



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

# 英语口语实务

2 级

主编 王燕

★全国实行 ★最具权威 ★统一认证

国家职业资格证书  
人事部颁证

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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

# 英语口语实务

## （二级）

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# 本书使用说明

本辅导用书可与口译实务二级教材配套使用，由十六个单元组成，与口译实务教材相对应。每个单元的练习分口译技巧和口译实务两部分练习，同时配有四套《英语口语译实务》考试（二级）模拟试题。编者根据教材中“口译技巧”内容的安排，本书中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。

## 1. 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。

## 2. 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。

## 3. 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数字口译的技巧。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。读者可以将口译实务二级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。

模拟试题(Sample Tests) 是为本为读者提供的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。

# 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)考试证书由国家人事部统一印制并颁发,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工作者获得职称的必经之路。同时,国家人事部决定翻译职称以考代评,而且面向社会,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。

英语口语二级考试分《口译综合能力》和《口译实务》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、卫生健康等领域,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。

英语口语实务考试一律采取现场录音的方式,考试结果记录在磁带上。考试的评分标准非常细化,一个考生的磁带要有两个以上的人去听,并且听出来的结果基本一致,最后再由专家组根据考生录音核定成绩。

应该说英语口语实务(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因素。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,也就是我们所说的中级职称。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)以及分析能力(Analysis)。同时应试者还应具备敏锐的听力、良好的短时记忆、行之有效的笔记、以及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,有没有掌握大纲要求的英语词汇?是否具备专业工作所需的听力理解以及信息处理的能力等。一般说来,具备中级翻译职称能力应是在大学毕业后有五年的实践经验后。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。

那么如何准备和培训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?自然大量的训练是必不可少的。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,提高听力、强化记忆和记笔记的能力,同时也使自己养成密切跟踪事势的习惯,这样对背景知识的积累有也是事半功半。再一个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。

总之,要成为职业翻译,译员的协调性训练、技能的训练和大量的接近实战的训练是必不可少的。翻译培训也要遵循从易到难,循序渐进的原则,围绕专题组织培训。培训内容要具有针对性和实用性。课程设置和课后练习应突出高强度的特点,同时要有大量实践的机会,因为实践是训练的延伸和扩展,是提高口译能力必须的环节。口译训练要做到科学性、系统性乃至培训活动的真实性和示范性,从而成功实现口译培训的目标。

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## 第1单元 会议致辞

### Unit 1 Ceremonial Speeches

#### 记忆练习 Memory Training Exercises

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

#### 第一篇 Passage I

##### 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. //

## 第二篇 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 spurred 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 Passage 1

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,因此预计有的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。会议内容主要包括：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 Passage 2

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 Texts for Oral Interpretation

### 1. 英译汉 English-Chinese Interpretation

#### 第一篇 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., US Ambassador to China in Beijing on July 4th, 2004)*

## 第二篇 Passage 2

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am deeply touched that you have honored my friend and colleague, Sergio Vieira de Mello, and

the many other UN staff who have lost their lives in working for peace in the world. I am proud to accept the Andrei Sakharov Prize in memory of them. //

This Prize for Freedom of Thought is not only a worthy recognition of the ultimate sacrifice that they made in the cause of peace. It is also a welcome acknowledgement of the kinds of people they were. The brave men and women we lost in Baghdad on 19 August — UN staff and others — were free spirits and free thinkers and also soldiers of humanity and of peace. //

Earlier, President Cox and I met some of the survivors of the attack, and family members of those who were killed or injured, and, as you know, they are with us in the Chamber now. I thank them for joining us today, and I accept this Prize in their name too. I also thank you, President Cox, and all of you, as Members of the European Parliament, for inviting these special people to share this occasion. It is a gesture that speaks volumes about the solidarity of the European Union with the United Nations. //

Like many who survived the blast, the United Nations itself carries deep wounds. But our determination is stronger than ever, and we value the solidarity of friends like you. You showed your commitment this morning, when you adopted a resolution to strengthen the EU's political and financial support for the United Nations. //

In its long history, Europe has seen more than its fair share of war, tyranny, and terrible suffering. But Europeans have replaced that with a future of hope. You have pursued the path of peace through multilateralism. And today, the European Union is a shining light of tolerance, human rights, and international cooperation. //

