



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

独家授权

英语口语实务

3级

教材配套训练

总主编 黄源深
主编 梅德明

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全国翻译专业资格（水平）

英语口语实务（3级）

（修订版）

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前言

《英语口译实务(3级)(辅导)》以“英语口译实务”考试大纲为编写原则,循《英语口译实务(3级)》指定教材的编写思路和题材,安排了“礼仪祝辞”、“国际交流”、“旅游观光”、“文化教育”、“体育运动”、“新闻出版”、“卫生保健”、“商务会谈”、“管理策略”、“国情报告”、“会展介绍”、“信息时代”、“经济合作”、“科学技术”、“表演艺术”和“国际关系”16个单元,单元主题与指定教材的单元主题完全一致。

作为教材的最佳教学伴侣,本书为了加强学习者的口译能力的系统培养,增加了听力和口译练习,其中听力训练包括了“听与复述”、“听与跟述”和“听与笔记”三部分,口译训练包括了“汉英篇章口译”和“英汉篇章口译”两部分。

学生口译能力的提高还有赖于其词汇量和常用语的增加,为此本书中增列了一定量的词语,这些词语可用以听、说、译教学输入输出语料,也可以充实学生的词语库,供日后的口译考试或口译工作之用。

由于本书的一项重要使命就是帮助学生积极备考,了解考试的形式、项目和范围,因此特在每单元的最后部分提供了一套模拟考卷,从考试形式到考题难度均与全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试的“口译实务(3级)”相吻合。全书共含16套模拟考卷,既可供学习者自测之用,也可供教师检测教学的阶段性进展程度,同时可以满足考生的备考之需。

上海外国语大学 英语学院
梅德明

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你们能够吸引非常杰出的学生。我们祝愿你们一切顺利，并希望今后一百年继续这样成功。谢谢诸位。

Part III

Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades and Friends,

The New Year bell will be rung soon. At this key moment of ringing out the old year and ringing in the new, I'm very happy to extend New Year greetings to Chinese people of various ethnic groups, including our compatriots in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and in Taiwan, as well as all overseas Chinese people, and friends from various countries in a message broadcast by China Radio International, China National Radio and China Central Television.

This year is the key time for Chinese people to continue to carry out the spirit of the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and realize the 10th Five-Year Plan. We shall continue to make economic construction the central task and stick to the pursuit of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development. We will continue to deepen reforms; open wider to the outside world; and maintain steady, rapid, coordinated and healthy development of the national economy. We shall improve our social undertakings in a comprehensive manner and continue making efforts to push forward the building of a well-off society in an all-round way and to open a new chapter for a socialist cause with Chinese characteristics.

We shall continue to steadfastly implement the policy of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong, Macao people governing Macao and a high degree of autonomy. We shall handle things in strict conformity with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and support the governments of the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions to govern according to law. The Chinese mainland shall strengthen economic and trade ties with Hong Kong and Macao to help maintain long-term prosperity and stability there.

第二单元 国际交流

International Exchanges

Section I 听与说

» 听与复述

Listen to the recording and repeat what you have heard.

» 听与跟述

Listen to the recording and simultaneously follow up with your repeating the passage.

» 听与笔记

Listen to the recording and take notes while listening.

录音原文

听与复述

International Education Week, sponsored by the United States Department of State and Department of Education, celebrates the value of education for Americans studying abroad and for people of other countries studying in the United States. The mutual understanding achieved through these exchanges brings the world closer together and sows seeds of cooperation and friendship.

In the United States today, nationwide, participants are organizing a broad range of events. Numerous universities will hold study abroad presentations and activities, such as Texas A&M University's celebration at the George H. W. Bush Presidential Library honoring Fulbright students and scholars. More than 1,000 high school students from the former Soviet Union living with American host families this academic year will make presentations at their American schools; six U. S. high schools will engage in a "virtual dialogue" Internet exchange with six Brazilian student groups; high school students will compete for scholarship money at the first annual International Scholastic Bowl in central Illinois; and, among many other activities, exchange teachers from around the world will share their culture in their classrooms and communities.

