

高等院校英语翻译专业口译教材  
面向全国外语《高级英语口语资格证书》考试

# ORAL

# INTERPRETATION COURSE

宁 洪 编著



# 英语高级口译教程

南开大学出版社

高等院校英语翻译专业口译教材

面向全国外语《中级英语口语资格证书》考试

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# 英语高级口译教程

**ORAL INTERPRETATION COURSE**

(英语同传 英语交传)

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## 编写说明

《英语高级口译教程》是南开大学 2006 年度教材建设资助项目，适用对象为英语专业高年级学生。

《英语高级口译教程》的编写主要遵循教育部《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》中的相关要求，力争做到：1. 确保扎实的语言基本功；2. 拓宽知识面；3. 补充一定的专业知识；4. 增加某些科技常识；5. 提供培养学生综合文化素质的材料。在英语口译“快速、灵活、完美”的基础上，逐步培养学生掌握口译中同声传译和接续传译的语言转换规律和技巧。

### 教材特点

《英语高级口译教程》在教材内容选编上以中国领导人讲演口译（汉英同声传译）和外国领导人讲演口译（英汉同声传译）为主，以谈话口译（英汉/汉英接续传译）和热点话题口译（英汉/汉英同声传译）为辅。为适应课堂同声传译和接续传译教学要求，编者对选用资料进行了一些删减和文字处理，使用了翻译中的一些基本原则，如顺序译法、变序译法、分句译法、增译、略译、重复等译法。

### 教学流程说明（以第一单元为例）

《英语高级口译教程》单元教学内容、学时要求、训练目的（以 Unit 1 为例）			
单元	内容	学时要求	训练目的
1.1 讲演口译 Interpret Speeches (同声传译)	1.1.1 中国领导人讲演（汉英同声传译）■ 中国经济发展的道路	1 学时	强化训练，提高同声传译能力
	1.1.2 外国领导人讲演（英汉同声传译）■ Chinese People Enjoy More Freedom ■ = with the suggested version	1 学时	
1.2 谈话口译 Interpret Talks (接续传译)	1.2.1 英汉接续传译 Human Relations	1 学时	选择训练，提高接续传译能力
	1.2.2 汉英接续传译 奇瑞汽车——中国的自主创新精神	1 学时	
1.3 热点话题口译 Interpret Hot Social Issues (同声传译)	1.3.1 英汉同声传译 Customs and Habits of the Chinese People in Taiwan	1 学时	选择训练，提高同声传译能力
	1.3.2 汉英同声传译 缩小城乡差距——避免欧洲加非洲就是中国	1 学时	

单元	内容	学时要求	训练目的
1.4 口译常识 Interpretation ABC	1.4.1 口译常识：口译定义、口译特点		自学 指导口译实践
1.5 参考译文 Suggested Versions	1.1.1 The Road for China to Develop its Economy 1.1.2 中国人享有更多的自由		课堂演练、讲 评、考试参考

注：《英语高级口译教程》为学期口译课程教材。全书设置6单元。每单元需6学时完成。

## 鸣谢

感谢南开大学出版社“张彤工作室”的鼎力相助。张彤女士对本书的立项、编著、出版工作给予了大力支持并提出了诸多宝贵意见。

感谢我的夫人张金香女士对我从事英语教学和教材编写工作所给予的莫大支持和鼓励。

由于《英语高级口译教程》的内容较为繁杂，涉猎文章篇幅较长，加之本人水平有限，书中难免有诸多不妥和疏漏之处，恳请读者斧正。

宁 洪  
2007年5月18日

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# 第一单元 Unit 1

## 1.1 讲演口译 Interpret Speeches (同声传译)

### 1.1.1 中国领导人讲演 (汉英同声传译)

**Directions: Interpret the following passage from Chinese into English simultaneously.**

#### 中国经济发展的道路

尊敬的弗雷参议长

女士们、先生们，朋友们，

上午好。

很高兴能在美丽的圣地亚哥与各位新老朋友见面。

这是我第一次访问智利。站在这片神奇的土地上，放眼远眺，一边是绵延不断的安第斯山脉，一边是一望无际的太平洋。是高山铸造了智利人民坚韧不拔的民族精神，是大海孕育了智利人民海纳百川的宽广胸怀。

