

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书



英语口语实务 教材配套训练

王燕 主编

（二级）

新版

荟萃专家智慧 ★ 紧贴考纲精神
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英语口译实务教材配套训练 (二级)

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英语口语实务二级考试概要

“全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试”是国内最具权威的翻译专业资格（水平）认证考试，是对参试人员口译、笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平的认定。翻译资格（水平）考试证书由国家人社部统一印制并颁发，是聘任翻译专业技术职务的必备条件之一。翻译专业资格（水平）考试已经正式纳入国家职业资格证书制度。今后，翻译和助理翻译专业职务不再通过评审，而是由二、三级口译和笔译替代。它与职称挂钩，因此是从事专业翻译的工作者获得职称的必经之路。国家人社部决定翻译职称以考代评，面向全社会，这就使得社会上绝大多数想从事或者正在从事翻译工作的人有机会通过公平竞争获得翻译职称，从而将自己纳入翻译技术职称的队伍。

英语口语二级考试分“口译综合能力”和“口译实务”测试两部分，旨在检测应试者的口译实践能力是否达到专业译员水平。合格的应试者应能熟练运用口译技巧，完整准确地译出原话内容，无错译漏译。

英语口语实务（二级）考试含“英汉交替传译”和“汉英交替传译”。题量各占50%，含总量约1000单词的英语讲话两篇和总量约1000汉字的汉语讲话两篇，时间约60分钟。考试内容涉及政治、经济、文化、外交、旅游、信息科技、经融贸易、环境保护、卫生健康等，跟翻译专业所要求掌握的知识和技能相一致，要求应试者知识结构分布合理，专业技能达到一定的水平。

英语口语实务（二级）考试具有一定的挑战性，要求应试者过语言关、知识关和技术关，同时还要有稳定的心理素质。按照翻译专业人员的四个等级来划分，即助理翻译、翻译、副译审和译审，二级就是翻译级，也就是所说的中级职称。因此，二级口译试题的定位基本上是针对大学外语专业比较优秀的毕业生，经过几年的翻译实践应能达到的水平。二级口译考试模块的设计也是基于这一理念，即要求应试者具备比较全面的知识结构和良好的双语互译能力。具体说来，应试者应具备良好的语言知识（Linguistic Knowledge）、语言外的知识（Extra-Linguistic Knowledge）及分析能力（Analysis），同时还应具备敏锐的听力、良好的短时记忆、行之有效的笔记、准确灵活的双语表达等口译所必需的基本能力。对于想通过考试的应试者，应对自己的能力有一个正确的判断，应该检验一下自己有没有掌握一定量的英语词汇，是否具备专业工作所需的听力理解及信息处理的能力。一般说来，具备翻译职称应是大学毕业后有五年的实践经验。毕竟，口译实务测试的是实际口译能力，没有经过培训和一定的口译实践是胜任不了的。

那么如何做准备，以使自己的英语水平特别是口译水平在原有的基础上有进一步提高？大量的训练自然是必不可少的。有人说，翻译不是听来的，也不是学来的，而是练出来的。此话不无道理。口译训练要做到知其然亦知其所以然。从口译的四个步骤（听力、记忆、构思和表达）来讲，听力是最重要的。如果听不懂，便记不住；记不住，便译不出。因此听力训练要求每天坚持收听、收看外电新闻与评论，并同步做有关口译技巧的练习，如听完一段有一定长度的新闻后用原文进行复述，以训练自己理解、分析、归纳和综合信息的能力，提高强化记忆和记笔记的能力，同时也使自己养成密切跟踪时事的习惯，这样对背景知识的积累也有事半功倍的作用。其次就是训练如何记笔记，如何使自己的注意力在脑记和笔记之间进行分配。口译笔记的特点是帮助译员回忆起刚刚理解、整理过的信息，确保译员不漏要点。口译笔记的作用只是充当一个 reminder，即“提示”的作用。训练时可以使用任何笔记方式，如自己惯用的符号等，只要能起到提示作用就行。笔记必须体现原文内容的逻辑关系，简洁明了，一目十行。

