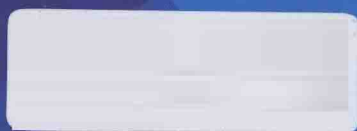




汉英对照

A Lexical Window
on Contemporary China

中国特色词汇 精编



陈秋萍 等 编

Compiled by Chen Qiuping et al.



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致 读 者

当您翻开此书时，页面间呈现的一个个词汇或许会给您耳目一新的感觉。

编辑这本小词典的初衷就是和您一起以放松心情品味充满时代气息的特色词汇。

“潮丐”、“白金汉”、“毕婚族”、“草根明星”、“城市依赖症”，这些新出现的流行词汇该如何用英语去解释和表达？新词所呈现的时代背景又是什么？此书以简明的方式为您一一解答。

此书收录了近几年来在媒体（包括中国网、新华网、人民网、政府及地方网等）中出现频率较高的词汇，配以汉语拼音、汉英对照例句以及英文背景介绍。所选词语具有一定的代表性及生命力，如“反三俗”、“房二代”、“环境税”、“灰太狼”、“汉堡人才”等。它们反映了中国社会快速发展过程中一些特有的现象，或深刻、或诙谐。通过这些新生词汇，您可以了解中国百姓生活、经济文化、政治改革等诸多方面的变化。

书中的特色词汇，有的发源于一个突发事件，有的来自于一种社会现象；其共同之处在于它们说明了某一特定时期内的现象，反映出人们的实际生活，道出人们的心声，同时也体现了百姓的智慧与幽默。这些特色词汇通过网络、报纸等媒体迅速传播，并在一定时期和范围内被大量使用。

这本书面向热爱汉语及中国文化的外国汉语学习者、翻译爱好者以及广大的英语学习者。期待它能给外国读者提供更具时代感的汉语学习参考，让中国的翻译爱好者和英语学习者了解新词的翻译技巧以及如何用地道的英语表达方式向世界介绍中国。

在编辑及翻译本书的过程中，我们得到了中国网英文部领导和同事的大力支持和帮助。在此，我们对他们表示衷心的感谢！同时，由于水平有限，虽然我们选词造句均力求完善，但错误及不足之处在所难免，希望各位读者不吝指正。

《中国特色词汇精编》编写小组

2014年06月

爱鸟周 ài niǎo zhōu

Bird-loving Week

例句：随着一只苍鹰被放归蓝天，北京第25届爱鸟周拉开了序幕。

Example: The 25th Bird-loving Week kicked off as a hawk was released into the blue sky over Beijing.

Note: The origin of Bird-loving Week can be traced to March 1982, when China and Japan signed an agreement on bird protection. In September that year, the State Council approved a report on the implementation of the said agreement, asking local governments to choose a week in late April or early May as Bird-loving Week. During the week, academic conferences on bird protection would be held; man-made nests would be placed; leaflets and posters on bird loving would be distributed. In 1992, Bird-loving Week was formally put into China's law on terrestrial wildlife protection. Because of climate differences in China's vast territory, the timing of Bird-loving Week may vary from region to region.

爱心工程 ài xīn gōng chéng

Loving Care Project

例句：中国维和人员的“爱心工程”帮助刚果孤儿重拾了对生活的信心。

Example: Chinese peacekeepers' "Loving Care Project" for orphans in the Congo has helped them pick up their faith in life.

Note: A loving care project can be a welfare program initiated by any social organization that aims to help a certain group of people who are in a rather bad situation. Children in poor rural areas who cannot afford proper education are the usual target.

安可效应 ān kě xiào yìng

Encore Effect

例句：“安可效应”已经成了职场成功的新标准。

Example: The Encore Effect has become a new criterion for success in the workplace.

