

前 言

为更好地适应国家经济和社会发展对高层次应用型人才的迫切需要,落实教育部硕士研究生教育以培养应用型人才为主的精神,云南省研究生外语教学研究会在中国大学出版社大力支持下,针对西南地区研究生英语学习的规律和特点,本着因材施教、适用、体现西南地区区域特色和区位优势的原则,结合西南地区研究生实际英语水平和英语学习的需要,集云南省十所主要高等院校专职英语骨干教师之力,经多次研讨、论证和教学尝试后,于2011年联合编著出版了一套“研究生英语系列教材”推荐给广大师生。该系列教材包括《研究生英语读写译教程》和《研究生英语视听说教程》各一本教材。《研究生英语读写译教程》(第2版)是在第一版基础上进行修订和调整的。

《研究生英语读写译教程》(第2版)是一本中高级英语读写译教程,适合高等院校文、理、工、医、农、林、艺术等学科非英语专业研究生和各类中高级英语学习者课堂学习和自学使用。全书由20个单元组成,供两个学期使用。每个单元包含一篇精读主课文、一篇补充阅读课文和相关练习。每个单元需要4—6学时,教师可根据学生的具体情况进行调整。

本教程以阅读为主线,主要培养学生读、写、译的语言综合运用能力和自主学习的能力,强化应用文写作方法和技巧以及翻译基本技巧和应用文翻译能力的训练。每个单元包含课前预习问题、简单的背景知识介绍等内容供学生课前阅读和思考,提供了大量的语言输入材料。课堂上由教师引导讨论,讲解重点、难点,通过各种交互活动和练习使学生实现语言由输入到输出的转换,促进英语读、写、译能力的培养。本教程有如下几个特点:

(一)课文选材广泛、涵盖面宽。内容涉及社会科学和自然科学多个学科的热门话题,能激发学生的思辨能力,具有思想性和哲理性。

(二)区域特色突出、文理并蓄。针对西南少数民族地区以及面向东盟的区位优势,本教程所选阅读文章不但涉及少数民族和东盟话题,还涉及艺术、法律、旅游、文学、哲学、交通、计算机、经济、医学、农林等多个学科的话题,为各类高等院校的研究生提供不同学科的阅读材料,体现了很强的针对性、实践性和趣味性。

(三)难易兼顾、有一定的专业侧重。本教程选材充分考虑到各类高等院校研究生的英语水平和英语学习需求的不同,所选文章难易兼顾、有一定的专业侧重。既有思想内容深

刻、有一定深度和难度的哲学、社会问题类话题供英语水平较高的研究生阅读,也有可读性好、易于理解的艺术、文学、体育、旅游类话题供专业性较强的艺术、农林、理工类等研究生阅读。

(四)阅读为主线、侧重写译。本教程旨在提高研究生的英语语言综合运用能力,在培养学生的篇章阅读能力的同时,循序渐进地加强训练学生的写、译技能。每单元都有翻译技能讲解和体例,从基本翻译技巧到应用文体翻译。每两单元讲解一类应用文写作技巧和体例。

(五)本教程操作性好。本教程选文长度适中、难易适度、题型多样,教师可根据学生的英语水平选择相当程度的阅读文章供课堂学习。避免因文章难度大,教师花在讲解课文上的时间多而导致满堂灌。教师可参考主课文前的预习任务,课文后的问题、话题组织任务型、交互式课堂教学活动。课文后配有大量的练习供教师选择使用。

(六)语言地道、真实。本教程所选阅读材料大部分来自英美原著,语言纯正、语境真实,用词恰当、语言知识丰富。每篇课文后均附有生词表和注释。

本教程的编者来自云南省十所主要高等院校,具有丰富的研究生英语教学经验和特殊的专业知识背景,他们对各自院校、不同专业学生的知识体系有着特殊的认知,为本系列教材的选材和编写提出了宝贵和独到的意见。本书的完成,得力于他们的精心付出和他们所在的各高等院校的大力支持。在此特别感谢昆明理工大学、云南民族大学、云南大学、云南中医学院、西南林业大学、云南艺术学院、昆明医学院、云南农业大学、大理学院和云南师范大学等院校为本教程编写委员会输送了优秀的编者。同时,感谢重庆大学出版社对本系列教材的研发所给予的支持。

由于本教程编写过程中涉及的人员和单位较多,相互交流不足,书中失当之处在所难免,恳请专家学者,教学同仁和语言学习者批评指正。此外,本教程选用了一些国外书刊上的有关内容。由于选材面较广,未能在此一一注明,特此说明,并向有关人士表示感谢。

编者

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Unit 1

GMS & ASEAN

⇒ Pre-reading tasks

Task 1

Talk about your understanding of GMS.

