberty. We have been privileged to live amongst those who have volunteered to spread the foundation of peace and justice, which is freedom. Seven years ago this morning, police officer Cecil Richardson was on duty here at the Pentagon. He saw the terror that day with his own eyes. He says on some nights he can still smell the burning metal and smoke. Not long ago, he wrote me saying, "I remember the reasons we fight. I remember the losses we felt. And I remember the peace we will have." //

That day of peace will come. And until it does, we ask a loving God to watch over our troops in battle. We ask Him to comfort the families who mourn. And we ask Him to bless our great land. And now it's my honor to dedicate the Pentagon Memorial //

(Excerpt from former President Bush's speech at the Sept. 11 memorial dedication)

Passage 4

Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. President. It is quite an honor to be introduced by your dad. This has got to be a historic moment: father and son, two Presidents, opening up an embassy. I suspect it's the first, although I must confess I haven't done a lot of research into the itinerary of the Adams boys. //

My dad was a fabulous President. And I tell people one reason why was not only did he know what he was doing, he was a fabulous father. Mr. Ambassador, honored guests, Laura and I, and my brother and my sister, are proud to be here with our dad as we open and dedicate this new embassy. No doubt this is an impressive complex. To me it speaks of the importance of our relations with China. It reflects the solid foundation underpinning our relations. It is a commitment to strengthen that foundation for years to come. //

I thank all those who designed and built the embassy, and all those who work here to advance the interests and values of our great nation. Dad and I are honored that Counselor Dai has joined us; and Minister Xie; Ambassador Zhou — who, by the way, opened a new Chinese embassy in Washington, D. C., designed by I. M. Pei a couple weeks ago. We appreciate our friend Anne Johnson being here, he is the Director of the Art in Embassies Program. Dr. Kissinger, thanks for coming. //

It takes a special band to open the embassy — out of West Texas — Odessa, Texas, for that matter, the Gatlin boys are with us today. I thank the Red Poppies, thank you for your talent. And finally, I want to pay tribute to Sandy Randt, who has done a fabulous job as our Ambassador to China. Sandy, thank you and We're proud to be here with those citizens of ours who work at the embassies, and we say thanks to the Chinese nationals who make our embassy go, as well. //

I'm honored to represent the United States at the Opening Ceremonies of the Olympic Games here in Beijing. And I'm looking forward to cheering our athletes on. Mr. Ambassador, I'm not making any predictions about medal counts, but I can tell you the U. S. athletes are ready to come and compete, in the spirit of friendship. You know, during my last visit here I had the opportunity to break in the mountain biking course. I was so proud of my efforts, I told Laura I was thinking about entering the competition myself. She reminded me they don't give any medals for last place. //

Tonight the Olympic torch will light the home of an ancient civilization with a grand history. Thousands of years ago, the Chinese people developed a common language and unified a great nation. China became the center for art and literature, commerce and philosophy. China advanced the frontiers of knowledge in medicine, astronomy, navigation, engineering, and many other fields. And the Chinese are even said to have invented the parachute — something for which the 41st President is very grateful. //

We share a long history. The first American ship arrived in China just after the year we won our independence. World War II, Americans and Chinese fought side by side to liberate this land from Imperial Japan. We all remember very clearly, Dr. K, when President Nixon came to Beijing to begin a new era of dialogue between our nations. You might remember that yourself. //

Today the United States and China have built a strong relationship, rooted in common interests. China has opened its economy and begun to unleash the entrepreneurial spirit of its people. America will continue to support China on the path toward a free economy. We're also cooperating to fight pandemic diseases and respond to natural disasters. And through the Six-Party

Talks, we're working together to ensure that the Korean Peninsula is free of nuclear weapons. //

The relationship between our nations is constructive and cooperative and candid. We'll continue to be candid about our mutual global responsibilities. We must work together to protect the environment and help people in the developing world; continue to be candid about our belief that all people should have the freedom to say what they think and worship as they choose. We strongly believe societies which allow the free expression of ideas tend to be the most prosperous and the most peaceful. //

Candor is the most effective — is most effective where nations have built a relationship of respect and trust. I've worked hard to build that respect and trust. I appreciate the Chinese leadership that have worked hard to build that respect and trust. And I thank all those here at the embassies who are doing the same thing. The people here who work made sacrifices to serve our country. Serving America is noble. And I hope you found it to be rewarding. I'm honored to be with you. I appreciate the honor of dedicating this new embassy. And I'm looking forward to going to the Games. God bless. //

(Excerpt from US former President's address at the dedication of the new US embassy in Beijing, China)