Note: The term comes from American writer Mark Sanborn's new book *The Encore Effect: How to Achieve Remarkable Performance in Anything You Do*. This means delivering what you do so well that you are asked to do it again and again. It's people wanting more of what you do best. In the book, Sanborn identifies the traits that extraordinary performers have in common: passion, preparation, practice, presence, polish and the ability to overcome pitfalls. Such “performers” make themselves indispensable. Whatever their stage, they shine. That is the power, and the promise of the Encore Effect.

安置补助费 ān zhì bǔ zhù fèi

resettlement subsidy

例句：很多村民根本不知道该如何掌管手上巨额的安置补助费。

Example: Many villagers have no idea how to wisely manage their large amount of resettlement subsidies.

Note: People who live on farmland can get resettlement subsidies when the land is taken by the state for development purposes. The subsidies are used for re-employing the surplus labor force due to the taking of their land and supporting people who have no working ability. The subsidy for each one who needs to resettle is four to six times the average annual output of the land three years before it is taken away. The resettlement subsidy for each hectare of farmland is at most 15 times the average annual output of the land three years before it is taken away.

安置房 ān zhì fáng

resettlement house

例句：江苏省南通市将建设安置房 2400 万平方米。

Example: A resettlement housing project covering 24 million square meters will start in Nantong City, Jiangsu Province.

Note: Resettlement houses refer to the houses built by government for the residents whose houses have been demolished due to construction of roads or other public facilities. Such a house usually has two or three bedrooms, less than 120 square meters altogether. The buildings are usually multistoried, and thanks to the government's unified construction, their qualities generally are pretty good. As urbanization advances, the Chinese government needs to build more resettlement houses to satisfy people's needs.

奥运宝宝 ào yùn bǎo bao

Olympic baby

例句：广州市第一个奥运宝宝于2008年8月8日零时12分降生。

Example: The first "Olympic baby" in Guangzhou City was born at 00:12 a.m., August 8, 2008.

Note: Olympic babies are the ones born on August 8, 2008, the opening day of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. It is believed to be very auspicious to have babies born on that day. Some Chinese parents even named their babies "Aoyun," which means Olympic.

澳人治澳 ào rén zhì ào

Macao people governing macao

例句：我们将坚持“一国两制”、“澳人治澳”、高度自治的方针。

Example: We will uphold the principles of "one country, two systems" and "Macao people governing Macao" with a high degree of autonomy.

Note: Bringing an end to the Portuguese rule of Macao for 442 years, China assumed sovereignty over Macao under the "one country, two systems" principle in 1999. "Macao people governing Macao" is an important point of the principle.

B

B

八荣八耻 bā róng bā chǐ

Eight-Honor and Eight-Shame

例句：年轻人应在日常生活中践行“八荣八耻”，为社会发展做出贡献。

Example: Young people shall observe the “Eight-Honor and Eight-Shame” in daily life and make their contributions to social development.

Note: On March 4, 2006, then Chinese President Hu Jintao stressed at the Fourth Session of the 10th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) that all the cadres and masses, especially the teenagers, should observe the “Socialist Outlook on Honor and Shame,” which is interpreted as “eight-honor and eight-shame.” The eight honors and eight shames are: honor to those who love the motherland, and shame on those who harm the motherland; honor to those who serve the people, and shame on those who betray the people; honor to those who quest for science, and shame on those who refuse to be educated; honor to those who are hardworking, and shame on those who indulge in comfort and hate work; honor to those who help each other, and shame on those who seek gains at the expense of others; honor to those who are trustworthy, and shame on those who trade integrity for profits; honor to those who abide by law and discipline, and shame on those who break laws and disciplines; honor to those who uphold plain living and diligence, and shame on those who wallow in extravagance and pleasures.

霸王餐 bà wáng cān

dine and dash; run the check

例句：史密斯曾在当地一家餐厅吃了霸王餐，之后再也没有光顾过那里。

Example: Smith once dined and dashed at a local restaurant and never went there again.

Note: The phrase refers to a form of theft by fraud, in which a patron consumes food in a restaurant with no intent to pay and then leaves.