Task 2

Talk about regional cooperation in the GMS.

Text

ADB'S GMS Program

[1] The Greater Mekong **Sub-region** (GMS)¹ is a **brainchild** of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)² comprising five countries and one province

- Kingdom of Cambodia³,
- Union of Myanmar⁴,
- Kingdom of Thailand⁵,
- Socialist Republic of Vietnam⁶,
- Lao People's Democratic Republic⁷ and
- Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China.

[2] The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) is an area with immense economic potential and rich natural resources. As many as 70 million people are living within the Mekong River **Basin** area and 260 million throughout the sub-region. The GMS is also experiencing some of the fastest economic growth rates in the world. **Sustainable** and **equitable** development, though, is hindered by poverty, environmental **degradation** and lack of human resources, as well as **differential** social development and **governance** structures. Since its **inception** in 1992 by the 6 member governments, the GMS had **undergone** a process of **integration unprecedented** in the region. Through multilateral cooperation and funding by international organizations (IOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private investments, the Sub-region has experienced a **boom** in economic growth. Until now, however, sub-regional integration has primarily been **externally-driven** through the funds of international organizations, particularly the ADB, and foreign governments. In order to achieve true integration and cooperation among the 6 member nations, it is necessary to create a new GMS spirit 15 years after its initial inception. An **intensification** of bi-and multilateral cooperation and an **identification** of GMS citizens with their region will pave

the way for sustainable development and prolonged peace in the region.

GMS Resources

[3] GMS's natural resources are rich and they are the human's **endowments**. The land **yields timber**, minerals, coal, and petroleum, while water from the many rivers supports agriculture and fisheries and provides energy in the form of **hydropower**. The coal reserves of the sub-region are abundant. There are considerable oil and gas reserves. Most of these are in Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. These abundant energy resources are still relatively **underused**. The great majority of people in the sub-region lead **subsistence** or near-subsistence agricultural lifestyles.

[4] About 300 million people live within the GMS region. Their common link, the mighty Mekong River winds its way for 4,200 kilometers through their midst. The great majority of these people live in rural areas where they lead subsistence or semi-subsistence agricultural lifestyles. More than 75 percent of the population of Lao PDR, for example, is rural. Even in Thailand, the most urbanized of the Mekong countries, there remain large agricultural communities, particularly in the north and northeastern parts of the country.

[5] With the **onset** of peace in the 1990s, GMS countries experience rapid changes and improvements in their living standards and conditions. GMS countries are undergoing a **transition** to modernization and industrialization. The Mekong countries are gradually shifting from subsistence farming to more diversified economies, and to more open, market-based systems. In parallel with this, there is growing commercial relations among the six Mekong countries, **notably** in terms of cross-border trade, investment, and labor mobility. Natural resources, particularly hydropower, are beginning to be developed and utilized on a sub-regional basis (not national basis). The Mekong region has the potential to be one of the world's fastest growing areas. Yet, despite significant economic growth, poverty is widespread. The **gross** domestic product (GDP) **per capita** is about \$1 a day in most of the region.

[6] The challenges include: reducing **disparities** between urban and rural communities; narrowing growing gap between rich and poor; giving more attention to the special needs of ethnic minorities; addressing **gender inequities**; improving access to basic health and education; protecting the environment on which traditional **livelihoods** depend.

The GMS Program

[7] Since 1992, the countries of GMS have embarked on a program of economic cooperation (the GMS Program) that aims to promote development through closer economic linkages. The GMS Program, with support from ADB and other donors, helps the implementation of high priority sub-regional projects: transport, energy, **telecommunications**, environment, human resource development, tourism, trade, private sector investment,

agriculture.