在勤劳智慧的智利人民的不懈努力下，今天的智利，在综合竞争力、经济自由化程度、市场开放度、国际信用等方面，都已经成为了拉美位居前列的国家。中国人民对智利人民所取得的成就感到由衷的高兴，衷心祝愿智利共和国繁荣昌盛、人民幸福。

女士们、先生们，朋友们，

作为世界上最大的发展中国家，中国经济持续快速发展，吸引着全世界的目光，也为越来越多的智利朋友所关注。借此机会，我愿意向各位简要介绍一下中国经济和社会的发展情况。

中国是世界文明古国之一。在 5,000 多年的发展历史中，中国各族人民创造了灿烂的文化，为人类文明进步做出了巨大贡献。1840 年以后，中国遭受到列强侵略，成为了一个半殖民地、半封建的社会。中华儿女为民族独立、人民解放和民主自由进行了英勇卓绝的斗争。中国人民在中国共产党领导下，在 1949 年成立了中华人民共和国，实现了中国历史上最伟大、最深刻的社会变革，开辟了中华民族伟大复兴的广阔道路。

上个世纪 70 年代末期，中国开始实行了邓小平先生所倡导的改革开放新政策，走上了建设具有中国特色的社会主义发展道路。28 年以来，中国的面貌发生了翻天覆地的变化。在改革过程中，最关键的是我们始终坚持了三个不动摇。

一是我们坚持了以经济建设为中心不动摇。我们感到，经济建设是中国压倒一切的中心任务。中国是发展中国家，发展是解决中国一切问题的关键。我们横下一条心，排除一切干扰，紧紧扭住经济建设这个中心不放，聚精会神搞建设，一心一意谋发展。

从1978年到2005年，我们的国内生产总值从2,165亿美元增加到了2.23万亿美元，年均增长率为9.6%。

我们的人均国内生产总值从226美元增加到了1,700多美元，增长了近7倍。我们的粮食产量从3亿吨增加到了4.8亿吨，成功地解决了占世界近22%人口的吃饭问题。在上世纪90年代初期，我们的高速公路里程几乎为零，现通车总里程已经达到了4.1万公里，居世界第二。2005年我们的港口货物总吞吐量达到了49亿吨，港口国际集装箱吞吐量达到了7,580万标准箱，都名列世界第一。

在中国，城乡居民的年均收入分别增长了5.1倍和5.2倍。在人均住房面积方面，城市居民的平方米数从6.7平方米提高到了25平方米，农村居民从8.1平方米提高到了29.7平方米。

汽车已经进入到寻常百姓家中。2005年，中国的轿车销售量已经达到了313万辆。人均寿命从1949年之前的35岁上升到了72岁，超过了中等收入国家的平均水平。在中国基本普及了九年义务教育，基本扫除了青壮年文盲。农村贫困人口从1978年的2.5亿人减少到2005年的2,365万人。人民生活总体上达到了小康水平。

二是我们坚持了走具有中国特色的政治发展道路不动摇。我们感到，中国特色的政治发展道路是中国长治久安的根本保障。一个国家实行什么样的政治制度，只能由这个国家的人民根据本国国情来决定。从中国的国情和实际出发，中国人民选择了自己的政治发展道路。

在政权制度上，我们实行人民代表大会制度。人民代表大会统一行使国家权力，国家行政机关、审判机关和检察机关都由人大产生，对人大负责，受人大监督。这个体制既能够充分发扬民主，使国家的政治生活充满活力，又可以集中力量办大事，提高工作效率。