汉译英

》第一篇

尊敬的普京总理，女士们，先生们，朋友们：

很高兴与老朋友普京总理共同出席第三届中俄经济工商界高峰论坛。“新局面、新水平”这个主题寓意深远，高度概括了中俄经贸关系面临的形势和任务。我衷心祝愿本届论坛取得圆满成功！//

2008年是中俄关系继往开来、不断深化的一年，两国领导人就全面推进中俄战略协作伙伴关系达成高度共识，两国边界问题得到全面解决。中国抗震救灾和举办奥运，得到了俄罗斯的宝贵援助和支持。中国人民深切体会到，什么是好邻居、好朋友、好伙伴。中国政府和人民永远不会忘记俄罗斯政府和人民的友好情谊！//

中俄两国都是对世界有重要影响的新兴经济体。双方加强经贸合作有利于推动两国关系全面发展，也有利于促进世界经济的繁荣和稳定。近年来，在两国政府和各界的共同努力下，中俄经贸领域合作取得了显著成效。//当前，全球金融剧烈动荡，世界经济面临空前严峻的考验。我多次讲过，在这场危机面前，信心与合作比黄金和货币更重要，信心是战胜危机的力量源泉，合作是战胜危机的有效途径。过去几十年，世界经济在历经风雨中实现新的发展，靠的就是信心和合作。//

现在，为了稳定全球金融市场，发达国家应该承担起应尽的责任和义务，实施更加有效的稳定自身和全球金融市场的政策；其他国家应采取合理的宏观经济政策，保持经济稳定、金融稳定、资本市场稳定；国际社会应共同促进世界经济增长，尤其要尽量减少这场危机对发展中国家特别是最不发达国家造成的严重损害。中国作为拥有13亿人口的发展中大国，

保持经济平稳较快发展,就是对世界经济的最大贡献。//

在加快建设富强民主文明和谐的现代化国家进程中,中国将坚定不移地推进改革开放。我们将继续深化经济体制改革、政治体制改革和其他方面改革,不断解放和发展社会生产力,促进社会和谐进步;我们将进一步拓展对外开放的深度和广度,不断学习和借鉴人类创造的一切优秀文明成果。//今天在座各位都是中俄经济工商界的领军人物,两国领导人达成的共识需要企业的有力行动和积极参与。我深信,只要大家把握机遇,精诚合作,中俄经贸合作一定能够迎来一个崭新的局面。

谢谢大家!//

(节选自温家宝在第三届中俄经济工商界高峰论坛上的致辞)

第二篇

尊敬的梅莱斯·泽纳维总理阁下,

尊敬的各位国家元首和政府首脑阁下,

尊敬的非洲联盟委员会主席阿尔法·乌马尔·科纳雷阁下,

各位代表团团长、部长和大使阁下,

女士们,先生们://

我很高兴来到亚的斯亚贝巴,与出席中非合作论坛第二届部长级会议的各位朋友共商中非合作大计。作为本次会议共同主席国的总理,我谨代表中国政府,热烈欢迎各位与会代表,衷心感谢埃塞俄比亚政府为本届会议所做的大量工作和周到安排。//

三年前,中国和非洲国家的部长们聚首北京,共同创立了中非合作论坛,开启了中非合作新纪元。三年来,中非在各领域的合作不断加强,成果显著。双方之间的友谊和信任进一步加深,在国际事务中的合作卓有成效;双方经贸合作势头良好。//

中方采取积极措施,增加进口非洲商品,中非贸易以超过20%的速度增长;中国在非洲新设投资企业117家,双方在能源开发、高新技术等方面的合作开始起步;中非人力资源开发合作方兴未艾,中方通过各种形式,为非洲国家培养、培训近7000名各类人才;中国政府提前兑现承诺,减免了31个非洲国家105亿元人民币的债务。三年来,中非合作论坛后续行动不仅有力地支持了兄弟的非洲国家和人民克服困难、实现振兴和发展,而且进一步证明,在新的历史条件下,中非友好合作有着广阔的前景和强大的生命力。//

女士们,先生们,朋友们,

中国和非洲的人口占世界人口总数的三分之一以上。中非友好合作,促进各国的发展与振兴,这本身就是对世界和平与发展事业的重要贡献。让我们在新的形势下,继往开来,携手前进,不断将中非友好合作提高到新的水平。

预祝本届部长级会议取得圆满成功!

谢谢大家。//

(选自国务院总理温家宝在中非合作论坛第二届部长级会议开幕式上的讲话“继往开来,全面推进中非友好合作”)