

新世纪翻译系列教程

(修订版)

# 新编高级英汉汉英 口译教程

A New Course of Advanced English-Chinese &  
Chinese-English Interpretation

杨大亮 杨海燕 ©主编 庄起敏 ©主审



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编高级英汉汉英口译教程 / 杨大亮, 杨海燕主编. —2 版(修订版) —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2010. 9

(新世纪翻译系列教程)

ISBN 978-7-301-17761-7

I. 新… II. ①杨…②杨… III. 英语—口译—高等学校—教材 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 177087 号

书 名: 新编高级英汉汉英口译教程

著作责任者: 杨大亮 杨海燕 主编

责任编辑: 刘 强

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-17761-7/H · 2635

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62765217 出版部 62754962

电子邮箱: [zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn](mailto:zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn)

印 刷 者: 河北滦县鑫华书刊印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 13.25 印张 322 千字

2004 年 3 月第 1 版

2010 年 9 月第 2 版 2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 29.00 元

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# 前言



随着我国加入世界贸易组织,对外交往、对外贸易日益频繁,特别在深化改革,扩大开放,社会主义市场经济体制逐步建立的今天,我国急需一批高素质的口译人才。如何培养高素质的口译人才已成为翻译界、外语界乃至全社会关心的问题。

本书着眼于帮助学生储备各种口译知识和培养学生的各项口译技能,使学生既拥有一定量的口译知识,其中包括有关口译的理论和优秀译员的必备素质。使学生在大量的口译活动的练习中掌握口译技能,为未来成为称职的译员打下良好的基础。

全书内容丰富,涉猎面广,包括政治,经济,文化,教育,环境等各个方面和近几年涌现的和我们的生活密切相关的一些热门话题,如北京申奥,中国加入世贸组织,上海申博等内容,具有很强的时代性。本书融知识性、实用性和灵活性为一体,具有很强的操作性。书中设计了大量形式多样内容丰富的练习,而且,除了课堂练习外,每个单元都配备了课外练习使学生在练习中加强和巩固已学的知识和技能,提高口译能力。充分体现了口译学科实践性强的特点。

本书适用于全日制专业英语、全日制非英语专业的大学生、职业培训班学员以及广大口译爱好者。

本书共包括8个单元,每单元部分参考答案均附在书后。

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编者 2009年6月



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# Unit 1 Sino-US Relations

## 中美关系

### 1.1 Warming-up Activity

#### Exercise One: Spot Dictation

**Directions:** You will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with a word or words you have heard. Remember you will hear the passage only once.

(1)

In China, I look forward to seeing again, (1) \_\_\_\_\_, the remarkable changes that are taking place as China opens to the world. America welcomes China's recent entry into (2) \_\_\_\_\_, which will encourage American trade with China, and encourage economic freedom and the rule of law in China, itself. I look forward to talking to the Chinese about their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to open up their markets to U.S. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm also looking forward to meeting with Chinese students, because it gives me an opportunity to talk about the America I know—an America with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of family, community, faith and freedom. And I will express my hopes that as China moves forward, it, too, will embrace the universal demands of human dignity, (6) \_\_\_\_\_, and the rights and value of every life.

(2)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, July 16 (Xinhua)—Chinese President Hu Jintao met here on Sunday with U.S. President George W. Bush on the sidelines of the G8 St. Petersburg summit. According to Chinese officials, the two leaders exchanged views on a wide range of issues like the Sino-U.S. relations, the Iranian nuclear issue, the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and the Middle East crisis.

Hu, who arrived at St. Petersburg to attend the outreach session of the G8 summit, said that recently the Sino-U.S. relations have seen steady development, and the consensus on promoting the Sino-U.S. constructive cooperative ties has been implemented step by step.

China is willing to join hands with the United States to handle the bilateral ties from the strategic and long-term perspective, said Hu.

He also said that China is willing to make joint efforts with the U.S. to enhance cooperation in trade and economic development, energy, military affairs, counter-terrorism and non-proliferation, respect each other's concerns and properly handle the sensitive issues in bilateral ties.

Bush said that Hu's visit to the United States in April this year was very successful and fruitful.

The U.S. side attaches great importance to the U.S.-China relations, said Bush, adding that the U.S. is willing to enhance bilateral cooperation and promote the relations between the two countries.