[8] Substantial progress has been achieved in terms of implementing GMS projects over the past 12 years. As of end of June 2006, the 26 GMS projects cost an estimated US \$6.5 billion of which ADB has **extended** loans amounting to US \$1.8 billion, generated US \$2.6 billion in **co-financing** for these investment projects, **mobilized** a total of US \$148 million of grant resources, of which US \$69 million have been provided by ADB, to finance 124 technical assistance focusing on human resource development, tourism, environment, trade and investment.

GMS Plan of Action

[9] In line with the overall **thrust** to **infuse** greater **results-focus** in GMS forums, the 13th GMS **Ministerial** Conference (Vientiane⁸, Lao PDR; 14-16 December 2004) introduced an innovation that has set a new standard for ministerial meetings. The conference was the first GMS ministerial level conference to produce a Plan of Action (POA) to guide the GMS Program's activities in the medium term.

[10] Conference generated a clear commitment by the GMS countries to implement this POA in a consistent and timely manner. POA identified important projects and activities that are focused, **prioritized**, coordinated, and with clear **timelines**. POA serves as a concise road map for cooperative action in the medium-term in the nine priority sectors of GMS cooperation. The POA was reviewed and **endorsed** by the second GMS Leaders **Summit** (Kunming, PRC, July 2005). Indeed, several of the actions and initiatives contained in the POA comprised **deliverables** for the Second Summit and have been adopted and endorsed by the Summit. The progress made under this results-oriented POA is reviewed regularly by other GMS forums at the operations level, including the GMS sector working groups and the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), using a monitoring **format** that includes the status of each project or initiative and the corresponding further required actions, if any.

[11] GMS leaders reached the **consensus** to accelerate the implementation of the Cross Border Transport Agreement, improve the key transport linkages in the three GMS economic corridors, transform transport corridors into **full-fledged** Economic Corridors and conduct study and implement GMS Transport Sector Strategy in transport sector.

[12] GMS leaders reached the consensus to accelerate the preparation, negotiation, and adoption of the regional power trade operating agreement. They also hoped to prepare for the energy sector strategy, **formulate**/adopt for RPTCC (Regional Power Trade Coordination Committee) work plan to promote regional power trade, build the necessary physical power interconnections and enhance the cooperation in rural **electrification** in energy sector.

[13] GMS leaders reached the consensus to implement **country-specific** telecommunications sector reform agenda, increase access to ICT (information & communication technology) services in provincial, rural and remote locations as part of the e-government initiative and

establish the GMS Information Superhighway in telecommunications sector.

[14] GMS leaders reached the consensus to promote agricultural biotechnology, cooperate in developing renewable energy in rural areas, develop online information network to facilitate information sharing and promote agricultural trade among GMS countries and address animal health constraints to livestock trade in the GMS in agriculture sector.

[15] GMS leaders reached the consensus to achieve sustainable use and conservation of natural systems, strengthen environmental governance and institution building, implement the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (BCI) and implement the strategic environment framework in environment sector.

[16] GMS leaders reached the consensus to prepare and implement the GMS tourism sector strategy and action plan. They hoped to have single visa and to promote GMS as a single tourist destination. They also hope to implement the **ongoing** Mekong tourism development project in tourism sector.

[17] GMS leaders reached the consensus to control and **mitigate** the spread of communicable diseases in the GMS, expand collaborative efforts in education and training, address key **cross-cutting** issues in HRD Cooperation in the GMS: **trafficking**, gender, poverty and ethnic minorities in human resource development sector.

[18] GMS leaders reached the consensus to strengthen sub-regional trade facilitation mechanism, formulate a strategic framework for action in trade facilitation and investment in the GMS (SFA-TFI), study trade flow and **logistics**, **align** and standardize for trade documents and procedures and enhance trade information for use by public and private sector in trade facilitation sector.

[19] GMS leaders reached the consensus to build institutional capacity for investment promotion and facilitation in the GMS and improve the information architecture for investment facilitation in the GMS, support to the GMS Business Forum in investment sector.