Overseas, many U. S. embassies and educational advising centers will sponsor conferences and workshops where alumni of U. S. exchange programs will share their experiences with

international audiences. It is in this vein that the American Embassy in Tanzania held an event last night celebrating the Carnegie Scholars at the University of Dar es Salaam, a group of young women who, through the cooperation between an American corporation and Tanzanian university, will have an opportunity for study that would have otherwise been beyond their grasp. And also in this vein we are sponsoring today's discussion on the power of English as a tool to empower women.

听与跟述

China encourages the opening of more international academic institutions in the country and plans to increase its participation in global research programs in order to intensify exchanges between Chinese scientists and their foreign counterparts.

Chinese Minister of Science and Technology, Xu Guanhua, said his ministry plans to provide financial support to interested international institutions to cover operational and academic organization costs.

More Chinese scientists will be encouraged to work for international institutions and to join global research programs such as the Human Genome Project, which was initiated several years ago, Xu told a national meeting of the China Association for Science and Technology Thursday in Chengdu, adding that participation in research focusing on global environmental evolution is also important.

Xu said the plan aims to promote "opening-up" inside China's research circle and give Chinese scientists more opportunities to learn diversified opinions and thoughts from the outside world, which is vital to the creativity of researchers.

Less than 10 of some 3,000 international research institutions have opened offices in China, he said in a keynote speech at the annual meeting.

The country's science and technology chief also vowed to take measures to curb the "brain drain" in the research circle and to promote the development of patented technologies and the use of higher technical criteria in industries, which has become increasingly important to China's export sector.

听与笔记

Thank you Ambassador Okawara, distinguished panelists and guests. It is an honor to be here with all of you. The subject we are discussing today, the search for a new path for Asia, has profound implications for the future of the region and the world.

In my talk today, I would like to explore the Asian dimension of the crisis, and how tough policy choices made now can help us build an economically strong, financially sound, more open and democratic Asian future. This is a period of complex and unprecedented challenge. The large-scale exodus of capital from Asia is contributing to a sharp contraction of economies in the region — economies described just over a year ago as vibrant and growing. The human toll is compelling.

We see it in the faces of the quarter million Thai children forced to drop out of school this year to help support their families. We see it in the millions of unemployed Indonesians in search of jobs. And perhaps most vividly, we see it in the faces of the many families who laboured for decades to join the proud ranks of a growing Asian middle class reduced, in a matter of months, to selling their possessions just to survive. A protracted period of economic contraction risks the spread of social disorder and political conflict.

On the other hand, there is opportunity in this adversity. For the very reforms to Asia's financial system that are needed to respond to the crisis will not only fundamentally improve the basis for sustainable economic growth, but could advance important democratic principles.

Section II 篇章口译

汉译英

Listen to the recording and interpret the following passage from Chinese into English:

谢谢主席先生邀请我来参加这次教育国际论坛。有机会在此与大家交流经验和思想是一件令人感到愉快而荣幸的事。我们大家都关心教育,在这方面持有共同的价值观和目标。现在我想谈谈我对 21 世纪教育的一些看法。

要想知道 21 世纪的教育会是怎样的,首先要了解 21 世纪会是一个怎样的世界。

我们都听说世界正变得越来越小,其实是我们因交通与通讯技术的进步而改变了对世界的看法。我们几乎可以即时地交换知识、思想和其他信息。随着国际交通的进步,人与产品能够在任意两地之间用比过去少得多的时间穿梭往返。从这个角度看,世界的确变小了。

随着通讯技术的进步,人们在语言文字与可视化的即时交流方面具有巨大的潜力,在世界上任何地方,只要他们愿意,都可以实现即时交流。因此,许多人认为主要是交流技术的进步使世界变得更小,使我们在经济全球化的背景下迈向一个真正的地球村。

说幸运也好,不幸也好,随着交通与通讯的巨大进步,国家再也不能孤立存在,一国的繁荣不能没有与他国的适当互动,不能没有与世界上其他主要国家的交流。不参与这个地球村就意味着孤立,意味着落后。