在政党制度上，我们实行中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度。中国共产党是领导核心，是执政党。各民主党派不是在野党，更不是反对党，而是参政党。中国共产党同民主党派充分协商涉及国家事务的所有重大决策。

作为一个拥有13亿人口的发展中大国，改革开放28年来，中国经济保持了年均9.6%的增长速度，综合国力明显增强，人民生活不断改善。中国民族团结，社会稳定，国际地位日益提高。这都充分地证明了，中国人民自己所选择的这条政治发展道路，符合中国国情、顺应时代潮流、体现了人民的意愿，是一条强国富民的道路。我们会坚定不移地沿着这条道路走下去。

三是我们坚持改革开放不动摇。我们感到，改革开放是推动中国经济和社会进步的强大动力。我们坚定不移地推进了经济体制改革，发展社会主义市场经济，始终把国有企业改革作为中心环节来抓，着力提高企业的自主创新能力、它们抵御风险的能力和市场竞争的能力，公有制经济不断壮大。

与此同时，我们毫不动摇地鼓励、支持和引导非公有制经济的发展。目前非公有制经济创造的增加值已经占到了中国国内生产总值的三分之一。我们切实转变了政府职能，发挥市场在资源配置中的基础性作用，更多地运用经济和法律手段管理经济和社会活动，市场化程度大幅度提高。

在社会商品零售环节方面，政府的定价比重由改革开放前的100%下降到目前的不足4%。资本、劳动力、土地、产权、技术等市场从无到有，不断快速发展。同时，中国还对计划、财税、金融、外贸体制进行了重大改革。

我们在不断提高对外开放水平，已经形成了全方位的、宽领域的、多层次的对外开放格局。2001年12月，中国加入了世界贸易组织，这标志着中国对外开放进入新阶段。

28年来，中国进出口总额从206亿美元增加到1.42万亿美元，年均增长超过17%，已成为世界第三大贸易国。中国实际利用的外商直接投资额累计超过6,200亿美元，连续13年居发展中国家之首。外汇储备由1978年的1.67亿美元增加到了目前的10,000多亿美元，位居世界第一。

世界500强企业绝大部分都在华投资，一些跨国公司还把其亚太总部和研发中心转移到了中国。有50多个国家先后承认了中国的完全市场经济地位。中国对世界经济增长的贡献率超过了10%，对全球贸易增长的贡献率超过了12%。

中国始终坚持走和平发展的道路。中华文明历来崇尚和为贵、和而不同，己所不欲、勿施于人。中国人民曾饱受帝国主义列强的欺压凌辱，曾经历过长期的动荡和战乱，更加懂得和平的珍贵。不管国际风云如何变幻，中国将始终奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，始终坚持维护世界和平、促进共同发展的外交政策宗旨，致力于建立一个公开、公正、合理、透明、开放的国际多元贸易体制，致力于推动经济全球化朝着实现共同繁荣的方向发展，致力于营造一个和平、合作、和谐的区域和国际环境。

事实已经证明并将会继续证明，中国的发展对世界各国不是威胁，只会给它们带来更多的发展机遇和更广阔的市场。中国过去是、现在是、将来永远是维护世界和平、促进共同发展的坚定力量。

(2,650字)

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## Notes

1. 尊敬的弗雷参议长: Distinguished Senate Frei
2. 圣地亚哥: San Diego
3. 放眼远眺: looking far into the distance
4. 绵延不断的安第斯山脉: the endlessly-extending Mountain Andes
5. 一望无际的太平洋: the Pacific Ocean stretching to the horizon
6. 高山铸造了智利人民坚韧不拔的民族精神，大海孕育了智利人民海纳百川的宽广胸怀:  
it is the high mountain that builds up the national unyielding spirit of the Chilean people and it is the vast ocean that nurtures the generosity of the Chilean people
7. 在综合竞争力、经济自由化程度、市场开放度、国际信用等方面: in all the areas regarding comprehensive competitiveness, economic liberalization, market openness and international credit rating
8. 拉美位居前列的国家: ranks among the best among Latin American countries
9. 衷心祝愿智利共和国繁荣昌盛、人民幸福: sincerely wish the Republic of Chile prosperous and the Chilean people happy
10. 吸引着全世界的目光: keeps drawing attention from all around the world
11. 遭受到列强侵略: suffered from the invasion of imperialist powers
12. 中华儿女为民族独立、人民解放和民主自由进行了英勇卓绝的斗争: The Chinese people fought fearlessly for the national independence, liberation of the people, democracy and freedom
13. 最伟大、最深刻的社会变革: the greatest and most fundamental social evolution

