英汉口译教程

Workbook

高 亮(Leong Ko)〔澳大利亚〕、林郁如〔中国〕 主 编



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英汉汉英口译教程

练习分册

English

Chinese Interpreting

Workbook

主 编

林郁如(中国厦门大学) Leong Ko(澳大利亚迪金大学)

编者 (按音序)

陈 菁 纪玉华 雷天放 Leong Ko 林郁如 张幼屏 庄鸿山

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YINGHAN HANYING KOUYI JIAOCHENG (练习分册)

高亮 (Leong Ko)、林郁如 主编

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前言

随着改革开放的不断深入和发展,以及对外社会、经济、文化和科技等方面的交流活动 日益增多,我国迫切需要大量合格的口译人才。然而我国目前的口译人员无论在数量上还是 质量上都远远不能满足社会发展的需求。

尽管越来越多的人认识到在高校英语专业开设口译课的必要性和紧迫性,可是,口译课在现行高校英语专业教学大纲(1990年版)中只被定为选修课,也没有明确的教学要求。目前,我国开设口译课的高校不多,大多数英语专业学生在毕业前未经过系统的口译训练,这与学生步入社会后的实际需要相距甚远。

厦门大学外文系 80 年代中期开始在英语专业三、四年级试开口译课。90 年代初开始与澳大利亚迪金大学(Deakin University)口笔译研究和教学中心合作办学,在口译课的教学内容、训练方法、测试手段和课程安排等方面进行了合作研究。1994 年开始,作为国家教委和英国文化委员会的合作项目,我们又与英国的 University of Westminster 的语言学系合办口笔译试点班,英方委派专家来我系讲学并安排我方教师赴英培训。十多年来我们在口译课课堂教学、训练方法、社会实践和教材编写方面做了艰难而有益的探索。在此基础上我们与澳大利亚迪金大学口笔译研究和教学中心的专家 Leong Ko 先生合作编写出这套《英汉汉英口译教程》,既吸收了国外口译课教学理论和训练方法的优点,又结合了我国学生的实际需要,它有以下三个鲜明的特点:

1. 突出口译理论和技巧的介绍及训练

教程在阅读分册系统地总结、介绍了口译的形式、标准、特点,口译员应掌握的基本功和职业道德规范,以及各种场合的口译技巧。这些内容大多是口译员实践经验的总结和归纳,对口译学习具有很强的实际指导意义。在练习分册每课都结合专题,进行各种口译技巧的训练,让学生在训练中进一步领会运用教材所介绍的口译理论和技巧。

2. 内容新颖丰富,紧扣口译实际选材,有较强的针对性

本教程选择与口译工作紧密相关的社会题材,分成八个专题:社会、国家和地区、国际关系、经济建设、外贸、科技、文化旅游和财政金融。每个专题分为 3~6 课,按专题内容选取中、英文材料。阅读分册的选材重点提供背景知识,让学生了解相关的方针政策、历史过程、发展现状及方向等;练习分册的选材侧重结合理论与技巧,训练相关题材的英汉、汉英互译。

3. 突出口译实际能力的培养

口译实践性强,没有大量的口译训练,口译水平则难以提高。为此,本教程设计了形式 多样、内容丰富的练习。如:记忆练习、数字互译练习、口译笔记练习和口头复述练习等等。 除单向交替传译外,每课还设计了对话翻译作模拟情景口译练习。这些练习较全面地体现了 口译课的教学特点和口译工作的实际要求。

本教程适合高校英语专业高年级、研究生低年级以及各种口译培训班使用。教程设计为

四个学期使用。练习分册的材料按每周四个课时设计,若每周只有两课时,教师可对教材进行适当取舍。口译能力是每个外语专业学生都应掌握的基本技能。我们认为有条件的学校都应开设口译课,最好从三年级开始与笔译课同时开设。学生经过两年的训练,基本上能掌握口译(交替传译)的技能。

本教程采用集体讨论,分工执笔的编写方式,大致分工如下:

主编:

林郁如:负责教程的体例设计、统稿和审校;执笔 Module 1、4、6(大部分)、5(全部)和7(部分)的阅读和练习材料,以及交替传译"理论与技巧"的部分内容。

Leong Ko: 负责教程的体例设计,初稿的审阅,执笔交替传译"理论与技巧"的部分内容和练习册中大部分的"对话翻译练习"和"视译练习"。

其他编写人员:(以姓氏笔划为序)