ADB' S Role in the GMS Program

[20] As a **financier**, ADB extends loan and technical assistance to GMS countries for the implementation of priority sub-regional projects. As **secretariat** and coordinator of the GMS Program, ADB facilitates continual sub-regional dialogue at both the political and operational levels, and among the key **stakeholders** of the GMS Program. ADB also provides technical and advisory support for many activities under the GMS Program. Very importantly, ADB plays the role of a **catalyst** and an “honest **broker**” by bringing together the different participants in the program, and helps them to reach consensus on key issues. (1,409 words)

❖ Words ❖

sub-region *n.* 次区域

brainchild [ˈbreɪntʃaɪld] *n.* (informal) an idea or invention which is considered as a particular person's creation (非正式) 脑力劳动的产物 (如主意或发明)

basin [ˈbeɪsɪn] *n.* a region drained by a single river system 流域

sustainable [səˈsteɪnəbl̩] *adj.* that can continue or be continued for a long time 可持续的

equitable [ˈekwɪtəbl̩] *adj.* marked by or having equity; just and impartial 公正的; 公平的

degradation [ˌdeɪɡreɪʃən] *n.* the process by which something changes to a worse condition 降级, 退化

differential [ˌdɪfəˈrenʃəl] *adj.* of, relating to, or showing a difference 差别的; 关于或显出差别的

governance [ˈɡʌvənəns] *n.* the act, process, or power of governing 统治, 管理, 支配

inception [ɪnˈsepʃən] *n.* the establishment or starting point of an institution or activity (机构, 活动) 开业, 开始

undergo [ˌʌndəˈɡəʊ] *vt.* to pass through; to experience 经过; 经历

integration [ˌɪntɪˈɡreɪʃən] *n.* incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (as races) 综合, 集成, 结合, 一体化

unprecedented [ʌnˈpresɪdəntɪd] *adj.* all-time 空前的

boom [buːm] *n.* a time of economic prosperity 繁荣; 一段时间的经济繁荣

externally-driven *adj.* 外部驱动的

intensification [ɪntensɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* becoming or making more intense 激烈化, 强化

identification [aɪˈdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* a person's association with the qualities, characteristics, or views of another person or group 认同

endowment [ɪnˈdaʊmənt] *n.* a natural gift, ability or quality 天资, 能力或天赋

yield [jiːld] *vt.* to give forth a natural product; be productive 生产; 产出 *n.* an amount yielded or produced; a product 产量, 收益, 生产物

timber [ˈtɪmbə] *n.* wood used as a building material; lumber 木材; 原木

hydropower [ˈhaɪdrəʊˌpaʊə] *n.* electric power produced by water 水利发电或水电

underused [ˌʌndəˈjuːzɪd] *adj.* not used as much as it could or should be 未充分利用的, 浪费的

subsistence [səbˈsɪstəns] *n.* the act or state of subsisting 生存, 存活

onset [ˈɒnset] *n.* the beginning of something, especially something bad 开始, 肇端

transition [trænˈzɪʃən] *n.* passage from one form, state, style, or place to another 过渡, 转变

notably [ˈnəʊtəblɪ] *adv.* especially 尤其; 特别

gross [ɡrəʊs] *adj.* exclusive of deductions; total 总的

per capita [pəˈkæpɪtə] *adj.* for each person 每人的, 人均的

disparity [dɪsˈpærɪtɪ] *n.* a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one 不同; 悬殊

gender [ˈdʒendə] *n.* sexual identity, especially in relation to society or culture 性别, 尤指与社会与文化有关

inequity [ɪnˈekwəti] *n.* injustice; unfairness 不公正, 不公平

livelihood [ˈlaɪvliːhʊd] *n.* the way you earn money in order to live 生计, 谋生之道

telecommunication [ˌtelɪkəˈmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* often telecommunications (used with a pl. verb) the electronic systems used in transmitting messages, as by telegraph, cable, telephone, radio, or television 电信, 无线电 [远程] 通信

extend [ɪkˈstend] *vt.* to make available; to provide 提供; 给予

co-financing *n.* 共同筹资

mobilize [ˈməʊbɪlaɪz] *vt.* to organize and encourage (people) to act or have effect in a concerted way in order to bring about a particular political objective 动员; 鼓动

thrust [θrʌst] *n.* the essence; the point 本质, 要点

infuse [ɪnˈfju:z] *vt.* to fill something or someone with a particular feeling or quality 灌输, 注入