本书使用说明

本训练用书由十六个单元组成，每个单元分口译技巧练习和口译实务练习两部分，可与《英语口语实务》（二级）指定教材配套使用。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。

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

笔记练习覆盖六个单元，每个专题的训练各有侧重。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，不同意群的划分，等等。

数字练习

数字练习覆盖四个单元，综合了笔记练习和记忆练习，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《英语口语实务》（二级）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。

在本书的编写过程中，参阅了不少国内外书籍、网站和音像资料，在此一并致谢。

目 录

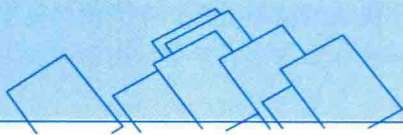
第一单元	会议致辞 Conference Address	1
	记忆练习	1
	口译练习	2
第二单元	文化教育 Education and Culture	8
	记忆练习	8
	口译练习	9
第三单元	金融贸易 Finance and Trade	15
	记忆练习	15
	口译练习	16
第四单元	信息科技 Information and Technology	21
	记忆练习	21
	口译练习	22
第五单元	卫生与健康 Public Health	28
	记忆练习	28
	口译练习	29
第六单元	体育 Sports	35
	记忆练习	35
	口译练习	36
第七单元	环境保护 Environmental Protection	42
	笔记练习	42
	口译练习	45
第八单元	经济论坛 Economic Forum	51
	笔记练习	51
	口译练习	55
第九单元	社会问题 Social Issues	61
	笔记练习	61
	口译练习	65

第十单元	宗教与人权 Religion and Human Rights	70
	笔记练习	70
	口译练习	77
第十一单元	国际形势 Current International Affairs	82
	笔记练习	82
	口译练习	87
第十二单元	安全与反恐 Security and Anti-terrorism	92
	笔记练习	92
	口译练习	95
第十三单元	中国外交 Chinese Foreign Policy	101
	数字练习	101
	口译练习	102
第十四单元	国情报告 National Reports	107
	数字练习	107
	口译练习	108
第十五单元	名人访谈 Interviews	113
	数字练习	113
	口译练习	114
第十六单元	新闻发布会 Press Conference	119
	数字练习	119
	口译练习	120
练习参考答案		127
附 录		224
	附录一 中国主要机构和组织	224
	附录二 主要国际和外国机构与组织	230
	附录三 主要国际会议	233
	附录四 中外主要职衔和头衔	235
	附录五 国内外主要媒体和新闻机构	242
	附录六 常用略缩语	244
	附录七 主要度量衡	248
全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试问答		249

第一单元

会议致辞

Conference Address



记忆练习

1. Listen to the following passage and then reproduce it in English after each segment.

Language and literacy are among mankind's greatest inventions. Evolving and even dying over the course of human history, languages are a reflection of our cultural and societal attitudes. Today, surrounded by social media, television, movies, billboards, and, of course, books, the ability to read and write is crucial to forming an identity and expressing one's feelings. Most humans acquire language in early childhood and speak fluently when they are about three years old, but our continued relationship with language gives shape and meaning to our lives. //

Many readers feel that they read too slowly, especially compared with others, but the truth is that the faster you read, the less likely you are to comprehend fully what you're reading. The best readers are flexible — slowing down when needed, especially if weighty concepts or unknown words are grouped closely together — and always have a dictionary at hand. If you get to the end of a paragraph and realize you haven't absorbed any of the information, do not hesitate to re-read the passage. Reading is a lifelong process: learning to read closely and slowly will help you become faster over time without missing anything. //

2. Listen to the following passage and then reproduce it in Chinese after each segment.

和平与发展是当今时代的主题，也是事关各国人民幸福安康的两大问题。世界各国人民都希望生活在祥和的氛围之中，期盼战争和暴力远离人类。世界各国人民也都希望生活在安康的环境之中，期盼饥饿和贫困远离人类。然而，现实世界并不像人们希望的那么美好，局部战争依然此起彼伏，贫困饥饿依然广泛发生，连绵战火、极度贫困依然在威胁着众多人们的生命和生存，特别是许多妇女儿童依然在战争和贫困的阴影下苦苦挣扎。想到这些不幸的人们，我们心中充满了同情和责任。国际社会应该携手努力，一起来维护世界和平、促进共同发展。只有这样，和平才有希望，发展才有希望。//