庄鸿山: 执笔 Module 1、4、6、7的部分阅读和练习材料及教程的电脑处理工作。

纪玉华: 执笔 Module 7 的大部分阅读和练习材料以及"理论与技巧"的部分内容。

陈 菁: 执笔 Module 2 和 3 的全部阅读和练习材料以及 Module 8 的部分阅读和练习材料。

张幼屏: 执笔同声传译的全部内容、交替传译"理论与技巧"的部分内容以及全书的"词汇与短语"。

雷天放: 执笔 Module 8 的大部分阅读和练习材料。

特别值得一提的是 Leong Ko 先生对编写本套教程所做的贡献。他在设计本教程的框架体例时,借鉴了国外先进的口译教学方法和口译教材编写经验,在他所撰写的部分,整理总结了其口译教学和实践的经验;在初审全稿时,无保留地提出了不少宝贵的意见。

本教程在编写过程中得到厦门大学外文系口笔译方向研究生以及办公室、资料室、电脑室、电教室的大力协助。厦门大学外文系高亮奖教奖学金保证了教材编写过程中所需的费用, 谨此向有关各方的支持表示深切的谢意。

口译课在我国还是一门新课,我们希望这本教程能起到抛砖引玉的作用。由于时间、能力所限,书中不尽人意之处在所难免,盼使用本教程的师生不吝赐教。

林郁如 1996 年 5 月

使用说明

本教程包括阅读分册(Textbook)和练习分册(Workbook),两册配套使用。使用方法说明如下:

阅读分册 (Textbook)

一、交替传译部分

交替传译部分有八个专题,每个专题分 3~6课,共37课。每课包括背景知识阅读材料,理论与技巧,词汇和短语三个部分。

1. 背景知识阅读材料

这一部分的内容要求学生课前预习,查找有关生词和解决阅读难点。学生可以就中英文资料提供的信息查阅相关的资料,加深对具体专题的了解。上课时,教师采用提问或口头复述的形式检查学生是否掌握了有关内容。课堂内不讲解阅读材料的内容和语言要点。由于国内外形势发展迅速,情况不断发生变化,上课时师生可根据需要搜集新资料,对某些内容进行补充或更换。另外需要说明的是,有的背景知识是以外国人的视角看有关问题,阅读时应注意鉴别。

2. 理论和技巧

理论和技巧是本教程的重要组成部分,也是本教程有别于其他口译教程的重要方面。这一部分有两个特点:一是配合具体专题介绍相关的口译技巧。如:在国际关系专题介绍涉外礼仪常识,在外贸专题介绍商务口译,在科技专题介绍科技口译等。二是循序渐进地介绍口译理论和技巧,如口译记忆,数字互译,口译笔记,交替传译和视译的使用与技巧等等。理论和技巧部分需要教师结合实际口译工作经验,在课堂讲解要点,并在做配套训练时指导学生用心领会,灵活运用所学的理论与技巧。

3. 词汇和短语

学生必须在课前熟记每课收录的词汇和短语,为上练习课做准备。在口译前做好词汇的准备,是口译实践中很重要的一个方面。对于阅读和练习材料中与专题内容关系不大的生词,一般不收入"词汇和短语"部分,学生可以自己查阅词典。教师应鼓励学生结合专题内容查找相关词汇,学会使用与口译有关的工具书,培养收集新词和新表达法的习惯,不断扩大词汇量,提高自身的语言能力。

二、同声传译部分

同声传译部分共有 3 课,简单介绍影响同声传译质量的重要因素以及英汉、汉英的同声 传译技巧,旨在让学生对同声传译有个初步的了解。教师可结合实际工作经验,具体讲解。

但由于同声传译需要译员具备很强的语言能力和快速反应能力,译员通常需要经过翻译学校专门训练才能胜任。所以本教程的同传部分可用作选修材料。

练习分册 (Workbook)

本教程的练习分册根据阅读分册的专题分类选取材料,并针对口译的"理论与技巧"的 内容设计了多种形式新颖、内容丰富的配套练习,包括记忆练习,口头复述练习,数字互译 练习,口译笔记练习,对话翻译练习,交替传译练习,视译练习和少量的同声传译练习。对 话翻译、交替传译和视译的练习材料比较多,可以在课堂上做一部分,另一部分留给学生课 外做。下面介绍几种主要的练习形式:

1. 记忆练习

本练习旨在帮助学生提高短期记忆能力。做练习时,要强调学生抓住要点,尽量用耳听,用脑记,而不做笔记。听完一段话后,用同一种语言复述短文要点。当然,有些练习篇幅较长,学生会不自觉地做少量笔记辅助记忆,这也是允许的。事实上这也能帮助学生自发地意识到笔记的作用,为口译笔记练习做铺垫。此外,中国学生对英文的记忆能力往往比中文差,所以应多做英文记忆练习。

2. 数字翻译练习

中、英文数字表达有较大的差异,中国学生往往感到中英文数字互译很困难。本教程的数字互译练习是一种强化训练。中英数字互译要做到快捷,绝非易事,所以在练习分册里配有大量数字练习,以帮助学生通过反复的训练逐步掌握数字口译技巧。

3. 口译笔记练习

口译笔记是交替传译工作中很有用的一项技巧,它起着辅助记忆的作用。口译笔记不同于听写和速记。在练习中要求学生用大脑记说话人的讲话大意,在必要的地方用最简单的字母、符号记录下来。帮助学生自己逐步建立起一套方便、实用的笔记符号。但口译主要依靠大脑记忆,应尽量少用笔记。

4. 对话翻译练习

对话翻译练习是训练双向口译的情景练习,即口译员既做英译中又做中译英的口译。对话翻译形式是常见的口译形式,本书在设计对话翻译练习时大部分只提供对话的背景材料,而不是现成的对话。我们认为这样有利于调动学生的主观能动性,他们除了有口译的机会外还可以有表达自己的机会,学生可根据实际情况现场发挥,综合运用自己所学的知识来灵活处理各种可能出现的情况。

做对话翻译练习时可把学生分成 3 人一组,一个学生当口译员,另外两个学生扮演主客双方,分别讲中文和英文。做完一个题目后便改换角色。每个练习的长度约 15~30 分钟。也可以把学生分成 4 人一组,请两个人扮演译员,各为其中一方做口译。教师可轮流到不同组扮演中方或外方,亦可在旁边观看。如果有条件可将同学的练习拍摄下来,然后让学生观看、评议,则效果更佳。书中提供的背景材料可在练习开始时发给学生(扮演口译员的学生除外),让其准备 5~10 分钟。为保证讲话人的发言质量,也可提前几天把材料发给扮演讲话人的学生,给他们充分的时间做准备。做练习时讲话人不可照本宣读材料,而应根据教程提供的材料并结合自己的知识,准备好讲话内容。讲话人还应根据口译员现场翻译的内容作出相应的反应,不宜拘泥于原材料。

在做对话翻译练习时,有一点必须反复强调,这就是每次练习都应看成是"实战"演习,不可马虎。练习中碰到困难,如听不懂对方的话,个别意思没有弄懂,数字没记下来等等,应像专业口译员那样想办法解决这些问题,切不可大家停下来讨论或互相提示。

5. 交替传译练习

所有交替传译练习设计都是以段落为基础,而不是以句子为基础的。口译强调忠实地用目的语转达原语信息。在实际工作中,发言人不可能讲完一句话就停下来等译员译,而一般是要讲完一段话(长度在1至3分钟之间),才会停下来让译员译。

本教程根据循序渐进的原则确定练习的长度和难度。练习中双斜线(//)符号表示停顿, 所设定的长度开始约每 50 个词停顿一次,逐步过渡到 100 词,最终达到 300 个词。教师在使 用练习分册提供的材料时,亦可根据实际教学需要进行调整、增减。

做完一次传译后,可组织学生讨论,尽量让学生提出各自的译法,教师对学生的译法给 予肯定或纠正,但不必逐字逐句重译一遍,切忌把口译当成笔译来教。

6. 视译练习

由于在实际工作中需要做视译的材料都是书面的,所以在练习中对教程提供的练习材料可不必分段或修改。但可根据学生在不同阶段的视译能力,对每篇的长度作适当的调整。关于视译练习的具体做法可参考视译技巧部分。

教师应向学生讲解和示范视译的各种技巧,如断句、连接、重复、说明和综合概括等。做视译练习时,可把学生的练习录下来,做完一篇后让学生听一下自己的翻译,或把某个学生的练习在全班播放,然后进行讲评。视译的材料自然是书面的,但视译的要求是用口头表达的方式来转达书面材料的内容,它有别于笔译,其准确度的要求也低于笔译。

. 7. 同声传译练习

同声传译练习每课包括三个部分: Shadowing Exercise(影子/跟读练习), On-Sight Interpretation (视译), Simultaneous Interpretation (同声传译)。