14. 开辟了中华民族伟大复兴的广阔道路: opened a broad way for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation
15. 始终坚持了三个不动摇: have always stuck to the three adherences
16. 我们坚持了以经济建设为中心不动摇: we have stuck to economic construction as a center without any wavering
17. 我们横下了一条心, 排除了一切干扰, 紧紧扭住经济建设这个中心不放, 聚精会神搞建设, 一心一意谋发展: We are determined to eliminate all the interferences, stick firmly to economic construction, to be preoccupied with construction and to seek development heart and soul
18. 在上世纪 90 年代初期, 我们高速公路里程几乎为零: At the beginning of the 1990s, China almost had no expressway
19. 现通车总里程: the total mileage of expressways that are open to traffic
20. 港口货物吞吐总量: the total volume of China's port cargo import and export
21. 港口国际集装箱吞吐量达到了 7,580 万标准箱: the total volume of China's port international container import and export stood at 75.80 million of twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU)
22. 人均住房面积方面: in terms of the per capita housing areas
23. 汽车已经进入到寻常百姓家中: automobile has entered ordinary Chinese families
24. 人民生活总体上达到小康水平: the Chinese people generally enjoy a comparatively well-off life
25. 我们坚持了走具有中国特色政治发展的道路不动摇: we have stuck without any wavering to the political development road with Chinese characteristics
26. 中国特色的政治发展道路是中国长治久安的根本保障: the political development road with Chinese characteristics is the basic guarantee for the long-term stability of China
27. 实行人民代表大会制度: adopt the National People's Congress (NPC) system
28. 统一行使国家权力: exercises the supreme state power
29. 国家行政机关、审判机关和检察机关都由人大产生: the state's administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs are created by the NPC
30. 受人大监督: supervised by the NPC
31. 充分发扬民主, 使国家政治生活充满活力: allows full democracy and brings vitality to the national political life
32. 集中力量办大事, 提高工作效率: pool resources to solve major problems and raise working efficiency
33. 实行中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度: implement the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation led by the Communist Party of China (CPC)
34. 各民主党派不是在野党, 更不是反对党, 而是参政党: The democratic parties are neither out-parties nor opposition parties, but parties participating in the management of state affairs
35. 中国民族团结, 社会稳定, 国际地位日益提高: China has enjoyed national solidarity, social stability and a rising international position
36. 符合中国国情、顺应时代潮流、体现了人民的意愿: in agreement with China's national conditions, with the trend of the times and with the will of the people