霸王收费 bà wáng shōu fèi

mandatory charge

例句：沧州市工商局要求 14 家商业银行规范消费者反映强烈的 16 项“霸王收费”。

Example: The Cangzhou Commerce and Industry Bureau requires 14 commercial banks to regulate 16 mandatory charges with which consumers are strongly dissatisfied.

Note: Mandatory charges are those required to be paid through the contract of unequal terms that some business operators unilaterally made to avoid their statutory obligations and reduce their responsibilities.

霸王条款 bà wáng tiáo kuǎn

inequality clause; imparity clause

例句：中消协正式对外公布了“不平等格式条款”的内容，其中电信领域的“霸王条款”现象尤为突出。

Example: The China Consumers Association officially published the content of unfair contract terms, among which the inequality clauses in the field of telecommunications are particularly acute.

Note: The phrase refers to the unequal contract terms that some business operators unilaterally made to avoid their statutory obligations and reduce their responsibilities.

白金汉 bái jīn hàn

platinum bachelor

例句：大城市里，很多女性希望嫁个事业成功并且有社会地位的白金汉。

Example: Many women in big cities desire to marry a platinum

bachelor who is successful in his career and has status in society.

Note: The platinum bachelor refers to a group of single men with advanced academic degrees, high incomes and high degrees of taste. They have earned their fortunes all by themselves and become the new rich in cities. The term was selected as one of the annual new phrases in 2010 by the National Language Resource Monitoring and Research Center.

白色家电 bái sè jiā diàn

white home appliance; white goods

例句：如果有要处理掉的白色家电，例如修不好、不能再出售或者不能再重新利用的冰箱和洗碗机，可以联系当地的回收机构寻求帮助。

Example: If you have white goods to dispose of, such as refrigerators and dish-washing machines that cannot be repaired, sold or reused, you can contact local recycling organizations for help.

Note: Heavy consumer durables that accomplish some routine house-keeping tasks, such as air conditioners, refrigerators, stoves and so on, used to be painted only in white. Despite their availability in varied colors now, they are still called white goods.

摆谱儿 bǎi pǔr

put on airs; show off

例句：她算作是爱摆谱儿的明星之一，出行总有三五个保镖跟随。

Example: She is one of the pop stars who like showing off. Whenever going out, she has several bodyguards with her.

Note: The term is an informal Chinese phrase, which means to exhibit or display so as to invite admiration, or to behave in a manner to make an impression.

败犬女 bài quǎn nǚ

defeated-dog lady; lost lady

例句：叶颖是个年过三十、事业小成却还单身的典型败犬女。

Example: Ye Ying is a typical defeated-dog lady who is over 30 years old with a successful career but still single.

Note: The defeated-dog lady refers to a woman who is over 30 years old with an advanced academic degree, high income and successful career but is still single. The term originated from a prose collection of Japanese writer Junko Sakai, *Barking from a Distance by the Defeated Dogs*, saying an unmarried woman who is over 30 years old is a loser no matter how successful her career is.

拜金女 bài jīn nǚ

material girl

例句：这位影视新星将在电影中饰演一名拜金女。

Example: The new movie star will act a material girl in this film.

Note: A material girl is a girl who is with a guy only for his money, and she cares only about money and material things, not love.

板儿爷 bǎnr yé

pedicab driver

例句：节日期间，京城“板儿爷”身穿传统服装，骑着三轮车穿梭在胡同街巷之间，成为京城旅游的一道新风景。

Example: During the holidays, pedicab drivers in Beijing dress themselves in traditional Chinese clothing and ride their tricycles in and out of the narrow lanes, becoming a new highlight of Beijing tourism.

Note: The expression is spoken in Beijing dialect and refers to a person who drives a tricycle, especially those who drive pedicabs to earn their bread.

办公室恋情 bàn gōng shì liàn qíng

office romance

例句：办公室恋情不是一个新话题，支持者与反对者意见各异。

Example: The topic of office romance is not new, with both sup-

porters and opponents offering different opinions.