人们一直在说,到了 21 世纪,我们将能看到知识是创新与财富的源泉。知识能通过网络分享,而我们将生活在一个由网络连通的智慧时代。在许多国家,参与者将有必要互相分享资源并形成各种伙伴关系。知识与经验的交流和分享将会创造一个互惠互利的共同进步的环境。

成功的一个关键因素便是进一步发挥团队的作用。在商业和教育机构里,我们将能够看到有越来越多的由多国人员组成的工作团队。来自不同国家的人员,不管他们的背景如何多样和复杂,都要学会合作。要取得国际合作的成功,必须减少物质、情感、心理、政治以及宗教等方面的界限与障碍,或者需要逐一把它们消除。

几十年来,各种机构和组织已习惯于在互相孤立的状态下单独经营。学界和高校都互相把对方看成是竞争的对手而不是教学与学术过程的合作伙伴。从来不会有大学与商业公司联营。然而,像这样的态度和孤岛经营应该说已经走到了尽头。

但是,一个国家要在世界舞台的竞争中取胜,应具备哪些东西?它必须有能力参加到知识经济中来。创造和运用知识将是竞争的关键,也是国家繁荣和积累财富的关键。这样的环境要求一国的多数国民在整个一生的工作当中不断地积累知识和提高技术水平。国民应当乐于终生学习,仍将继续需要多层次的教育与培训,而最根本的做法就是普及教育,也就是让人人都获得接受教育的机会。

不幸的是,普及教育无法通过我们早已习惯的教室面授的方式来实现。任何一个国家都无法拿出足够的资源来通过传统的教学方式,也就是建造大楼和教室并让学生按规定的时间到指定的地点上课的方式来达到普及教育的目的。要达到普及教育的目的,必须应用适当的技术来扩大教育机构和相关院系的可及范围。我们希望应用技术来提高学习质量,扩大高等院校院系的可及范围,并极大地增加学生接受教育的机会。

通过应用专门技术,无论学生居住何处,都可以让他们无须奔往教育中心,如大学,而让课程与学习机会走近他们。这就是我所说的“开放式学习”,也就是为学生开放各种学习机会,把有能力、有知识的大学院系的可及范围扩大到常规教室以外的地方。

从广义上来说,普及教育帮助人们提高了他们对社会作贡献的能力,而这一目标主要是通过应用开放式学习技术来达到的。有了普及教育,就会有更多的人参与到经济全球化进程中来,有更多的人参与到国际性团队合作中来。

通过技术来把国际合作成员联系在一起,能够帮助一些国家留住优秀人才。过去,一些国家的优秀人才和技术人员为了得到更高的薪酬和更多的发展机会而移居美国和其他欧洲国家。现在,借助技术的联系,形成了国际性合作团队,不同国家的专家能够足不出户便可达到相互合作的目的。因此,通过应用专门技术,各国能有更多的机会留住人才。

总而言之,交通与技术的进步已使世界大大缩小,我们的世界不再由孤立国家组成,而是各国紧密联系,互相结成的一张经济网络,它与各自的命运息息相关。在21世纪我们将看到有更多的跨越经济、政治和国界的合作伙伴出现。对于任何一个国家,要在经济全球化的竞争中取胜,必须为其国民提供普及教育以优化个人对社会的贡献。只有在开放式学习系统的发展过程中聪明地应用专门技术,普及教育才会成为可能。

另一方面,要取得普及教育的成功并在经济全球化的竞争中取胜,仅仅应用技术是不够的。关键是人的因素,人们要具备认识和接受变化的能力,具备互相协作而共同进步的能力,具备识别并加强共同目标、理想和信仰的能力。

谢谢!

英译汉

Listen to the recording and interpret the following passage from English into Chinese:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning! It is my great pleasure to be here with you today to talk to you about a subject close to my heart — education, and how together, internationally, we can use education to make a better world for all of us.

It is fitting that I speak about this subject here at the famous university. This is known throughout China as a center of learning and a magnet for almost all students. I am happy to be able to visit in person today, hear about your progress, and talk to you. I am anxious to get to your questions, so I promise I will keep my formal remarks short.