37. 我们坚持改革开放不动摇: we have stuck without any wavering to reform and opening up
38. 始终把国有企业改革作为中心环节来抓: always taken the reform of the state-owned enterprises as the core link
39. 提高企业的自主创新能力、它们抵御风险的能力和市场竞争的能力: raising the independent innovation capacity of those enterprises, raising their risk control capability and raising their market competitiveness
40. 鼓励、支持和引导非公有制经济的发展: encourage, support and guide the development of non-public economy
41. 非公有制经济创造的增加值: the added value created by the non-public economy
42. 在资源配置中: in resource allocation
43. 市场化程度大幅度提高: the degree of market economy has further upgraded
44. 在社会商品零售环节方面: in terms of social commodity retail
45. 资本、劳动力、土地、产权、技术等市场从无到有: the capital, labor, land, property rights and technology markets in China developed from scratch
46. 对计划、财税、金融、外贸体制进行了重大改革: makes fundamental reform in the planning, taxation, financial and foreign trade systems
47. 全方位的、宽领域的、多层次的对外开放格局: an opening pattern that stands at all-dimensional, wide-ranging and multi-layered
48. 中国进出口总额: China's total volume of imports and exports
49. 世界 500 强企业: the global top 500 companies
50. 跨国公司: multinational companies
51. 亚太总部和研发中心: Asian and Pacific headquarters and R&D centers
52. 先后承认了中国的完全市场经济地位: recognized one after another China's full market economy status
53. 中国对世界经济增长的贡献率: China's contribution to the world economic growth
54. 坚持走和平发展的道路: adheres to the road of peaceful development
55. 中华文明历来崇尚和为贵、和而不同, 己所不欲、勿施于人: The Chinese civilization always cherishes that harmony is precious, harmony with difference and that never do to others what you would not like them to do to you
56. 饱受帝国主义列强的欺压凌辱: suffered enough from the oppression and humiliation by imperialist powers
57. 不管国际风云如何变幻, 中国将始终奉行独立自主的和平外交政策, 始终坚持维护世界和平、促进共同发展的外交政策宗旨: No matter how the international situation changes irregularly (fluctuates), China will always follow its peaceful diplomatic policy of independent and self-reliance, will always follow the purpose of the diplomatic policy of maintaining world peace and promoting common development
58. 建立一个公开、公正、合理、透明、开放的国际多元贸易体制: establish an open, fair, just and transparent international multi-trade system
59. 维护世界和平、促进共同发展的坚定力量: the firm force for maintaining world peace and promoting common development

### 1.1.2 外国领导人讲演（英汉同声传译）

**Directions: Interpret the following passage from English into Chinese simultaneously.**

#### **Chinese People Enjoy More Freedom**

Thank you very much, Mayor Han. I appreciate the kind words of introduction. And we're really delighted to be here today.

My wife and I are privileged to have the opportunity once again to travel in China. We are grateful for the welcome we have received, especially for the kind of reception here at Fudan University. We thank you for the honor, and we bring you good wishes from President George W. Bush and the people of the United States.

I know that many of you will soon graduate from this great university. I am told the standards are extremely demanding here, and a degree from Fudan University signifies years of hard work and self-discipline. I congratulate each one of you on your achievement, and I commend your teachers for upholding the tradition of excellence that marks the 99-year history of Fudan University.

I hardly need to tell you that you are beginning careers in a nation remarkably different from just a generation ago.

My first glimpse of China came in 1975, when I traveled to Beijing with President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. That was only three years after President Richard Nixon had paid his historic visit to your country. Mao Zedong still held power. The aftershocks of the Cultural Revolution were still being felt. There were some hopes of reform, but people largely kept those hopes to themselves. Those were the latter years of a difficult era for the people of China.

Later America and China set out to restore diplomatic relations, and it was in part because we perceived a common challenge in the Soviet Union. America's leaders understood something else, as well. They knew that in China, beneath the harsh conformity of that era, lay the diversity and the boundless energy of a great people. In the decades since, as more freedom and opportunity have come to this land, you have begun to show the world the creativity and enterprise of your country.

Each of you is a witness to that potential, in what you have learned and achieved here, and in your own hopes for the future. Twenty years ago, almost to the day, President Reagan spoke at this university and expressed the essence of economic and political freedom. It is based, he said, on a belief "in the dignity of each man, woman, and child." Free institutions, he said, reflect, "an appreciation of the special genius of each individual, and of his special right to make his own decisions and lead his own life."

Compared to President Nixon's, or even President Reagan's day, many Chinese citizens are now freer to make their own way in life — to choose careers, to acquire property, and to travel. And across this land are many millions of young people just like you, with their own abilities and their own expectations of a better life for themselves, their families and their country.