Hu said China would continue to adopt measures to increase imports from the United States, tighten the protection of intellectual property rights, and actively, steadily and properly push forward the reform

of the RMB exchange rate system.

He urged the U.S. side to consider and properly handle China's concerns on bilateral trade and economic cooperation, relax its limitations on high-tech exports to China, and create fair environment for the Chinese enterprises to undertake trade and investment in the United States.

Bush said that the United States values China's pledges on market access and protection of intellectual property rights and that China's economic growth is beneficial to the U.S. businesses for expanding their exporting markets.

Bush reiterated the U.S. adherence to the one-China policy and opposition to any unilateral action that might lead to "Taiwan independence."

On October 19, 2001, President Jiang Zemin and President Bush held (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for Chinese and foreign journalists. President Jiang said that China and the United States, as two countries that have major influence in the world, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and interests in such aspects as maintaining peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world, promoting regional and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and cracking down on terrorism together with the international community. Jiang said China attaches importance to his relations with the United States and is willing to work together with the American side to develop (10) \_\_\_\_\_. President Bush said that China is a great nation and the United States would like (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to develop the constructive and co-operative relationship. He said the United States and China were faced with many common interests and both countries could do many things through joint efforts. The establishment of a diplomatic relationship opened a channel for exchange and co-operation between China and the United States. However, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ have traveled an uneven path. During the past 30 years, the Sino-US relations have been advancing although (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in the relationship. The mutual visits by leaders of both countries and discussions between high officials have been maintained. Advancement has also been achieved by the two countries (14) \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields of trade, science and technology, culture, education and military affairs.

**Exercise Two:** Give the English equivalents or the Chinese equivalents for the following phrases according to the passage you have heard.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) the remarkable changes                                     | (7) 联合记者招待会              |
| (2) the World Trade Organization                               | (8) 中外记者                 |
| (3) with strong values of family, community, faith and freedom | (9) 拥有共同的责任和利益           |
| (4) freedom of conscience and religion                         | (10) 维护亚太和世界和平与安全        |
| (5) the universal demands of human dignity                     | (11) 推动地区 and 全球经济的发展与繁荣 |
| (6) the rights and value of every life                         | (12) 一道打击恐怖主义            |
|  | (13) 国际社会                |

## 1.2 Preparatory Reading

### 1.2.1 Passage A

江泽民主席和布什总统在人民大会堂联合举行记者招待会

2002年2月21日

1.2.1.1 *Work on the Chinese words and phrases below and write the translated version after them.*

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| (1) 朝鲜半岛       | (11) 国际反恐斗争                               |
| (2) 战略性核政策     | (12) 双向互利                                 |
| (3) 发展导弹防御系统   | (13) 开诚布公                                 |
| (4) 上海亚太经合组织会议 | (14) 加强交流与合作, 增进了解与信任                     |
| (5) 加强沟通与协调    | (15) 以史为鉴、面向未来                            |
| (6) 双边关系       | (16) candid and positive talks            |
| (7) 达成共识       | (17) mature and respectful                |
| (8) 中美三个联合公报   | (18) a full member of the WTO             |
| (9) 加强对话与合作    | (19) oppose the proliferation of missiles |
| (10) 加强高层的战略对话 | (20) dramatic changes                     |

1.2.1.2 *Listen to the article and start interpreting at the end of each segment.*

江泽民主席: 总统先生, 女士们, 先生们: 首先, 我代表中国政府和人民对布什总统来华访问表示热烈的欢迎。

这是我与布什总统的第二会晤。4 个月前我们在上海亚太经合组织会议期间进行了成功的会晤。在今天的会谈当中, 我与布什总统回顾了中美关系 30 年来的历程, 深入讨论了双边关系和当前国际形势, 达成了许多重要的共识, 取得了多方面的积极成果。

双方一致认为, 在当前复杂多变的国际形势下, 中美作为对世界有着重要影响的两个国家, 应当加强对话与合作, 妥善处理分歧, 共同推进中美的建设性合作关系进一步向前发展。

双方同意加强高层的战略对话以及各个级别、各个部门之间的接触, 以利增进了解和互信。我感谢并且愉快地接受了布什总统的邀请, 将于今年 10 月到墨西哥出席亚太经合组织会议之前访问美国。应切尼副总统的邀请, 胡锦涛副主席将于近期访问美国。