维护世界和平，促进共同发展，需要多管齐下、多方共济，其中很重要的一个方面就是要从思想上确立和平发展的理念。今年3月，我访问联合国教科文组织总部，其大楼前的石碑上用多种文字镌刻的一句话给我留下了深刻印象，这句话是：“战争起源于人之思想，故务需于人之思想中筑起保卫和平之屏障。”这句话讲得很有道理。我认为，在人们心中牢固树立爱好和平的思想，这对实现和平具有十分重要的作用。//

中华民族历来是一个爱好和平的民族, 爱好和平在儒家思想中也有很深的渊源。中国人自古就推崇“协和万邦”、“亲仁善邻, 国之宝也”、“四海之内皆兄弟也”、“远亲不如近邻”、“亲望亲好, 邻望邻好”、“国虽大, 好战必亡”等和平思想。爱好和平的思想深深嵌入了中华民族的精神世界, 今天依然是中国处理国际关系的基本理念。//

□译练习

英译汉

► Passage 1

I am honored to be here today to address Dean Yingyi Qian, Tsinghua School of Economics and Management's distinguished faculty, proud family members, supportive friends, and most importantly, the class of this year. Unlike my boss, Mark Zuckerberg, I do not speak Chinese. For that I apologize. But he did ask me to pass along this message — zhuhe. I am thrilled to be here to congratulate this magnificent class on your graduation. When Dean Qian invited me to speak today, I thought, come to talk to a group of people younger and cooler than I am? I can do that. I do that every day at Facebook, since Mark is 15 years younger than I am and many of our employees are more his contemporaries than mine. //

I like being surrounded by young people, except when they say to me, “What was it like being at university without a mobile phone?” or worse, “Sheryl, can you come here? We need to see what old people think of this feature.” I graduated from college in 1991 and business school in 1995. This was not that long ago. But I can tell you: the world has changed an awful lot in just 25 years. My business school class tried to have our school's first online class. We had to pass out a list of screen names because it was unthinkable to put your real name on the Internet. And it did not work because the system kept crashing — it just wasn't possible for 90 people to communicate at once online. //

But for a few brief moments in between crashes, we glimpsed the future — a future where technology would connect us to our colleagues, our relatives, our friends. The world we live in today is one I could not have imagined when I was sitting where you are. And 25 years from now, you will have helped shape your generation's world. As graduates of Tsinghua, you will be leaders not just in China, but globally. China is a world leader in terms of educational attainment and economic growth. It is not just political and business leaders that recognize the importance of China. Many American parents realize it as well; the hardest schools to get into in the San Francisco Bay area where I live are those that teach Chinese. //

But the fact is countries don't lead. People lead. As you graduate today, you start your path toward leadership. What kind of leader will you be? How much impact on others will you have? What will be your mark on the world? At Facebook, we have posters on our walls to remind us to

think big — to challenge ourselves to do more each and every day. Facebook exists because Mark believed that the world would be a better place if people could use technology to connect as individuals. He believed it so much that he dropped out of Harvard College to pursue that mission and he fought to hold onto it over the years. What Mark did was not lucky. It was bold. //

(Excerpts from the address by Sheryl Sandberg on the Commencement at School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University)

► Passage 2

Merry Christmas, everybody! Well, this show is always a great way to get in the holiday spirit. Every year, I rehearse my own little act, just in case. But it seems like, yet again, they couldn't find space to squeeze me into the program. You are lucky I'm not singing. First of all, let me thank Secretary Jewell and welcome her to her first Christmas Tree Lighting. She is doing a great job for our national parks. She used to run one of America's biggest outdoor recreation companies, and now she's charged with protecting the great outdoors for all of us. So we appreciate her and we want to thank Neil Mulholland and the whole National Park Foundation and National Park Service team for helping to put this beautiful production together. //