On the path of reform that began a quarter-century ago, the Chinese people have made great strides. Over the past twenty-five years, China's rapid and sustained economic growth has lifted the

living standards of many citizens and raised China into the ranks of the world's largest economies. You have reduced poverty, and in recent years, have consistently reported high economic growth rates. This dramatic economic progress shows what is possible when governments leave more decision-making power in the hands of private enterprises and individuals. Above all, it is a tribute to the Chinese citizens whose talents and daily efforts are making this a vibrant modern economy.

China's economic success has also come about through far greater integration into the world economy. In the last two decades, your country has emerged as a major exporter of all kinds of manufactured goods, from heavy machinery, to computers, to toys. China has gained enormously from access to foreign markets. Its development has also been fed by vast inflows of investment capital — over 50 billion dollars last year alone — and by imports of foreign technology, and the ever-increasing quantities of energy and raw materials necessary to sustain growth.

Today, over five percent of all trade conducted in the world — some 850 billion dollars — is accounted for by China alone. And China's two-way trade with the United States has grown seven-fold in just the last 12 years.

Continued economic progress will require careful stewardship. As your new generation of leaders knows, rapid growth can lead to social and economic challenges at home. And as China gains in economic strength, it also takes on new responsibilities for keeping the global economy in balance. As your leaders and I discussed, in this interdependent world, nations have a responsibility to lower barriers to imports, to protect intellectual property rights, and to maintain flexible, market-driven exchange rates. We are working together on these vital issues.

China's progress is part of a much wider story. So many of the great nations of Asia began the 20th Century ruled by colonial powers, or by dynasty, or bitterly divided by civil strife. And throughout that century, ideologies of violence and malice took hold in Asia, as they did in Europe, and caused terrible harm and grief. Now the people of Asia are writing a different chapter. Great nations in this region have entered the 21st century as independent peoples, growing in prosperity and individual freedom. The dramatic changes in Asia — from Beijing to Tokyo, from Seoul to Singapore — have removed many old sources of conflict, and lifted millions of lives.

In the past half century, Asia has been transformed from a war-torn and impoverished region into the world's biggest and fastest-growing center for the creation of wealth and knowledge. Throughout this region, one nation after another has enjoyed the benefits of greater prosperity. But not prosperity alone. Across Asia, rising prosperity and expanding political freedom have gone hand in hand. When people have the liberty to manage their own lives and to enjoy the fruits of their labors, they work hard and contribute more to the well-being of their societies. And when they experience the benefits of economic liberty, they desire greater freedom in expressing their views and choosing their leaders.

The United States of America welcomes the great progress of your country, as we welcome the continued expansion of economic and political freedom across Asia. As a Pacific nation, we benefit, as you do, from trade across the ocean and from the growing vitality of this region.

The people of the United States have been tremendously impressed with all that has been achieved in China in recent decades. There clearly was a time in our history of 50 years when we

were adversaries, when we fought against each other in the war in Korea, when I think we viewed one another as a significant threat. I think that's changed.

And today given the common interest we have in trying to promote peace and prosperity in this part of the world, we work together on a great many issues that are to the benefit of the peoples of both nations. There's no question but what we still have differences, places where we disagree over various issues. But though my conversations yesterday with your leaders in Beijing, I think it would be fair to say we agreed that the areas of agreement are far greater than those areas where we disagree, and that there are no problems there that can't be resolved given sufficient efforts and goodwill and adequate time on both sides. Working together, especially in the economic arena, has been beneficial to the peoples of both countries. And with the right kind of leadership, there's no reason why we should perceive each as threats in the future.