双方同意积极开展经贸、能源、科技、环保、艾滋病的防治、执法等领域的交流与合作, 就地区的经济、金融问题进行战略对话, 并于年内举行经济、商务和科技三个联委会会议。

我和布什总统还深入讨论了国际反恐斗争的形势, 同意在双向互利的基础上加强磋商与合作, 充实两国中长期反恐交流与合作机制, 双方还就一系列重大国际及地区问题交换了看法, 并且决定加强沟通与协调。

妥善处理台湾问题是保证中美关系稳定发展的关键。我向布什总统阐述了中国政府解决台湾问题的“和平统一、一国两制”的基本方针。布什总统强调, 美国坚持一个中国的政策, 遵守中美三个联合公报。

中美两国的国情不同, 存在一些分歧是正常的, 我和布什总统开诚布公地讨论了这些问题。只要双方本着互相尊重、平等相待、求同存异的精神, 就能够不断缩小分歧, 扩大共识, 推进两国的合作。我希望并且相信, 这次会晤对中美关系的改进和发展将产生积极的影响。

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, thank you, Mr. President. I appreciate so very much your hospitality. We have just concluded some very candid and positive talks. It is true that I invited the President to the United States next fall. It's true he accepted.

This is the 30th year—30th anniversary of President Nixon's first visit to China, the beginning of 30 years of growth in the U.S.-China relationship. Our ties are mature, respectful and important to both our nations and to the world.

We discussed a lot of issues, starting with terrorism. We recognize that terrorism is a threat to both our countries, and I welcome China's cooperation in our war against terror. I encourage China to continue to be a force for peace among its neighbors—on the Korean Peninsula, in Southeast Asia and in



South Asia.

China as a full member of the WTO will now be a full partner in the global trading system, and will have the right and responsibility to fashion and enforce the rules of open trade. My government hopes that China will strongly oppose the proliferation of missiles and other deadly technologies.

President Jiang and I agreed that the United States and China could cooperate more closely to defeat HIV/AIDS.

Our talks were candid, and that's very positive. The United States shares interests with China, but we also have some disagreements. We believe that we can discuss our differences with mutual understanding and respect.

As the President mentioned, we talked about Taiwan. The position of my government has not changed over the years. We believe in the peaceful settlement of this issue. We will urge there be no provocation. The United States will continue to support the Taiwan Relations Act.

China's future is for the Chinese people to decide. Yet no nation is exempt from the demands of human dignity. All the world's people, including the people of China, should be free to choose how they live, how they worship, and how they work. Dramatic changes have occurred in China in the last 30 years, and I believe equally dramatic changes lie ahead. These will have a profound impact not only on China itself, but on the entire family of nations. And the United States will be a steady partner in China's historic transition toward greater prosperity and greater freedom.

Thank you, Mr. President.

1.2.1.3 *Interpret the following sentences and short passages with the help of the hints given in the brackets. Work in pairs to see if you can interpret them into English.*

- (1) 妥善处理台湾问题是保证中美关系稳定发展的关键。(vital; to handle; stability)

\_\_\_\_\_

- (2) 我向布什总统阐述了中国政府解决台湾问题的“和平统一、一国两制”的基本方针。(to elaborate; the position of peaceful reunification)

\_\_\_\_\_

- (3) 布什总统强调，美国坚持一个中国的政策，遵守中美三个联合公报。(uphold; the three Sino-U.S. joint communiqués)

\_\_\_\_\_

- (4) 这是尼克松总统第一次访问中国的 30 周年纪念，那是中美关系 30 年发展的开端。我们的关系是成熟的，相互尊重的，而且对我们两国和全世界都是重要的。(anniversary)

\_\_\_\_\_

- (5) 只要双方本着互相尊重、平等相待、求同存异的精神，就能够不断缩小分歧，扩大共识，推进两国的合作。(mutual respect, equality and seeking common ground while shelving differences)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 1.2.2 Passage B

Remarks by President Bush and Jiang Zemin  
at the Joint Press Conference, Bush Ranch, Crawford, Texas

1.2.2.1 *Work on the English words and phrases below and write the translated version after them:*

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (1) a program to enrich uranium          | (9) 加强对话与协调      |
| (2) in the fight against global terror   | (10) 在重大国际和地区问题上 |
| (3) mutual understanding and respect     | (11) 以双向互利方式     |
| (4) to free prisoners of conscience      | (12) 和平统一、一国两制   |
| (5) candid, constructive and cooperative | (13) 支持朝鲜半岛无核化   |
| (6) 表示深切的哀悼                              | (14) 民主和人权       |
| (7) 建设性的和富有成果的                           | (15) 互相尊重、求同存异   |
| (8) 拥有广泛而重要的共同利益                         |                  |

1.2.2.2 *Listen to the article and start interpreting at the end of each segment.*

PRESIDENT BUSH: I want to welcome the President of China to our ranch, and to Texas.