Let's also give it up for Jane Lynch and all the great performers who are doing an incredible job putting us in a festive mood tonight. And to all Americans who are here today and watching at home, we are so glad to be part of this wonderful holiday tradition. For 91 years, the National Christmas Tree has stood as a beacon of light and a promise during the holiday season. During times of peace and prosperity, challenge and change, Americans have gathered around our national tree to kick off the holiday season and give thanks for everything that makes this time of year so magical — spending time with friends and family, and spreading tidings of peace and goodwill here at home and around the world. //

And this year, we give a special measure of gratitude for Nelson Mandela, a man who championed that generosity of spirit. In his life, he blessed us with tremendous grace and unbelievable courage. And we are all privileged to live in a world touched by his goodness. Each Christmas, we celebrate the birth of a child who came into the world with only a stable's roof to shelter him. But through a life of humility and the ultimate sacrifice, a life guided by faith and kindness towards others, Christ assumed a mighty voice, teaching us lessons of compassion and charity that have lasted more than two millennia. He ministered to the poor. He embraced the outcast. He healed the sick. And in him we see a living example of scripture that we ought to love others not only through our words, but also through our deeds. //

(Excerpts from Remarks by Former US President Obama at the Lighting of the Nationality Christmas Tree)

► Passage 3

Thank you! Well, we're all getting a little emotional and sentimental around here with about a

little over a week to go in my tenure. And I am so pleased to welcome all of you here. I see many, many familiar faces and some good friends in this audience. And I particularly want to thank Assistant Secretary Kurt Campbell for driving not only this program, but so much that we have accomplished in the last four years to deepen and strengthen our relationship with China and others in the region, but particularly with China, as it is such a consequential relationship, one that we believe so strongly in. Ambassador Zhang, once again, welcome to the State Department. Because it is for us, that our relations, government-to-government, are obviously essential. But it is those people-to-people ties that are going to determine the quality of the relationship for the future. //

Our engagement with China today deals with a wide range of the most pressing challenges and the most exciting opportunities. And when we began looking at ways to make our exchanges with China more productive, we of course ramped up our diplomatic engagement. We took delegations of investors and entrepreneurs to China. We institutionalized the Strategic and Economic Dialogue. We are very clear that what we've tried to build, an architecture that will stand the test of time regardless of what is going on in either of our countries, has been an essential effort. //

And in 2010, we launched the 100,000 Strong Initiative. And as Kurt said, this is aimed at increasing the number of American students studying in China to 100,000 over four years. We focused on student exchanges because we believe that the future is very clearly in the hands of the young people of both of our countries. And the more we can foster exchanges and understanding, mutual trust, the better off not only the relationship will be, but each of our countries individually. We have to have far more than conversations with diplomats or journalists or leaders or businesspeople. There's nothing more important than trying to build a structure of exchanges between us when it comes to students and other young people. //

(Excerpts from the Remarks at Launch of the 100,000 Strong Foundation by Hillary Rodham Clinton, Former US Secretary of State)

汉译英

第一篇

女士们，先生们：

今年是联合国 70 华诞。在这个重要年份，举办“联合国 70 年：使命、责任、未来”国际研讨会，很有意义。首先，我代表中国外交部对研讨会开幕表示热烈祝贺，对主办方——中国联合国协会和中国人民外交学会以及共同支持单位——中国人民对外友好协会和联合国驻华系统各机构所作的精心安排表示衷心感谢，对与会中外嘉宾表示诚挚欢迎。//

70 年来，联合国历经国际形势风云变幻，走过了一条不平坦的道路，取得了举世瞩目的成就。联合国宪章倡导的主权平等、不干涉内政、和平解决争端等基本原则深入人心，奠定了当代国际秩序的基石。联合国在维护国际和平安全、推动共同发展和促进人权发展方面的实践广受支持，为人类进步事业作出了突出贡献。//