For my part, in the realm of international education, I want to make a little news today. I am particularly pleased to announce the establishment of the “Fulbright-Thomas Foglietta Scholarship” dedicated to research in the area of economic development. I contributed \$60,000 from my political campaign fund for this purpose. We have been working to bridge the gap in business cultures between American and Chinese business. It is my hope that this scholarship will contribute to greater understanding of economic development issues in China and will ultimately have very practical applications — I’m an American so I’m compelled to look for practical applications! Ultimately, I hope this scholarship will help foster partnerships between Chinese and U. S. business. I also hope it will serve as a model for practical partnership between business and education.

This scholarship is being created under the auspices of the Chinese and American Fulbright program, which was formed more than 50 years ago by the late Senator William Fulbright. It was developed to create educational and cultural ties between the U. S. and nations around the globe. We have our Director of the Fulbright Program here today, Laura Miele, as well as a member of the board, my Senior Counselor, Anthony Green. If you have specific questions about the scholarship, any of us can answer your questions.

I wish to talk about the role of education in the growth of what we now call the global village. Everywhere we turn, we hear about the new global village and about how we are becoming closer and closer because of new technologies. This is so true in the world of education. Some people talk about globalism and its “dot com” community with fear, but I want to talk to you today about the benefits of globalism, particularly as it applies to learning.

To me, globalism means we live in a world where access to knowledge is greater than ever before, for more people than ever before. It means that education assumes a broader, more global role, that it must be “international” in its vision as it strives to prepare us all to be effective, responsible participants in the world.

But not everyone has the same access to information and technology. This means that some groups, unfortunately, are left further and further behind. Because they are left behind, some groups are able to contribute less, participate less, and enjoy less than the rest of us who are more fortunate. These gaps in knowledge and access can have dramatic consequences. Our President

has called this the “digital divide”. The wealth of a nation — the economic, social and cultural wealth — lies in its people and what they know. Increasingly, what matters is what you know and what you can do in a global context. Countries that have large populations that are not able to “keep up” will inevitably suffer and adversely affect global prosperity.

China has seized this challenge and can boast of world-class research facilities, cutting-edge businesses and other centers of excellence throughout the country. The efforts by universities to encourage young people such as yourselves to realize their potential remains a key force for optimism here.

We all have recognized that the growth of democracy, economic prosperity and economic stability throughout the world is linked to the advance of education, particularly international education. Our President understands that by learning other languages and understanding other cultures, we create a hospitable environment for increased business, cultural and social partnership. At the same time, we decrease fear and the potential for conflict and misunderstanding between peoples and societies. It might seem novel to you to think of entering a classroom for understanding and peace — but all of us, through lifelong learning — make this contribution.

When he signed the Memorandum on International Education, the President directed U. S. Secretary of State and U. S. Secretary of Education to work in partnership to help prepare American citizens for a global environment. He asked the Secretaries to reach out to other countries to find ways to increase international education exchange and to learn from each others’ best “education practices”.

A dynamic series of exchanges began. As a result, students, teachers, ministers of education, foreign ministers, and world leaders are talking to each other as never before about the educational issues that confront us all. Some of these include: closing the achievement gap between advantaged and disadvantaged students; bridging the “digital divide”; preparing teachers to teach with new technologies; and creating educational systems that are less rigid and more creative. In the U. S. , one issue of particular concern is the increased teaching of foreign languages. In our schools, young people do not learn foreign languages as much as they should. We need to do better in this area and we are looking to our friends in Asia and elsewhere in the world for advice.

We look forward to continuing our work with your university and with other universities in China to advance our joint efforts in international education.

I promised a short speech so I will stop here and welcome your questions.