I want to start off by saying how sad Laura and I are about the sudden and tragic death of United States Senator Paul Wellstone, his wife, and one of his children, as well as the death of others on that private airplane. Our prayers and heart-felt sympathy goes to their sons, their loved ones, their friends, and the people of Minnesota.

Paul Wellstone was a man of deep convictions, a plain-spoken fellow who did his best for his state and for his country. May the good Lord bless those who grieve.

This is the third meeting of the President and me, and our personal relations and the relations between our two countries are strong.

In our meeting, we discussed the threat posed by the Iraqi regime. China supports Iraq's strict compliance with U.N. Security Council resolutions. And today we discussed, and I urged President Jiang, to support a new Security Council resolution demanding Iraq fully disarm itself of weapons of mass destruction.

The President and I also discussed and expressed concern about the acknowledgment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of a program to enrich uranium. We agreed that peace and stability in Northeast Asia must be maintained. Both sides will continue to work towards a nuclear-weapons-free Korean Peninsula and a peaceful resolution of this issue.

The United States and China are also allies in the fight against global terror and our two countries are deepening our economic relations. It is inevitable that nations the size of the United States and China will have differences, but the President and I agree that we need to resolve our differences through mutual understanding and respect.

On human rights, I emphasized that no nation's efforts to counterterrorism should be used to justify suppressing minorities or silencing peaceful dissent. I shared with the President my views on the importance of China freeing prisoners of conscience, giving fair treatment to peoples of faith, and preserving the rights of Hong Kong citizens.

I also spoke of the importance of respecting human rights in Tibet and encouraged more dialogue with Tibetan leaders.

On proliferation, I expressed our continuing concerns about transfers of subsidy technologies. On

Taiwan, I emphasized to the President that our one China policy, based on the three communiqués in the Taiwan Relations Act, remains unchanged. I stressed the need for dialogue between China and Taiwan that leads to a peaceful resolution of their differences.

The United States seeks and is building a relationship with China that is candid, constructive and cooperative. We will continue building this relationship through contacts at many levels in months to come, including a new dialogue on security issues.

I'm pleased to announce that Vice President Cheney will visit China next spring. The United States and China believe that a strong relationship between our nations will help to build a more peaceful world.

Thank you for coming, President Jiang.

江主席：总统先生、女士们、先生们。我刚刚得知有一架飞机失事。我对参议院的损失表示深切的哀悼。我向遇难者家属表示慰问。

我很高兴能到牧场拜访布什总统。我对布什总统及夫人给予我们的热情接待表示感谢。我同布什总统进行了很好的会谈。我们就共同关心的重大问题交换了看法。会谈是建设性的和富有成果的。

我们都认为，中美这两个伟大国家拥有广泛而重要的共同利益。双方应扩大经贸、文化、教育等各领域的交流与合作，加强在重大国际和地区问题上的对话与协调，推动中美建设性合作关系不断向前发展。

我们对双方过去一年的反恐怖主义合作感到满意。我们同意加强这种双向互利的合作，共同努力反对一切形式和表现的恐怖主义。

我们就中国方面关心的台湾问题坦率地交换了看法。我阐述了我国政府为解决台湾问题实行的和平统一、一国两制的基本方针。布什总统重申了他的明确立场，即美国政府恪守一个中国的政策。

我们确实讨论了朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的核问题。我指出，中国一贯支持朝鲜半岛无核化，希望保持那里的和平与稳定。我同意布什总统的看法，我们将继续就这个问题保持磋商，共同努力确保这一问题得到和平解决。

我们还讨论了人权、宗教等问题。我对布什总统说，民主和人权是人类共同追求，中国的人权状况不断得到改善，正处于最好的时期。关于双方在这些领域的分歧，中国方面准备在互相尊重、求同存异的基础上与美国方面继续交换意见，以增进了解、扩大共识。

我相信，只要中美双方坚持从战略的高度和长远的角度审视和处理中美关系，不断扩大合作，增进互信，中美关系就会稳步发展并造福于两国人民。谢谢。

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, Mr. President.