当前,我们正处在一个深度调整和变革的时代。全球化是这个时代最显著的特征。各国利益攸关、休戚与共,世界正越来越平,“地球村”也越变越小。在机遇面前,没有国家可以独占,也不应有国家无法分享。在挑战面前,没有国家可以独善其身,也没有国家可以包打天下。新形势下,各国对联合国的期待上升,联合国肩负的责任也更加艰巨。国际社会应该传承联合国的精神和理念,弘扬联合国宪章的宗旨和原则,坚决走多边主义道路,不断加强联合国作用。//

针对国际形势的新变化,习近平主席提出构建以合作共赢为核心的新型国际关系,打造人类命运共同体。这既是对联合国宪章宗旨和原则的继承和弘扬,也是对传统国际关系理论的超越和创新,将对未来国际关系的发展产生重要和深远的影响。中国将在这一重要外交思想的指引下,更加积极地参与联合国在政治安全、经济发展和人权社会等各领域活动,更好地维护和促进人类福祉。//

(节选自外交部副部长李保东在纪念联合国成立 70 周年国际研讨会上的讲话)

▶ 第二篇

女士们,先生们:

首先,欢迎大家参加《中国实施千年发展目标报告》发布会。刚才,王毅外长和克拉克女士分别通过视频发表了讲话,同我们分享了对国际发展合作和中国发展道路的看法。这充分体现了中方和联合国方面对本次报告发布的重视。在此,我愿对王外长和克拉克女士表示感谢。//

今天是中国提交落实千年发展目标成绩单的日子。相信大家可以在报告中清楚地看到中国取得的成绩和走过的不平凡历程。从 2000 年到 2014 年,中国的经济总量从全球第六位升至第二位,人均国民生产总值从 955 美元增加到 7595 美元,中国贫困人口从 1990 年的 6.89 亿下降到现在的 2.5 亿,减少了 4.39 亿。对于中国这样一个人口众多、城乡差异巨大的发展中国家而言,实属不易。与此同时,中国还在力所能及的范围内为帮助其他发展中国家执行千年发展目标提供了无私的援助。//

正如许多有识之士指出的那样,中国为实现千年发展目标作出的努力、取得的成绩,极大地推动和促进了全球落实千年发展目标进程,中国是千年发展目标的坚定实践者、积极推动者和重要贡献者。当前,中国仍处于发展过程中,仍在朝着消除极端贫困和实现可持续发展的目标前进,还有很长的路要走,还有很多困难要克服。为此,中国政府将继续坚定不移地全面推进深化改革,全面实施依法治国,为全面建成小康社会作出不懈努力。中国也愿承担应尽的国际义务,继续向发展中国家提供力所能及的帮助。//

我们的眼光不仅要聚焦过去的成绩,更要着眼未来的行动。今年 9 月,各国领导人将聚首纽约,通过 2015 年后发展议程。上周,第三届发展筹资国际会议通过了《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》,为 2015 年后发展议程的执行手段提供了坚实基础。目前,距离发展峰会召开只有不到 60 天的时间。摆在大家面前的问题是,我们需要一个怎样的 2015 年后发展议程。//

(节选自外交部副部长李保东在《中国实施千年发展目标报告》发布会上的讲话)

第三篇

去年,我在外交部同联合国驻华系统共同举办的国际研讨会上,用了四个以英文字母“C”开头的词——连贯 (consistency)、全面 (comprehensiveness)、能力 (capacity)、合作 (cooperation),介绍中国对 2015 年后发展议程政府间进程的看法。时至今日,2015 年后发展议程政府间谈判已进入关键阶段。不久前,中国政府发布了《2015 年后发展议程中方立场文件》,我在《人民日报》也发表文章对此进行了专门解读。今天,我愿再以三个以英文字母“P”开头的词,谈一谈对 2015 年后发展议程的看法。//