result-focus *n.* 注重结果

ministerial [ˌmɪnɪˈstɪəriəl] *adj.* connected with or relating to government ministers 部长的

prioritize [praɪˈɒrətaɪz] *vt.* to arrange or deal with in order of importance 以优先顺序排列; 以重要性为顺序安排或处理, 优先处理

timeline [ˈtaɪmlaɪn] *n.* a plan for when things will happen or how long you think something will take 时间轴, 时间表

endorse [ɪnˈdɔ:s] *vt.* to give approval of or support to, especially by public statement; to sanction 支持; 批准或给予支持, 尤指以公开声明形式

summit [ˈsʌmɪt] *n.* a summit conference 最高级会议

deliverable [dɪˈlɪvərəbl] *n.* products that can be delivered 可交付成果, 可交付工件

format [ˈfɔ:mæt] *n.* the arrangement of data for storage or display 格式

consensus [kənˈsensəs] *n.* a general agreement 一致

full-fledged [ˈfʊlˈfledʒd] *adj.* completely developed or established; of full status; full-grown 羽毛生齐的; 有充分资格的; 发育完全的

formulate [ˈfɔ:mjuleɪt] *vt.* to devise or invent 规划或构想

electrification [ɪˌlektɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* the act of converting (a machine or system, especially a railway line) to the use of electrical power 使(机器或系统, 尤指铁路)电气化

country-specific *adj.* 针对具体国家的

ongoing [ˈɒŋgəʊɪŋ] *adj.* currently taking place 进行中的、现在正在发生的

mitigate [ˈmɪtɪgeɪt] *vt.* to moderate (a quality or condition) in force or intensity; to alleviate 使减轻; 使缓和

cross-cutting *adj.* 横向的

trafficking [ˈtræfɪkɪŋ] *n.* buying and selling sth. illegally 非法交易

logistics [lɒgɪˈstɪks] *n.* the practical organization needed to make a complicated plan successful when a lot of people and equipment is involved 后勤, 物流; 组织工作

align [əˈlaɪn] *vt.* to adjust sth. to produce a proper relationship or orientation 调准, 校正; 调整

financier [faɪˈnænsɪə] *n.* a person concerned in the management of large amounts of money on behalf of governments or other large organizations 理财人士; 财务专家; 金融家

secretariat [ˌsekrəˈteəriət] *n.* a permanent administrative office or department, especially a governmental one 秘书处, 书记处

stakeholder [ˈsteɪk, həʊldə] *n.* a person with an interest or concern in sth., especially a business 股东; 参与者, 利益相关者

catalyst [ˈkætəlɪst] *n.* activator 催化剂

broker [ˈbrəʊkə] *n.* someone who arranges sales or business agreements for other people 经纪人, 中间人

❖ Phrases and Expressions ❖

human resources 人力资源

subsistence farming 自给自足的农场经营

pave the way for 为……铺平道路

in parallel with 与……平行; 并联

ethnic minority	少数民族	road map	路线图
embark on	着手,开始做某事	working group	工作组,事务委员会
as of	在……时,从……时起	if any	如果有的话,即便要
amount to	总计	renewable energy	可再生能源
in line with	跟……一致,符合,按照	communicable disease	传染性疾病
serve as	充当,作为		

❖ Notes ❖

- The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS)** 大湄公河次区域。1992年,在亚洲开发银行的倡议下,澜沧江—湄公河流域内的6个国家共同发起了大湄公河次区域经济合作(GMS)机制,以加强各成员国间的经济联系,促进次区域的经济社会发展,实现区域共同繁荣。
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)** 亚洲开发银行。亚洲开发银行是一个区域性国际金融机构,它创建于1966年,总部设在菲律宾首都马尼拉。其宗旨是促进亚洲和太平洋地区的经济发展和合作。
- Kingdom of Cambodia** 柬埔寨王国
- Union of Myanmar** 缅甸联邦
- Kingdom of Thailand** 泰国
- Socialist Republic of Vietnam/ Viet Nam** 越南社会主义共和国
- Lao People's Democratic Republic** 老挝人民民主共和国
- Vientiane** 万象,老挝首都

Exercises

I. Text Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions based on the information you get from the text.

- What does GMS mean in Chinese?
- How many countries and provinces does GMS involve?
- How many projects does GMS program contain?
- What roles does ADB play in GMS program?
- Will the cooperation of these projects reduce poverty in GMS countries?
- What is the aim of the GMS program?