影子练习就是要求学生跟着一段英文或中文广播(长度为 5 分钟左右),重复播音员讲的内容。学生一般稍微落后于播音员。该练习旨在训练学生一心多用,边听、边记、边说的能力。影子练习和视译练习是同声传译的准备。同声传译练习则要求学生边听发言,边同步做口译。同声传译部分的练习材料都是国际会议现场发言稿。当然培养同声传译需要高强度的专业训练,本教程提供的同声传译练习只是为了让学生获得一些感性认识。

另外,如何将学生的口译练习结果以分数的形式反映出来,不是一件容易的事。我们在 多年的教学实践中,认为采用以下一个打分模式,能较正确地记录学生的当场表现。详见下 页,仅供教师参考。

口译最基本任务就是帮助人们相互沟通,译员必须完全理解原语信息并准确地用目的语将其转达给听众。因此在这个模式中,Message Transference 和 Accuracy 是口译的关键,评分时各占 30%。Language Expression,Fluency,Clarity 和 Resourcefulness 各占 10%。这四方面既反映译员的语言表达能力,又体现译员的职业风范,如能否用清晰、流畅的语言把发言人的意思说清楚,遇到意外的情况,包括语言方面(如讲话人转换话题、讲笑话、引经据典等)和非语言方面(如场内出现干扰)的问题如何灵活处理。

另外,由于口译工作强调的是忠实地译出原语信息,译员可以灵活地进行语言表达,所以我们没有在书中提供统一的参考答案。学生的练习可由教师讲评或学生相互讨论,最后**得**出一种或几种较好的表达方法。

INTERPRETING EVALUATION FORM (口译评分表)

Name							Date				
(*)	生名)								(日其	朔)	
Situ	ation/Topic:						_				
(题											
1.	Message Transference/Com- pleteness: (信息转换/完整性)	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
2.	Accuracy:	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
	(准确程度)										
3.	Language Expression:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(语言表达)										
4.	Fluency/Speed:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(流利程度/速度)										
5.	Clarity:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(清晰程度)										
6.	Resourcefulness:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(应变能力)										
					4.		Total (总分)				

Comment: (评语)

Examiner	
评券人	

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Module One Sociology

Lesson 1 Population

I. Memory Exercise

- 1. 人口问题已成为当代最重要问题之一
- 2. By 2050, No More Than 1.6 Billion People

II. Exercise on Figures

- 1. Population Birth Rate and Mortality Rate of China
- 2. Population of the Top Ten Countries

III. Consecutive Interpreting

- 1. Why Control Population?
- 2. 中国的人口问题

IV. Dialogue Interpreting Situation

China's Population Issues

I. Memory Exercise

Listen to the following passages, then retell in your own words in the same language the information you have just heard at the end of each segment.

1. 人口问题已成为当代最重要问题之一

为期4天的世界人口问题大会今天在新德里开幕。与会代表指出,人口问题已成为当代 最重要的问题之一。

这次世界人口问题大会是由英国、美国、巴西、中国、印度、俄罗斯、澳大利亚和瑞典 等15国的科学院共同发起组织的。50多个国家的科学院派代表参加了这次会议。//

印度科学院院长乔西主持了开幕式。印度科技及议会事务国务部长库马拉曼加兰致开幕词时说,世界人口在1830年第一次达到10亿时,用了数千年时间;但到第二个10亿则用了百年时间;第三个10亿花了30年;而第四个10亿则只用了12年。现在,世界人口已经突破55亿。人口问题已成为我们这个时代最重要的问题之一。//

他说,印度对自己的人口迅速增长也特别关注。联合国发表的一项研究报告曾经预测,印度人口照目前势头发展下去,到本世纪末将达到10.43亿,到2050年将达15.13亿,形势不

容乐观。库马拉曼加兰说,与会的各国科学家在解决世界人口的过速增长问题上可以作出巨大贡献。

中国科学院学部委员孙鸿烈在会议上将同英国皇家学会的安·麦克拉伦共同主持有关计划生育和健康的专题讨论。//

2. By 2050, No More Than 1.6 Billion People

If the State Family Planning Commission has its way, China's population will not exceed 1.6 billion before the middle of next century. According to the Minister in charge of the Commission, Peng Peiyun, this will be achieved by reducing the number of children in each family from the current average of 2.35 to two.

Peng told a press conference in Beijing yesterday that the present family planning policies, under which each urban couple is encouraged to have only one child and rural couples no more than two, will be maintained. //

She said extensive education and publicity campaigns would ensure the message got through to people at the grassroots level. The flexibility of the family planning policy among the minority nationalities would remain unchanged.