一是紧扣重点 (Priority)。2015 年后发展议程应继续重点关注贫困、清洁饮用水、卫生、教育等涉及发展中国家生存的问题,帮助发展中国家走出国际金融危机后的发展困境。在此基础上,各国应致力于加大环境保护力度、应对气候变化、促进社会公平正义,实现更高质量的可持续发展。//

二是坚持原则 (Principle)。各国的发展责任基于各自的发展能力和发展阶段。为此,2015 年后发展议程应坚持“共同但有区别的责任”和发展模式多样化原则,后续落实要充分考虑各国不同国情,为各国预留足够的政策空间,不强行制定统一标准。//

三是加强伙伴关系 (Partnership)。2015 年后发展议程应致力于推动建立以合作共赢为核心的发展伙伴关系。在坚持南北合作主渠道的前提下,加强南南合作,鼓励创新型筹资,推动私营部门发挥更大作用。国际社会还应创造良好国际贸易、投资和金融环境,帮助发展中国家从全球价值链中受益。//

今年 9 月联合国发展峰会期间,中方将同联合国共同举办南南合作圆桌会,邀请有关国家领导人、国际组织负责人共商南南合作大计,共促南北合作进程,共同帮助发展中国家更好地落实 2015 年后发展议程。//

(节选自外交部副部长李保东在《中国实施千年发展目标报告》发布会上的讲话)

第四篇

大家下午好!

由中国提供援助,中国、坦桑尼亚、赞比亚三国人民共同建造的坦赞铁路举世闻名,被誉为是一条帮助非洲人民实现民族独立和解放的“自由之路”、象征中非人民世代友好的“友谊之路”,在中非关系史上树立了一座不朽丰碑。中国国家主席习近平访非期间专门谈及坦赞铁路,并专程前往援坦中国专家公墓凭吊,提出要弘扬坦赞铁路精神,继往开来,与时俱进,使中非友好合作取得更加丰硕的果实。//

今年适逢坦赞铁路开工奠基 45 周年、建成通车 40 周年。在这个值得纪念的年份,由外交部政策规划司编写的《中非关系史上的丰碑——援建坦赞铁路亲历者的讲述》一书正式出版发行了。这为我们重温当年中非人民共建坦赞铁路的历史壮举提供了鲜活教材,也为我们展望 21 世纪中非新型战略伙伴关系的美好未来提供了新的契机。//

在此,我谨代表外交部对各位嘉宾出席今天的发行式表示热烈欢迎!对参与《丰碑》编辑和出版工作的同志们表示衷心感谢!今天,孙永福部长以及好几位当年参加坦赞铁路建设的亲历者还专程来到现场,让我们以最热烈的掌声欢迎他们,向他们及所有为中非关系发展

作出贡献的前辈们致以崇高的敬意！ //

坦赞铁路之所以不朽，不仅在于它为东南部非洲乃至整个非洲大陆的反帝反殖和发展振兴作出了不可磨灭的历史性贡献，还在于中坦赞三国人民在建设坦赞铁路过程中共同铸就了伟大的坦赞铁路精神，为后人留下了宝贵的精神财富。 //

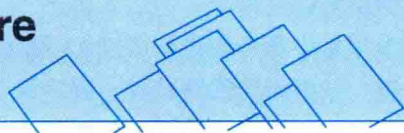
今年是中非合作论坛成立 15 周年，年底将在南非召开新一届论坛会议。我们将同非洲国家一道，弘扬坦赞铁路精神，确定深化中非全方位务实合作的新举措，推动中非新型战略伙伴关系进一步走深走实，开创中非人民合作共赢更加美好的未来，为世界和平与发展作出新的更大贡献。 //

（节选自中国外交部部长王毅在《中非关系史上的丰碑——援建坦赞铁路亲历者的讲述》发行式上的讲话）

第二单元

文化教育

Education and Culture



记忆练习

1. Listen to the following passage and then reproduce it in English after each segment.

In modern philosophic theories, Confucian ethics is considered by some scholars and experts as an example of “role ethics”, based on family roles and thus not individualistic approaches. Confucian roles center around the concept of filial piety (“xiao” in Chinese), a respect for family members. Morality is derived from a person’s relationship with its community and is determined through a person’s fulfillment of a role, such as that of a parent or a child. Not emphasized as rational, Confucian roles originate through human emotions (“xing” in Chinese). As an example, in Confucianism, justice, equality and common wellbeing are emphasized more prominently than individual freedom, and a greater importance is given to the sympathy and compassion of the leaders over their rationality. //