B. Analyze the text structure and give the main idea of each part.

- Part 1 (Para. to Para.):
- Part 2 (Para. to Para.):
- Part 3 (Para. to Para.):
- Part 4 (Para. to Para.):
- Part 5 (Para. to Para.):

C. Please give the summary of the text.

D. Discuss the following questions in groups.

- Does the development of GMS program bring influences on the society and environment in those countries? Why?

2. Could you propose a new regional cooperation project?

II. Vocabulary and Structure

A. Fill in the blank in each sentence with a word taken from the box in the proper form.

undergo	yield	transition	integration	consensus	stakeholder
ministerial	biodiversity	sustainable	degradation	disparity	broker

1. The two parties have reached a _____.
2. He is a scientist who is famous for research in _____ of the rainforest.
3. President Hu Jintao's upcoming visit to the United States will provide an opportunity for Americans to better understand China's policy of seeking _____ development and peaceful growth, said senior foreign affairs officials on Friday.
4. Adolescence is the period of _____ between childhood and adulthood.
5. His underlying thesis is that globalization is a form of corporate imperialism that, far from benefiting developing countries with extra wealth through extra trade, perversely widens their social and economic _____.
6. He lives in utter _____.
7. Who are the _____ who will benefit from this research if the funding is awarded, and how will they benefit?
8. I am an insurance _____.
9. Law makers have arrived in parliament for _____ vote.
10. These trees gave a high _____ of fruit this year.

B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. His ideas on politics are exactly _____ mine.
A. consistent B. in line with C. similar to D. fall in line with
2. She has been on the board since its _____ two years ago.
A. beginning B. start C. inception D. initiation
3. This is a situation _____ in the history of the school.
A. unprecedented B. unparalleled C. record-breaking D. unfused
4. Such opinions _____ for social change.
A. find a good foundation B. pave the way for
C. lay road D. lay out
5. A sudden attack, recurrence, or _____ of that disease is fatal to him.
A. intense B. intensification C. acute D. fierce
6. Many farmers there are left with no _____ income in a bad year.
A. live B. survive C. exist D. subsistence
7. China _____ a massive program of reform.
A. embarks on B. engages C. goes for D. works on
8. He used the press to _____ support for his party.

- A.arise B.mobilize C.call at D.call on
- 9.The news _____ his workers with new life.
A.infuses B.pours in C.injects into D.breathes into
- 10.Computer science has now become a(n) _____ academic subject.
A.full-fledged B.immature C.mellow D.ripe

III .Cloze

Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1.integration | 2.regional | 3.enterprise | 4.instrument | 5.reduce |
| 6.agency | 7.improve | 8.mobilize | 9.sustainable | 10.finance |

ADB is an international development _____ institution whose mission is to help its developing member countries _____ poverty and _____ the quality of life of their people.

Headquartered in Manila, and established in 1966, ADB is owned and financed by its 67 members, of which 48 are from the region and 19 are from other parts of the globe.

ADB's main partners are governments, the private sector, nongovernment organizations, development _____, community-based organizations, and foundations.

Under Strategy 2020, a long-term strategic framework adopted in 2008, ADB will follow three complementary strategic agendas: inclusive growth, environmentally _____ growth, and _____.

In pursuing its vision, ADBs' main _____ comprise loans, technical assistance, grants, advice, and knowledge.

Although most lending is in the public sector—and to governments—ADB also provides direct assistance to private _____ of developing countries through equity investments, guarantees, and loans. In addition, its triple-A credit rating helps _____ funds for development.