» 相关词语

大使级会谈 ambassadorial talk

和睦相处的邻居 amicable neighbours

冷餐招待会 buffet reception

礼节性访问 complimentary visit

文化代表团 cultural delegation

僵局 deadlock

盛宴 elaborate banquet
互访 exchange visits
我失陪一会儿。Excuse me for a minute.
告别宴会 farewell banquet
友好访问团 good-will mission
盛大招待会 grand reception
主宾席 head table
您过奖了，不敢当。I am too flattered.
您太客气了。It is very kind of you.
即席讲话 make an impromptu speech
备忘录 memorandum
午餐会 mid-day banquet
会谈纪要 minutes of talks
多边会谈 multilateral talks
必要让步 necessary compromise
皮球踢给我们了。Now the ball is in our court.
正式拜访 pay a formal visit
回访 pay a return visit
和平代表团 peace delegation
夹道欢迎 lining in the street to give someone a welcome
您的日程很紧，我们的会见就到此为止吧。As you are tightly scheduled, I would not take up more of your time.
致以热烈的节日的问候 extend hearty festive greetings to...
再次欢聚一堂 have another chance of gathering joyfully with...
希望有机会接待您的来访。Hope one day we will have the pleasure to return your hospitality.
现在请……讲话。I am honoured to introduce...
下次开会的地点最好放在上海。I suggest the venue of our next meeting be in Shanghai.
我建议开始讨论下一个议题。May I suggest we turn to the next topic now?
现在我宣布会议开始。Now I would like to call the meeting to order.
我们就谈到这儿吧。Shall we adjourn our session at this point?
我们得跟主管部门协商。We have to consult with the authorities.
希望你们对我们各方面的工作提出批评和指正。We sincerely hope that you will leave your advice and suggestions on how we can do better in all respects.
这个问题要继续交涉。We will pursue the matter further.
说话算数，不搞什么语言游戏。What we say counts and we have no intention of playing with words.
您很会说话。You are persuasive. / You know what to say.
请代我向……问候。Please remember me to...
新闻代表团 press delegation
私下会晤 private meeting
答谢宴会 reciprocal banquet
答谢酒会 reciprocal reception
红地毯欢迎 red carpet welcome
共叙过往友情 renew our friendship
秘密会晤 secret interview
欢送仪式 see-off ceremony
观光团 sightseeing party
诚挚的会谈 sincere talk
社交性访问 social visit
闭会 The meeting is closed (concluded).
散会 The meeting rises.
休会 The meeting stands adjourned.
高级代表团 top delegation
口头交涉 verbal representation
参观团 visiting group
工作午餐 working luncheon

参考译文

汉译英

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for inviting me to this international forum on education. It's a pleasure and honor to be here and have the opportunity to exchange experiences and ideas. As people involved in and concerned about education, we share many of the same values and goals. Now I would like to share with you my idea of education in the 21st century.

In order to determine what education in the 21st century will look like, it is essential to determine what the 21st century world will look like.

We all hear that the world is getting smaller. This simply refers to advances in transportation and telecommunications that allow us to alter our own perception of the world. We can exchange knowledge, ideas, and information almost instantaneously. With advances in international transportation, people and manufactured products can travel between two points in far less time than in the past. Thus, in this sense, the world has become smaller.

With advances in telecommunications, there is the potential for people to be in instant written, verbal or visual contact with one another, if they so choose, no matter where they are in the world. Many people argue that it is primarily the technological advances in communications that have made the world smaller and have allowed us to move to a truly global community or global society with a global economy.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, with the major advances in transportation and communications, no longer can countries live in relative isolation from one another. No longer can individual countries thrive without appropriate interaction and exchanges with other key countries in the world. Not to participate in the global community means to be isolated and left behind.

It's been said that in the 21st century, we can expect that creativity and wealth will flow from knowledge. And that knowledge will be shared through networks; we will be living in an age of networked intelligence. It will be necessary for participants in many countries to share resources and form partnerships. Knowledge and experiences will be exchanged and shared to create a mutually beneficial forward progress for all.

One of the key elements for success will be the expanded use of teams. More and more, in both commercial and educational institutions, we can expect to have multi-national work teams rather than one-person, individualized work. People from many nationalities will need to learn to work together, despite their numerous and varied backgrounds. Physical, emotional, psychological, political, and religious borders and barriers will need to be lessened or removed in order for the development of successful international teamwork.

In past decades it was an accepted practice to have institutions and organizations operate separately and in isolation of one another. Schools and universities saw themselves more as

competitors rather than partners in the teaching / learning process. And never would you expect a university to join forces with a commercial business. But such attitudes and isolated islands of operation must now come to an end.