The policy of the United States on the issue of Taiwan has been consistent for some considerable period of time now, and has been stated by President Bush. We support the principle of one China based upon the three communiqués, and the Taiwan Relations Act. We think that it's important for discussions and dialogue to go forward between Beijing and Taipei, that if any changes are to occur with respect to the current the circumstances in the strait, it should be through negotiation. We oppose unilateral efforts on either side to try to alter the current set of circumstances. Overall, we do, in fact, support the principle of one China,

China has now become our third largest trading partner in the world. The amount of commerce back and forth between our two nations is by our estimate \$180 billion a year. We buy a vast quantity of goods manufactured here in China, ship to the United States. We sell you goods and products and agricultural products, as well. Right now, the balance is very much in your favor — that is, you sell more to us more than you buy from us. We think that will change over time as your market opens up more and more and as you implement the agreements under the WTO. We think that's appropriate. The areas where we have work to do fall in the area, for example, of intellectual property rights. And some of the other areas where there are standards that have been applied by your government that we believe unfairly penalize or discriminate against U.S. products. These are normal kinds of issues to have between trading nations.

We will do everything we can to encourage exchanges and Americans living and working in China, and Chinese living and working in America. Our Ambassador, Sandy Rand who is with me today studied Chinese as a young man, lived in Hong Kong for many years, of course, is serving now as Ambassador to China. I've got people working for me on my staff who spent years in China, growing up here, or have studied here, as well. Those kinds of exchanges are very important. There are a great many Chinese students in U.S. universities. And that can only benefit both countries long-term. I think it's something to be encouraged every chance we get. And I certainly would want to do everything I could.

Today China is embarking on a great journey. As your country grows in regional and global influence and responsibility, your strength and your potential will rest more with your people. My wish for each of you is for a life in a nation that grows more in success, in greatness, and in liberty.

With respect to the hundredth anniversary of Fudan University, that's a very significant



development in 2005. It's obviously become a very important university. I know from looking back at the history of it a bit, I remember the time when President Reagan came 20 years ago to speak. And given your location in Shanghai, and it's, I think, one of the finest universities in this part of the world. You're able to attract an outstanding student body. Obviously, nothing but outstanding students here today, and we want to wish you the very best and congratulate you on achieving that milestone of a hundred years, and wish you great success for the next hundred years, as well, too.

I thank you for your kind attention this morning, and now I'd be pleased to take your questions.  
Thank you very much.

(1,879 words)

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### Notes

1. perceived a common challenge in the Soviet Union: 察觉到在苏联存在着一种人所共知的挑战
2. raised China into the ranks of the world's largest economies: 提升中国进入了世界经济大国的行列
3. a vibrant modern economy: 一种充满活力的现代经济
4. through far greater integration into the world economy: 更大规模地融入世界经济
5. lower barriers to imports, to protect intellectual property rights, and to maintain flexible, market-driven exchange rates: 降低进口壁垒, 保护知识产权, 并保持灵活的以市场为驱动力的汇率
6. ideologies of violence and malice took hold in Asia, as they did in Europe: 暴力和怨恨的思潮笼罩着整个亚洲, 在欧洲也是如此泛滥
7. as independent peoples, growing in prosperity and individual freedom: 成为了独立的人民, 繁荣程度、个人自由程度(民主程度)日益提高
8. As a Pacific nation, we benefit, as you do, from trade across the ocean and from the growing vitality of this region. 作为一个太平洋周边国家, 我们和贵国一样, 受益于跨太平洋贸易, 也受益于这个地区日益壮大的生命活力。
9. the areas of agreement are far greater than those areas where we disagree: 共识的方面远远大于分歧的方面
10. there are no problems there that can't be resolved given sufficient efforts and goodwill and adequate time on both sides: 只要双方经过足够的努力、只要有诚意、只要有充裕的时间, 就根本没有解决不了的问题
11. the balance is very much in your favor: 你们处于出超状态
12. implement the agreements under the WTO: 落实“世贸”的所有协议
13. And some of the other areas where there are standards that have been applied by your government that we believe unfairly penalize or discriminate against U.S. products. 在其他的一些方面, 有一些贵国政府所执行的标准问题。我们认为这些标准不公正地处罚了或歧视了美国的产品。
14. Today China is embarking on a great journey. 如今, 中国正在开始一个伟大的征程。