翻译技巧 (一)

翻译概述

1. 翻译的性质

何谓“翻译”？语言学界曾对“翻译”下过不少定义,但从其本质来看,“翻译就是译意(Translation means translating the meaning.)。”具体地说,就是“把已说出或写出的话的意思用另一种语言表达出来的活动。”(《中国大百科全书·语言文字卷》,1988)研究生应具备一定的英汉互译能力,即能根据不同要求,把用原语所写的文本转换成意义相符、功能相似的译语文本,使原文所传达的信息,所表达的思想内容、感情风格等得到准确而完整地再现。

2. 翻译的过程

翻译的性质表明译的核心在于“意”,即原文所传达的意义,译的媒介则在于译语的使用,所以翻译就是以正确理解原文和创造性使用译语为基础的一个综合运用两种语言的复杂过程,大致包括理解、表达、校核三个阶段。

首先,理解原文是正确翻译的前提,没有正确的理解就不可能产生正确的翻译。理解主要体现在:(1)理解原文的语言现象。包括理解词义、词性和词语的内涵意义等;理解原语与译语里习惯用语的差别;理解原语的句法结构、句式特点和种种特殊语法现象等。(2)正确把握原文词句间的语境和所涉及的文化背景等。(3)领会原文的语体风格。例如分辨正式语与非正式语的差异等。

其次,“表达”反映了理解的结果。在对原文正确理解的基础上,翻译应从译语的表达习惯和语言逻辑出发,尽量确保译文的文理通顺,符合译语的语言习惯。翻译过程中既要避免歪曲、增添或疏漏原文信息,也要避免因过于拘泥于原文的语言束缚而产生的不符合译语规范的“翻译腔”。理解是表达的前提,不能正确理解就谈不上确切表达,二者是互相联系、往返反复的统一过程,译者在理解时已自觉或不自觉地从挑选表达的手段,在表达时,理解又得到进一步加深。

最后,译者还需对译文进行校核,这是对理解和表达的最终审核阶段,也是确保译文质量必不可少的环节。校核时,必须严格参照原文,检查译文有无错译、误译、漏译等,调整译文中的不当表达,修改译文里错误的词、句,拼写、时间、日期、人物名称、地点、数字、标点符号等。时间允许的话,通常要核校两遍,仔细推敲,以确保质量。

3. 翻译的标准

关于翻译的标准,在翻译界可以说是百家争鸣、众说纷纭。尽管各种论述有其不同侧重点,但它们都承认“忠实、通顺”是翻译的基本准则。“忠实”是指忠实于原文,即准确而完整地把原文的思想及内容表达出来,并且能尽量保存原文的语言特点。“通顺”则指译文语言合乎规范、通俗易懂。对于非英语专业的研究生,其译文只要做到“忠实、通顺”,可以说就达到了翻译的标准。

练习

1. 把下面的英语段落翻译成汉语。

No political system is perfect;but many Americans will tell you that if there's one thing they envy about our one, it's that the traditional three-week long British general election campaign is merciful in its brevity—merciful not just to the electorate(选民)but also to the politicians themselves;they contrast it unfavorably to the immense attritional(消耗性的) battle of months over which the quadrennial(四年一次的) Presidential election is fought. (from Unit 4—*What does class mean?*)

2. 把下面的汉语段落翻译成英语。

有人做过这样的预言:如果世界上有一天断了烟,世界可能会大乱。此话可能是危言耸听,但是抽烟危害的严重性质是不能低估的。抽烟之危害,可谓大矣而且是全球性的,不说外国,就讲中国,抽烟者何止亿万。瘾君子们说,一天不吃饭可以,一个时辰不抽烟就难捱

了。吸烟污染空气,损害健康,使肺癌发病率大大增加。

Writing Skills

How to Write a Resume

I. Definition

The design of your resume must highlight your important information about your experience, skills and education concerning the job or the position you are applying for. Every resume is a kind of marketing communication. It should be appropriate to your situation and do exactly what you want to do.

II. Tips

- Research on your career alternatives and organizations of interests before starting your resume.
- Organize your thoughts and ideas in your resume.
- Look at resume samples from other guides.
- Avoid using “I” throughout your resume.

➔ Sample

Donald Kelley
184 South Fifth St.
Columbus, GA 31914
(901) 555-6238

Education

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC
B.A., English & Communications, 2000
Magna cum laude.
Editor, University Year Book

Strengths

Excellent verbal communication skills, both written and oral.
Self-motivated, hard working.
Comfortable working alone or as part of a team.

Skills

Detail-oriented.
Strong written and verbal communication skills.
Transcription and proofreading experience (70 wpm., 10-key).
Windows 95/98/2000/NT environments.

Experience

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC
Manager, Office of University Yearbook, 1998—2000