Note: The office romance is a case in which two members of an office become romantically linked. Many companies try to ban dating among their employees, as such affairs may complicate business operations.

“半拉子”工程 bàn lǎ zi gōng chéng

never-to-be finished project

例句: 一年多时间过去了, 然而这栋“半拉子”工程仍旧矗立在海口滨海大道, 未见任何开工的迹象。

Example: More than a year has passed; however, this never-to-be finished project still stands on Binhai Avenue in Haikou City with no trace of operation.

Note: The term refers to projects that might never be finished for some reason. The term emerged as some policy-makers and administrators in China initiated projects as their “face jobs” (show of administrative achievements). However, the construction of the projects has been halted for a long time or may never be finished.

半漂族 bàn piāo zú

half-floating clan

例句: 一份中国大学生就业报告指出, “半漂族”主要集中于北京、上海和深圳。

Example: A report on the employment of Chinese university graduates points out that the “half-floating clan” is mainly concentrated in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen.

Note: The term refers to college graduates who work in the city where they have studied, but their hometowns are in other places. The term was selected as one of the annual new expressions in 2010 by the National Language Resource Monitoring and Research Center.

傍傍族 bàng bàng zú

digger clan

例句: 《中国青年报》的一项民意调查显示, 56.9% 的受访

者确认他们身边普遍存在“傍傍族”。

Example: A poll by the *China Youth Daily* shows that 56.9 percent of the interviewees confirmed that the “digger clan” is a common phenomenon around them.

Note: The term refers to the people who want to take a shortcut to success by leaning on someone else who is either rich or in power.

傍大款 bàng dà kuǎn

(for girls) to find a sugar daddy; to be a rich man's mistress

例句：受到一些电视剧的影响，很多女大学生不再努力学习，而是产生了“傍大款”的想法。

Example: Influenced by some TV series, many female college students stop studying hard and have the ideas of finding a sugar daddy instead.

Note: The term mainly refers to the phenomenon that a young girl tries to find a rich man who offers money or gifts in return for companionship or sexual favors.

傍家儿 bàng jiār

mistress

例句：他已经完全不顾及妻子的感受，甚至公开带着他的“傍家儿”参加聚会。

Example: He has shown a total disregard for his wife's feeling and even openly brought his mistress to parties.

Note: The expression is spoken in Beijing dialect and refers to a mistress who has been a married man's companion for a long time. The couple does not live together openly and their relationship is usually, but not always, secret. There is an implication that a mistress' living expenses are paid by the man.

包容性增长 bāo róng xìng zēng zhǎng

inclusive growth

例句：包容性增长寻求的是社会和经济协调发展、可持续发展。

Example: Inclusive growth seeks the coordinated and sustainable development of society and the economy.

Note: Inclusive growth refers both to the pace and pattern of growth. They are considered interlinked and need to be addressed together. The term was first put forward by the Asian Development Bank in 2007.

保持共产党员先进性 bǎo chí gòng chǎn dǎng yuán xiān jìn xìng maintain the advanced nature of Communist Party members

例句：以实践“三个代表”重要思想为主要内容的保持共产党员先进性教育活动正在全党范围有步骤地展开。

Example: With implementing the important thought of the “Three Represents” as main content, the educational activities of maintaining the advanced nature of Communist Party members are being developed step by step.

Note: The term refers to a campaign launched in January 2005, calling on all members of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to learn the important thought of the “Three Represents” to maintain the advanced nature of the CPC. The “Three Represents” means that the Communist Party of China represents the advanced social productive forces, represents advanced culture, and represents the interests of the overwhelming majority. The campaign lasted one and half years to June 2006.

保先教育 bǎo xiān jiào yù

campaign to maintain the advanced nature of Communist Party members

例句：雅安市的保先教育活动正式启动。

Example: The campaign to maintain the advanced nature of Communist Party members was officially launched in Ya'an City.