I told the President that we would asked him if we could take some questions. He said, sure. There will be two questions from each side. And I promised him I would do my very best to make sure that the questioners would only ask one question, if you know what I mean, Mr. Fournier. (Laughter.)

President Jiang said he remembered a couple of the American reporters were quick to break the one-question rule, and he asked if a fellow, Fournier, would be there. And I said, well, surely he won't do it this time.

Mr. Fournier. (Laughter.)

Q: I understand that means I can ask each President one question? (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT BUSH: That's exactly the problem. (Laughter.)

Q: I'll be glad to—I'll be glad to—your question, President Bush, is, are you willing to negotiate with North Korea, while North Korea maintains a nuclear weapons program? And President Jiang, could

you tell us, do you think North Korea's nuclear weapons program is a threat to your country and, if so, how do you plan to stop it?

PRESIDENT BUSH: See, I told you he wouldn't abide by the one-question rule. (Laughter.) Our first stop, to make sure we resolve this peacefully, is to work with our friends, is to remind our friends of the dangers of a nuclear regime on the Korean Peninsula. President Jiang made it clear that China, like the United States, believes in a Korean Peninsula without nuclear weapons.

This is a chance for the United States and China to work very closely together to achieve that vision of a nuclear-weapons-free peninsula. And so I've instructed Secretary Powell to work very closely with his counterpart, as well as with their counterparts in South Korea and Japan and Russia to come up with a common strategy to convince Kim Chong-il to disarm, and we look forward to working to that end.

And so to complete our—the important dialogue of developing a strategy that will hold North Korea to account in terms of disarming, I'm going to be visiting with the Prime Minister of Japan and the leader of South Korea tomorrow in Mexico.

江主席：我可最明确、最肯定地回答你的提问，我们中国一贯坚持朝鲜半岛无核化的立场。不过，今天布什总统和我都同意这个问题应该和平解决。谢谢。

Q: My first question is for President Jiang. This is your third meeting with President Bush. How do you evaluate China-U.S. relations in the past year, and how do you envisage the future of the relationship? And also a question for President Bush.

PRESIDENT BUSH: It's an international problem. (Laughter.)

Q: Just now you said that the United States supports a one China policy. What concrete step would you take to translate this commitment into reality?

江主席：一年来，中美两国的合作扩大了，相互的了解和信任加深了。总体上说，两国关系出现了好的发展势头。事实再次说明，尽管世界形势发生了深刻变化，尽管中美之间有着这样那样的差别，我们两国的共同利益更多，而不是更少。我们之间的合作前景更广阔，而不是更狭窄。

PRESIDENT BUSH: In terms of your question about the one China policy — one China policy means that the issue ought to be resolved peacefully. We've got influence with some in the region; we intend to make sure that the issue is resolved peacefully — and that includes making it clear that we do not support independence.

Holland. Q: Sir, do you feel like you've got China's support for a new resolution on Iraq? And are you willing to make any more concessions in the language of a U.N. resolution, now that Russia and France have offered a watered-down resolution?

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for asking one question. (Laughter.) Now I'll try to answer it. I made it clear to the President of China that I am interested in seeing to it that the United Nations is effective—effective in disarming Saddam Hussein. That's what the United Nations has said for 11 years, that Saddam ought to disarm. And, therefore, any resolution that evolves must be one which does the job of holding Saddam Hussein to account. That includes a rigorous, new and vibrant inspections regime, the purpose of which is disarmament, not inspections for the sake of inspections. And any resolution which will be effective must have—there must be consequences. Let me put it bluntly: there must be consequences in order to be effective. And, therefore, in order for there to be consequences, we won't accept a resolution which prevents us from doing exactly what I have told the American people is going to happen. That is, if the U.N. won't act and if Saddam won't disarm, we will lead a coalition to disarm him. And we're working with all countries, particularly those on the Perm 5, to do just that.



And that's what we'll accept, something that will enable us to do precisely what I have just described, and what I describe almost every day that I'm out there talking to the American people. You tried to violate the rule, but I'm not going to let you.

Q: For some time, certain people inside the United States call for containment against China. These people believe that a rising China poses a growing threat to the United States. What is your comment?