After 1 May this year, that light will shine even brighter. When you enlarge to 25 members, you will cross a divide between east and west that once seemed unbridgeable. Enlargement is the greatest force for peace on the European continent. //

The hope of further enlargement in years to come promises to build other bridges of cooperation and understanding — including between the West and Islam, and between peoples who have fought each other in bloody wars. As time goes by, the continent is also experiencing an enlargement of what it means to be European. I look forward to the day when Europe rejoices as much in diversity within States as it does in diversity between them. //

Many of your societies are already very diverse. But all of your societies — and many others around the world too — will become more diverse in the decades to come. This is the inevitable result of the movement of people across international borders. That movement is not going to stop. As an international community, we need to manage the movement of people across borders far better than we do — not just for the sake of those who move, but for the sake of the countries they leave behind, those they travel through, and those they migrate to. //

People migrate today for the same reasons that tens of millions of Europeans once left your shores — they flee war or oppression, or they leave in search of a better life in a new land. Those who are forced out of their homes — the refugees who flee in fear for their safety — are our collective legal and moral responsibility. We have an agreed legal framework for their protection — the 1951 Refugee Convention. //



However, when refugees cannot seek asylum because of offshore barriers, or are detained for excessive periods in unsatisfactory conditions, or are refused entry because of restrictive interpretations of the Convention, the asylum system is broken, and the promise of the Convention is broken, too. Your asylum system needs the resources to process claims fairly, quickly and openly, so that refugees are protected and solutions found for them. European States need to move towards a system of joint processing and sharing of responsibilities. //

Along with others, the EU must also help strengthen the capacity of poor countries to provide protection and solutions for refugees. After all, seven out of 10 refugees seek refuge in developing countries, where resources are far more stretched and human rights standards more uneven. If we ignore this fact, there is a missing link in our approach to refugees — as Professor Gil Loescher — he's here with us — one of the survivors of Baghdad — has rightly pointed out. //

Most immigrants are not refugees. We call them voluntary migrants — and some of them truly are. However, many leave their home countries not because they really want to, but because they see no future at home. It is our shared duty to do what we can to ensure that there are more opportunities in developing countries. If we truly forge a global partnership for development, in order to meet the Millennium Development Goals, we will do a lot to reduce the incentive for people to leave. //

Your asylum systems are overburdened precisely because many people who feel they must leave see no other channel through which to migrate. Many others try more desperate and clandestine measures, and are sometimes injured or even killed suffocating in trucks, drowning at sea, or perishing in the undercarriage of an aircraft. The lucky ones who do get in often find themselves at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, and alienated from society. //

Some resort to smugglers to assist their journey. Others fall victim to traffickers, especially women, who are forced into prostitution in a modern form of sex slavery, and become acutely vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. This silent human rights crisis shames our world. It also generates billions of dollars for shadowy networks of organized criminals, who subvert the rule of law in all societies where they operate. //

It is the sovereign right of all States to decide which voluntary migrants they will accept, and on what terms. But we cannot simply close our doors, or shut our eyes to this human tragedy. The situation is all the more tragic given that many States which close their doors actually need immigrants. //

Here in Europe, your birth rates and death rates have dropped dramatically. Your populations are getting smaller and growing older. Without immigration, the population of the soon-to-be 25 member States of the EU — 452 million in 2000 — would drop to under 400 million people by 2050. Some States, such as Italy, Austria, Germany and Greece would see their populations drop by around a quarter. That would mean that one in three Italians, for example, would be over 65 years of age, nearly double the proportion today. //

Were this to happen, jobs would go unfilled and services undelivered. Your economies would shrink and your societies could stagnate. Many other countries — from Japan to the Russian Federation to South Korea — face the same problem. There is no simple solution to this problem. But

immigration is an inevitable and important part of the solution. //

I would therefore encourage European States to open up greater avenues for legal migration — for skilled and unskilled workers, for family reunification and economic improvement, for temporary and permanent immigrants. Poor countries reap benefits from migration too — through remittances. The amounts which migrant workers send back to their countries of origin are growing fast. In 2002, in formal remittances alone, migrants from developing countries sent back at least \$88 billion to their countries of origin — that's 54 per cent more than the \$57 billion those same countries received in official development aid. //