She said family planning services, such as contraception, would be improved, and local governments would be encouraged to develop welfare programmes such as old age pensions. //

Since the 1970s, she said, 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had promulgated family planning regulations. "China's family planning programme has been highly effective, and more than 200 million births have been averted in the past 20 years," said the Minister.

Data from the recent census showed that the national average crude birth rate was reduced from 24.16 per thousand in the 1970s to 19.73 in the 1980s. The average annual natural growth rate fell from 17.1 to 13.21 per thousand and the average expected number of children per woman from 4.01 to 1.35. //

Peng said China was entering a period of high fertility and that by 1995, 322 million women would have reached the age of fertility and 122 million women would have entered the prime age of fertility, which is between the ages of 23 and 49 years. This was a respective increase of 8.1 per cent and 16.2 per cent over the 1985 -1990 period. //

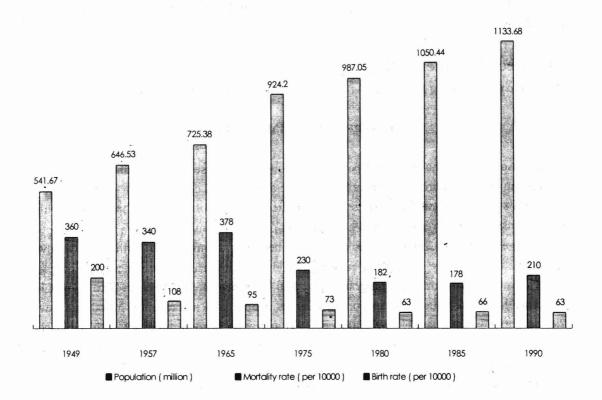
Peng said China's family planning programme had developed unevenly—between July 1, 1989 and June 30 this year, only eight provinces and municipalities, including Shanghai, Beijing and Zhejiang, had growth rates lower than 1 per cent. But 10 provinces and autonomous regions still had growth rates of 1.7 per cent. And in some of the larger provinces where the population is higher than 50 million, such as Anhui, Henan and Hubei, the growth rate was higher than 2.4 per cent. //

II. Exercise on Figures

1. Population Birth Rate and Mortality Rate of China

(1949 - 1990)

Read out the numbers in the chart in English.



2. Population of the Top Ten Countries

Listen to the following passages and start interpreting at the end of each segment, paying special attention to the figures.

- 1) The country with the largest population in the world is China. According to the 1990 census, the total population, including Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao was 1,160,017,381.
- 2) India is the country with the second largest population. Its population estimated in 1991 reached 844,000,000.//
- 3) Which country is the third largest in population? It's Russia. Its 1990 census showed it had a population of 248,000,000.
 - 4) The fourth in line is the U.S.A. with an estimated population of 241,400,000 in 1990.//
- 5)The next largest country in population is Indonesia. The estimated population was 180,000,000 in 1991.
 - 6) Brazil ranks the sixth in its population. There the population was 146,000,000 in 1991.//

- 7) The seventh largest country in population is Japan. The estimated population was 124,040,000 in 1992.
 - 8) The eighth? Pakistan, with a population of 113,780,000 in 1991. //
 - 9) Next comes Bangladesh. According to statistics, its population was 108,000,000 in 1991.
- 10) And last, the tenth largest is Nigeria in Africa, with its estimated population of 88,514,501 in 1991. //

III. Consecutive Interpreting

Listen to the following passages and start interpreting at the end of each segment.

1. Why Control Population?

The reason why we have to limit population growth is because we're running out of food and we're running out of resources. The people in Europe and America consume a far greater proportion of the world's resources and the world's food than the people do in India. So population is directly related to consumption of resources and has a great impact on the environment. //

The government of China and India have deliberately promoted low birth rates for over a decade. India uses massive advertising campaigns and financial incentives to encourage couples to have only two children—but such programs have had little measurable effect on birth rates. China, on the other hand, has much greater control over its people, and has recently introduced laws to restrict each family into having one child only. Women who become pregnant with their second child are expected to have abortions and couples who already have more than one child are expected to undergo sterilization. //

Given the enormous size of the Chinese population, of over a billion people, the government needs to enforce its new policy. The other side of this problem is that children have economic value in less developed societies, particularly in rural areas where birth rates tend to be high. Children are able to do farm work from a fairly early age, and it is likely that the Chinese government will have the most difficulty implementing the one-child policy on its rural population. //