江主席：由于两国的国情有差别，中美之间时常有不同意见是很自然的。应该以广阔的视野审视和处理这类分歧。中国选择了适应本国国情的发展道路。中国在经济增长、文化发展、民主建设和法制等方面取得了迅速的进步，给中国人民带来明显的益处。中国人民的生活质量和生活水平正在提高。

中国是世界上最大的发展中国家，中国在全面实现现代化之前还有很长一段路要走；我们的中心任务和长远目标仍是发展经济和提高人民的生活水平。

中国人民具有热爱和平的传统。中国从不进行扩张，也不谋求霸权。我们真诚地希望全世界实现和平。即使中国在未来变得更为发达的时候，也不会对别国构成威胁。中国是维持世界和地区和平的坚强力量，这一点已经并将继续被面临各种威胁的形势所证明。谢谢。

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

1.2.2.3 Look at the following sentences or short passages. They are taken directly from or modeled on the passage above. Work in pairs to see if you can interpret them into Chinese.

- (1) The United States and China are also allies in the fight against global terror and our two countries are deepening our economic relations. It is inevitable that nations the size of the United States and China will have differences, but the President and I agree that we need to resolve our differences through mutual understanding and respect.

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- (2) The United States seeks and is building a relationship with China that is candid, constructive and cooperative. We will continue building this relationship through contacts at many levels in months to come, including a new dialogue on security issues.

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- (3) Democracy and human rights are the common pursuits of mankind and that China's human rights situation is at its best time, characterized by constant improvement.

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- (4) Given their different national conditions, it is only natural for China and the United States to disagree from time to time. Such a disagreement should be viewed and handled with a broad perspective.

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- (5) The Chinese people have a tradition of peace loving. China has never engaged in expansion nor sought hegemony. We sincerely desire peace all over the world. Even when China becomes more developed in the future, it will not pose a threat to others.

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### 1.3 Words and Expressions

正式访问	an official visit	《与台湾关系法》	the Taiwan Relations Act
现状	the current state	和平解决	peaceful settlement
前景	prospect; future	和平统一	peaceful reunification
应.....的邀请	at the invitation of...	是枉费心机的	be futile
增进了解	enhance mutual understanding	华裔美国人	Chinese-Americans
扩大共识	expand the common ground	the Joint Communiqué	联合公报
亚太地区	the Asia — Pacific region	the engagement policy	接触政策
发华的噪音	anti- China noises	head of state	国家元首
反华情绪	the anti-China mood	underestimate	低估
在双向互利的基础上	on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit		
两国高层定期互访	the regular exchanges of high-level visits		
首脑热线联系	a hotline between the two heads of state		
非常重视中美关系		arms race	军备竞赛
克林顿政府	the Clinton Administration	momentum	势头
对华全面接触	comprehensive engagement with China		
排除干扰和障碍	remove interference and obstacles		
两弹一星	the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb and the man-made satellite		
导弹互不瞄准的协议	the agreement on non-targeting of missiles at each other		
在中美三个联合公报的原则基础上发展两国关系	to develop bilateral relations on the basis of the principles set down in the three Sino-American joint communiqués		
面向 21 世纪的建设性的战略伙伴关系	strategical partnership with orientation towards the 21st century		
增进相互了解, 加强友好合作	Enhance Mutual Understanding and Strengthen Friendship and Co-operation		
共同促进中美两国关系稳定、健康地发展	work to bring about a stable and steadily growing China-US relationship to attach great importance to Sino-US relations		
增加信任、减少麻烦、发展合作、避免对抗	to increase mutual trust, reduce troubles, promote cooperation and avoid confrontation with the United States		
经贸、环保、能源、军事、法律、核能和海上军事合作等方面的协议	the cooperation in trade, environmental protection, energy, defense, law, nuclear energy and ocean defense		
a constructive strategic partnership	建设性的战略伙伴关系		
tight security measure	严密的保安(安全)措施		
military intelligence (secrets)	军事机密	release (disclose) secrets	泄露机密
military technology	军事技术		

### 1.4 Sight Interpretation

#### 1.4.1 Interpreting from Chinese into English

(1)

中美双方坚持从战略的高度和长远的角度审视和处理中美关系, 不断扩大合作, 增进互信,

中美关系就会稳步发展并造福于两国人民。

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(2)