Don't get me wrong. I do not pretend that migration is without problems. Immigrants bring to their host communities different cultures and customs, different languages and religions. This is a source of enrichment, but it can be a source of discomfort — and even of division and alienation. The challenge of integration is real. //

Almost every large new immigrant group has been reviled to some degree in the early days of its establishment. The experience of some migrants today is reminiscent of the hostility that Huguenots once faced in England, as did Germans, Italians and Irish in the United States, and Chinese in Australia. But the longer perspective is almost always far more positive. //

*(Excerpt from UN former Secretary-General Kofi Annan's address to the European Parliament upon receipt of the Andrei Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought in Brussels on January 29, 2004)*

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

Integration is a two-way street. Immigrants must adjust to their new societies — and societies must adjust too. The word “integrate” literally means “to make whole”. That is the imperative for Europe today. Integration of the immigrants who have become permanent members of European societies is essential for their productivity and human dignity. //

It is also essential for the functioning of healthy, humane democracies. They cannot extract the labor of immigrants and ignore other aspects of their humanity. The great Swiss writer Max Frisch said of the European “guest worker programs” of the 1960s: “We wanted workers, but we got people.” Acknowledging and responding to that reality is one of your central challenges — a reality that is reflected in the United Nations Migrant Workers Convention, which I urge European States, and indeed all States, to sign and ratify. //

Migration can also cause challenges for the countries migrants leave behind. Yes, they may gain remittances. However, if they lose contact with their Diasporas, they can lose some of their best and brightest talent.

This opens up new vistas for international cooperation. After all, just as developing countries often want to attract emigrants back home, developed countries often have an interest in immigrants returning home after a period of time. //





International cooperation on this and other issues is the key to managing migration better. In the effort to build better international cooperation, you in the European Union should be where you belong — in the lead. You have already given more thought than most regions to this issue — and the Tampere framework is a basis on which to forge a common European policy. //

Combating illegal immigration should be part of a much broader agenda — an agenda to harness the benefits of immigration, not vainly try to stop it. But sometimes, the breadth of the agenda has been lost amidst shrill debates about clamping down on illegal immigration — as though that were the major purpose of migration policy. The public has seen fed images of a flood of unwelcome entrants, and of threats to their societies and identities. In the process, immigrants have sometimes been stigmatized, vilified, even dehumanized. //

In the process, an essential truth has been lost. The vast majority of migrants are industrious, courageous, and determined. They don't want a free ride. They want a fair opportunity. They are not criminals or terrorists. They are law-abiding. They don't want to live apart. They want to integrate, while retaining their identity. //

Only through cooperation — bilateral, regional and global — can we build the partnerships between receiver and sender countries that are in the interests of both; explore innovations to make migration a driver of development; fight smugglers and traffickers effectively; and agree on common standards for the treatment of immigrants and the management of migration. //

That's why I am particularly glad that, last month, the Global Commission on International Migration was established. The Commission is itself a welcome instance of North-South cooperation, co-chaired by distinguished public figures from Sweden and South Africa. I thank all States who are supporting its vital work. I hope it will help promote greater public understanding. Above all, I hope it will win broad acceptance for a better normative and institutional framework for managing migration at the global level — a framework that has human rights at its center. //

But the most essential ingredient of all is leadership. You, as Members of the European Parliament, have a vital role to play in providing that leadership.

The message is clear. Migrants need Europe. But Europe also needs migrants. A closed Europe would be a meaner, poorer, weaker, older Europe. An open Europe will be a fairer, richer, stronger, younger Europe — provided you manage migration well. //

We must not minimize the difficulties that migration can bring. But let us also rejoice in the enormous contribution that migrants have made in science, academia, sports, the arts, and government — including some of you as Members of this Parliament. And let us remember that, without migrants, many health systems would be short-staffed; many parents would not have the home help they need to pursue careers; many jobs that provide services and generate revenue would go unfilled; and many societies would age and shrink. Migrants are part of the solution, not part of the problem. They should not be made the scapegoats for a vast array of social ills. //

The European Union's anthem, Beethoven's "Ode to Joy", speaks of the day when all humans will become brothers. If Sergio Vieira de Mello were with us today — and, indeed, if Andrei Sakharov were too — they would say to you what I say to you: the people who move across borders today, in