2. 中国的人口问题

中国的人口问题, 归根结底是农业人口问题。

中国12亿人口,有9亿多在农村。生产力的提高,商品经济的发展,使农村出现了大量剩余劳动力,也使许多农民的眼光渐渐从落后偏僻的农村转向繁华的城市。//

在农村,正越来越明显地出现这种现象:大量的精壮劳力涌向沿海及中心城市寻找发家致富的机会,剩下妇女、儿童、老人留守田园。//这不但影响了农业劳动力的素质,同时,民工汇成的6000万之多的流动大军,也给中国本来就落后的交通带来极大困难,更对城市居民的生活、社会治安、人口控制等形成巨大压力。//

目前,中国城镇的失业率已高达4%,随着国有企业体制改革的推进,更有大量企业面临裁员。农村剩余劳力涌向城市,势必要抢去一些人的饭碗,从而构成新的不安定因素。//

与中国人口密切相关的教育问题主要也是来自农村。学杂费飞涨以及普遍性的赚钱心切,使农村适龄儿童的辍学率居高不下。//

IV. Dialogue Interpreting Situation

China's Population Issues

Participants: 1. A journalist from a developing country

- 2. A representative of the State Family Planning Commission of China
- 3. Interpreter

Location: State office of the Family Planning Commission of China

After greeting the representative of the State Family Planning Commission Mr B and the interpreter, Mr A, the visiting journalist, says that he is glad that the representative has agreed to the meeting. The representative says he is delighted to meet him and will be pleased to answer his questions.

Mr A says he has heard about China's remarkable achievements in implementing the family-planning policy. He is very interested in the policy and he wants to know the birth, mortality and natural population growth rates. Mr B says the birth rate in 1981 was 20.91 per thousand, the mortality rate, 6.6 per thousand, and the natural population growth rate 14.55 per thousand.

Mr A asks about the sterilization operations. Mr B says sterilization operations are not compulsory. Surgical operations for parents with only one child are not advocated. But married couples who have already had two children are encouraged to undergo sterilization.

Mr A asks about the measures that China takes to encourage single-child families. Mr B says the main method is publicity and education, and explains how the control of population growth will help China achieve modernization and how family planning is linked with improvement of living standards. Cities and provinces will provide incentive for single-child families. In some cities, the single child enjoys free nursery care, free medical care and free primary school education. In some areas, maternity leave is extended to half a year or even a whole year. In rural townships, provisions are made according to local conditions and income distribution policy.

Mr A asks about the current situation of China's population. Mr B says if we had maintained the fertility level of 1970 throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the population of China's mainland today would be 1.3 billion, not 1.14 billion. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund said in an interview with Xinhua News Agency, "China should feel proud and happy about its remarkable achievements over the past ten years in family planning and population control."

Mr A thanks Mr B for his time and information.

Lesson 2 Family

I. Memory Exercise

- 1. Chinese Families of the 21st Century
- 2. The Importance of a Happy Family

II. Exercise on Figures

Increase of the Number of Women Employees in China

III. Consecutive Interpreting

- 1. The Economic and Social Pattern of Britain
- 2. 国际家庭年

IV. Discussion (or Debate)

- 1. It's Better for a Child to Grow up in a Large Family with Many Brothers and Sisters.
- 2. Women are Right to Demand Equality with Men, Especially with Regard to Job Opportunities.

I. Memory Exercise

Listen to the following passages, then retell in your own words in the same language the information you have just heard at the end of each segment.

1. Chinese Families of the 21st Century

What will be the shape of Chinese families in the 21st century? It is believed that families in the next century will look as follows:

Common interests will serve as the foundation of most families. While caring about material well-being, people will attach more importance to their emotional health. Economic factors, especially financial concerns, that affect so many marriages now, will gradually lose their influence. //

The rise of a second generation of one-child families in China will create many families with a "4-2-1" structure, that is, families made up of four grandparents, two parents and a single child. These families will need particular attention, for the increasing number of "little emperors" and "empresses" commanding a disproportionate amount of attention is likely to produce a generation of people who are spoiled, selfish and unable to get along with their peers. Such a problem, if ignored now, will have a huge impact on Chinese society in the future. //

Love will continue to be important in the maintenance of harmonious relations between family members. Nevertheless, with divorce becoming more and more an option in contemporary Chinese society, some will naturally abandon the "Darby and Joan" concept. In addition, prolonged life