But what will it take for countries to successfully compete in the world scene? Well, they must be able to participate in a knowledge economy. Making and using knowledge will be the key to competition and the development of national wealth and prosperity. But in such an environment, a majority of each country's members must, throughout their work-life, continually update and upgrade their knowledge and skills. They must become comfortable in participating in a state of life-long learning. Education and training at a multitude of levels will be continuously needed. And the bottom line is that there will need to be universal education — the opportunity for all who desire to pursue an education to do so.

Unfortunately, universal education cannot be achieved simply by applying traditional classroom methods with which we are all comfortable. No nation has the resources to provide universal education through the traditional method of buildings and classrooms where students must come to the faculty at a specific place and at a specific time. To achieve universal education it will be essential to apply technology appropriately to extend the reach of the educational institutions and their respective faculties. We expect technology to be used to increase the quality of learning, to extend the reach of the faculty, and to greatly increase students' access to education.

With the appropriate use of technology, instead of students having to travel to education centers such as universities, courses and opportunities to learn will go to the students, no matter where they are located. This is what I mean "Open Learning", meaning opening learning opportunities for students and extending the reach of competent, knowledgeable faculty beyond the standard classroom.

In the broadest sense, universal education helps people raise their level of contribution to their society. It is achieved in large part through the appropriate use of open-learning technology. With universal education comes greater individual participation in the global economy and in international teams.

Connecting international team members through technology helps countries to be able to retain some countries' best human resources. In the past, it was quite common for countries to lose their best minds and technical people to the U. S. and other Western countries where salaries were higher and opportunities for advancement were seen to be greater. With the formation of international teams and being connected by technology, experts from a variety of countries can work together without leaving their home. Thus, through the appropriate use of technology, countries have a greater opportunity to keep their human resources at home.

In summation, the advances in transportation and technology have greatly reduced the size of our world. No longer are we a world of isolated countries; rather we are a closely aligned group

非宣传为一个值得花钱的旅游目的地，如何保持全球竞争力，如何像《南非加速及分享成长倡议》所展望的那样为国民生产总值作贡献，这些对我们所有旅游业从业人员来说仍是个挑战，但优秀的导游队伍将会为我们的努力增值不少。

Section III 模拟考试

Part I

Listen to the following dialogue and interpret it as required. After you hear a sentence or a short passage in Chinese, interpret it into English by speaking to the microphone. And after you hear an English sentence or short passage, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal and stop at the signal. You may take notes while you are listening. You will hear the dialogue only once. Now let's begin.

下面你将听到的是一段关于香港旅游的对话。

A: Have you ever been to Hong Kong, the city crowned as "the Pearl of the Orient"?

B: 还没去过。很遗憾。不过你知道吗，香港对像我这样的游客有着自然的吸引力，特别是苏丝黄的故事和李小龙等超级巨星的遗迹更是一直让我好奇不已。我梦想能亲身游历这座神秘之城呢。

A: It seems you know pretty well about Hong Kong. Hong Kong has also had a reputation as a Shopper's Paradise. In the period up to the mid-1990s, visitor arrivals recorded double-digit growth each year for over a decade.

B: 但我听说随后亚洲金融危机爆发了，它一定降低了香港地区旅游业的发展水平吧。

A: Yeah. But right after the crisis, the numbers of tourists have started to come back. And there is no doubt that the tourism industry will continue to play an important part in Hong Kong's economy.

B: 我明白了。现在旅游业已经成为许多国家的支柱产业了。大家都意识到旅游业在刺激和保持经济发展中所发挥的有效作用。香港政府有没有采取措施来保持并进一步提升香港在该地区的首要旅游地地位呢？

A: Yes. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has adopted a three-pronged strategy to meet these challenges, namely to provide easy access for visitors to come here; to enhance attractiveness by facilitating the development of tourism products; and to promote Hong Kong as an attractive tourist destination.

B: 哦，是的。我听说他们改革了游客的入境制度。现在香港有一个非常自由的签证管理制度。170 多个国家的公民到港逗留 7 天至 6 个月可以免签证。