For Chinese Confucian scholar Yao Zhongqiu, “Confucianism calls for self-cultivation and self-rule by individuals. It also requires people see themselves as existing in a social circle with others, which means one should not harm others’ interests in pursuit of their own. Neither should their own efforts be sacrificed, as in collectivism”. This mixture of individual and collective perspectives and its implicit goal of finding a fine balance between the two sides of the same coin is indeed a very inspiring and thought-provoking way of thinking when we look for new approaches to describe ethics in a multicultural world where we value both the uniqueness of our identities and the diversity of different cultures and beliefs of the world. //

2. Listen to the following passage and reproduce it in Chinese after each segment.

作为中国百姓思想上最关切、行动上最积极、情感上最浓烈的传统节日，春节是中华文化的重要载体。春节文化积淀了中华民族深层的文化追求，生动而深刻地反映了中国文化素来向往的人与环境、人与人、人与自身和谐相处的理想，这也是整个人类文明所共同向往的人文情怀。“欢乐春节”活动是文化部会同相关部委、各地方政府和驻外机构共同推出的大型文化交流活动，自2010年开始已经成功举办六届。“欢乐春节”希望能为中华文化走向世界提供一个大舞台，为世界了解中国提供一个良好窗口，它是中国对外文化交流践行“创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享”理念的重要品牌。//

今年“欢乐春节”活动将紧密围绕中央《“十三五”规划建议》精神，以创新引领活动顶层设计，坚持品牌化、本土化、市场化的工作方针，不断提升文化交流合作的广度与深度，积极推动中国文化走出去。在各方共同努力下，今年“欢乐春节”活动预计将在全球140个国家和地区的400多个城市展开，项目总量2100个。活动内容具体将涵盖主题庙会、跨国春晚、元宵灯会、广场巡游、专场演出、综艺展示、文贸会展、文博展览、民俗体验、非遗展示、影视展播、图书展销、焰火表演、专题讲座等多种形式。//

在此基础上，“欢乐春节”活动将积极探索部企合作机制，打造中华文化走出去和中国企业品牌走出去相互融合创新的新平台。“欢乐春节”品牌将为中国企业品牌走出去注入动力，并以企业参与为又一重要支撑，向着不断创造“中国精品”、不断传播“中国精神”的目标迈进。//

□ 译练习

英译汉

► Passage 1

The fast swelling university population is reflected also in the numbers of students now studying outside their home country. OECD figures indicate that by 2010 the number had reached 4.1 million, with five top destinations accounting for around 50% of that total: the US, UK, Germany, France and Australia. Asian students account for 52% of that total, with the largest numbers in absolute terms coming from China (around 1.4 million), India and Korea. A UNESCO study has forecast that number rising to over 7 million by 2025. //

Even given the population growth of the past 20 years, and the UN forecasts for the coming decades, such forecasts are highly speculative. There are many variables on both the demand and the supply side, and within an uncertain global economic climate. Yet the trend has not been dampened by the economic slowdown of the past 5 years. It is fuelled not only by a lack of capacity in fast-growing economies, but also by a new affluent middle class and an understanding by students and their families of the lifelong opportunity and advancement that can come about from studying abroad. Despite significant domestic investment in higher education in those nations, including China, that are currently significant exporters of students, it is likely that the growth of the past decade will further intensify over the coming decade. It will not necessarily be concentrated on the countries that have proved most popular in the past: it is now a highly competitive global market, with new entrant nations offering enhanced advantages, such as citizenship, to successful students. //

Within the political sphere these trends have meant that higher education, previously considered primarily a cultural good and a social investment, is now an important national economic