Note: The campaign was launched in January 2005, calling on all the members of the Communist Party of China to learn the important thought of the “Three Represents” to maintain the advanced nature.

保障性住房 bǎo zhàng xìng zhù fáng

low-income housing

例句：北京市 2012 年首批保障性住房新建项目一月份破土动工了。

Example: The first batch of new low-income housing projects in 2012 started in January in Beijing.

Note: It refers to affordable housing and low-rent housing provided for low-income families. China planned to double its low-cost housing coverage by increasing 24,454 hectares of land for low-income housing in April 2010. At the Third Session of the 11th National People's Congress in March 2010, the central government vowed to build 3 million low-cost apartments for low-income families and renovate 2.8 million shanty houses.

暴力拆迁 bào lì chāi qiān

forced demolition

例句：华东一位农民起诉地方政府暴力拆迁并获得胜诉。

Example: A farmer in east China got a favorable court verdict in a forced demolition case against the local government.

Note: In May 2011, China's State Council ordered a special investigation into land expropriations and house demolition practices around the country, in order to put an end to illegal forced demolitions.

暴力慈善 bào lì cí shàn

violent charity

例句：慈善家陈光标认为中国就是需要“暴力慈善”。

Example: Chen Guangbiao, a philanthropist, believed that “violent charity” is what China needs.

Note: In 2011, Chen Guangbiao, President of Jiangsu Huangpu Renewable Resources, gave out red envelopes stuffed with money in earthquake-jolted areas in Yunnan Province. His behavior was labeled “violent charity” – sacrificing the dignity of recipients to meet his own needs.

北漂族 běi piāo zú

floating population in Beijing

例句：北京市决定2012年年底前在北漂族中实施新户口制度。

Example: Beijing planned to launch a new residence permit system for the floating population by the end of 2012.

Note: The term refers to those living in Beijing without a Beijing *hukou* (an official permanent residence permit).

奔奔族 bēn bēn zú

madly rushing generation

例句：奔奔族虽然生活压力巨大，却始终热爱玩乐。

Example: Despite high pressure, members of the “madly rushing generation” are doing their best to enjoy their lives.

Note: The term refers to those who were born between 1975 and 1985. They are moving up the career ladder and live under great economic pressure. They are usually very busy and have a lot to complain about.

奔小康 bèn xiǎo kāng

strive for a relatively comfortable life

例句：一大批能够带领群众致富奔小康的人被选进村委会。

Example: A great number of people, who are capable of leading villagers to strive for a relatively comfortable life, have been elected into villagers' committees.

Note: According to a three-step development strategy put forward by Deng Xiaoping, by the end of the 20th century, the Chinese people should have lived a relatively comfortable life.

比婚女 bǐ hūn nǚ

marriage comparison lady

例句：很多网友认为“比婚女”认钱不认人。

Example: Many netizens consider marriage comparison ladies snobbish.

Note: Marriage comparison ladies are generally good-looking, well educated and successful in careers. They are zealous in the pursuit of fame and money and will compare with others the size of their diamond rings, the space of their houses, the brands of their cars and so on.

毕婚族 bì hūn zú

marry upon graduation

例句：有些女大学生选择当毕婚族，只是为了缓解找工作的压力。

Example: Some college girls are willing to marry upon graduation just to avoid the pressure of getting a job.

Note: The term refers to college students who get married immediately after graduation.

毕漂族 bì piāo zú

floating upon graduation

例句：调查显示，“毕漂族”半年后的月薪仅相当于同届毕业生全国平均月薪的一半。

Example: A survey found that six months after graduation, the floating-upon-graduation group could earn only half the monthly salary of their classmates on average.

Note: The term refers to college graduates who work in a place other than their hometown or where they graduated.

毕剩客 bì shèng kè

jobless upon graduation

例句：“毕剩客”中的一些人不是找不到工作，而是觉得没有合适的职业。

Example: Of the jobless-upon-graduation group, some are simply not satisfied with the job offers they got. They are not incompetent.