中美这两个伟大国家拥有广泛而重要的共同利益。双方应扩大经贸、文化、教育等各领域的交流与合作,加强在重大国际和地区问题上的对话与协调,推动中美建设性合作关系不断向前发展。

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(3)

“9.11”事件发生后,江泽民主席当即致电布什总统,向美国政府和人民表示慰问。中国政府从反对一切形式恐怖主义的一贯立场出发,同美国及国际社会一道,在打击恐怖主义问题上进行了有效合作。

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### 1.4.2 Interpreting from English into Chinese

(1)

If you travel across America—and I hope you do someday, if you haven't been there—you will find people of many different ethnic backgrounds and many different faiths. We're a varied nation. We're a home to 2.3 million Americans of Chinese ancestry, who can be found working in the offices of our corporations or in the Cabinet of the president of the United States or skating for the America Olympic team.

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(2)

My visit to China comes on an important anniversary, as the vice president mentioned. Thirty years ago this week an American president arrived in China on a trip designed to end decades of estrangement and confront centuries of suspicion. President Richard Nixon showed the world that two vastly different governments could meet on the grounds of common interest in the spirit of mutual respect. As they left the airport that day, Premier Zhou En-Lai said this to President Nixon: “Your handshake came over the vastest ocean in the world—25 years of no communication.”

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## 1.5 Listening and Interpretation

### 1.5.1 Words and phrases Interpretation

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear 10 words or phrases only once. After you have heard each

word or phrase, please interpret it into Chinese or English and write your version below.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.5.2 Sentence Interpretation

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear 6 sentences only once. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into Chinese or English and write your version below.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 1.5.3 Passage Interpretation

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear 3 passages only once. Jot down the main points of each passage. Then interpret them into Chinese or English and write your version below.

(1)

(我们对双方过去一年的反恐怖主义合作感到满意。我们同意加强这种双向互利的合作，共同努力反对一切形式和表现的恐怖主义。)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

(Since then, America and China have exchanged many handshakes of friendship and commerce. And as we have had more contact with each other, the citizens of both countries have gradually learned



more about each other. And that's important.)

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### (3)

(Once America knew China only by its history as a great and enduring civilization. Today we see a China that is still defined by noble traditions of family, scholarship and honor. And we see a China that is becoming one of the most dynamic and creative societies in the world, as demonstrated by the knowledge and potential right here in this room.)

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## 1.6 Skills in Interpretation

### 1.6.1 如何做笔记 (1)

笔记是口译的基本技能之一。译员通常很容易记忆一两个句子，可是要精确记忆持续五分钟没有任何停顿的一段讲话则极其困难。如果完全依赖记忆，又没有异常的天赋，译员很难胜任高级口译对精确度和耐久力的要求。使用笔记，可以补充大脑短期记忆和耐久力的不足，以保证译文精确度，并保证其不受讲话人持续时间的影响。

笔记不同于速记。最好用的笔记方式是译员自己发展出适合自己的系统。笔记要做到“快速、清晰、准确”。口译笔记应记要点，切忌求记“全”。口译笔记是记忆的延伸或补充，不应也不必取代记忆。口译笔记的主要内容是概念、命题、名称、数字、组织机构和逻辑关系（如大小、先后、正反、上下、升降、因果关系等），笔记单位以表达意群的词语和符号为主。

口译笔记可使用来源语，也可使用目标语，也可以双语兼用。只要有利于口译的准确性和流利性，不必拘泥于某种文字或符号。例如，汉字“我”可以笔录为“I”，而“改革开放”则可以可笔录为“Reform & Open”。“联合国大会”可笔录为“UN”或“联大”。

口译笔记使用大量常见缩略语，党派、组织的名称、地名和常用短语都可以使用英语的缩写。

例如，中国共产党 = CPC	北京 = BJ
中华人民共和国 = PRC	上海 = SH
联合国 = UN	西部开发 = WD
联合国教科文组织 = UNESCO	四个现代化 = 4M
(United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization)	
全国人民代表大会 = NPC(National People's Congress)	
information industry (信息产业) = IT indy	
Five-Year Plan (五年计划) = 5yP	

一些常用的短语可以使用特殊的简写。

例如，我们 = W(we)  
 请 = PLS (please)  
 感谢 = TK (thank)  
 你们 = U (you)