

Advanced

紧缺人才培养工程教学系列丛书

英语高级口译岗位资格证书

考试练习

• 口语与口译300题

丛书主编 张 曦
主 编 杨 丹

练习

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是“紧缺人才培养工程”系列教学用书之一,书中选编了数百篇口译、口语的例文,分类编排,文章内容丰富,翻译精确,读者可从中了解英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试中口译与口语部分的考试信息,熟悉考试形式,从而提高考试的成功率。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习:口语与口译
300题/杨丹主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2009
(紧缺人才培养工程系列教学用书)

ISBN978-7-313-06014-3

I. 英... II. 杨... III. ①英语—口语—习题
②英语—口译—习题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 163133 号

英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习

口语与口译 300 题

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上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

上海交大印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:15.75 字数:437 千字

2009 年 10 月第 1 版 2009 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~6 030

ISBN978-7-313-06014-3/H 定价:28.00 元

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前言

《上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书》考试是“紧缺人才培养工程”的项目之一,其宗旨是为上海、长三角地区和全国其他省市考核和遴选复合型英语口语译人才。自1995开考以来,已进入第15个年头。其间,考试规模不断扩大,累计参考人数已达32万多人次;考试地区逐步外延,已从最初的上海扩展到南京、苏州、无锡、南通、扬州、青岛、烟台、深圳、武汉、杭州、宁波、南昌等地。目前,该项考试已成为具有重要全国影响的外语培训考试项目,该考试的资格证书,也成为外资、合资企业,乃至国有大中型企业招聘人才的重要依据。

参加英语中级口译考试,取得其资格证书,除了要参加相应的培训项目,认真学习教材之外,还需要辅之必要的练习,特别是在复习迎考阶段,进行一定量有针对性的练习,更能够巩固学习知识点,理清复习脉络,掌握解题技巧,提高考试成绩。

为了满足广大参加《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的读者的迫切需要,我们约请上海数家著名培训学校的资深老师编写了这套《英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试练习》丛书。本套丛书具有以下三个特点:

第一,按照题型,分门别类。针对《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的题型,本套丛书分为四本,分别为《阅读300题》、《翻译300题》、《听力300题》和《口译和口语300题》。考生可以针对自己的弱项,强化专项练习,从而提高这四个方面的技能,在考试中取得满意的成绩。

第二,题精量大,针对性强。本套丛书中的练习题既包蕴了以往历届考试题的历史轨迹;又反映了近年来乃至今后考试题的命题趋势。丛书的作者均为长期工作在培训第一线的明星教师,对于考试的要求、考生的弱点、考题的规律了然于胸,题目的选取极具针对性。通过练习,考生将在听、说、读、写、译五个方面都得到明显的提高。

第三,与时俱进,时新实用。本套丛书的材料基本选自近期英语国家主流媒体的时文,结合考试实际,设计相应练习。所有练习题均附参考答案,方便读者自测自查。《翻译300题》一书还在附录中分类列出政治、经济、文化、科学等方面的词汇,具有相当的实用价值。

《阅读300篇》由王欣主编。全书分政治、经济、社会、自然、科技、文化等板块,所有练习配答案和简解。在此感谢王国栋、纪家举、顾辉、范劲松、边琳、林玫的鼎力相助。

《翻译300题》由张曦主编。全书由英译汉和汉译英各150篇组成,分别包括政治外交、经济金融、自然科学、经典散文、名家演说等部分,使读者可以有有的放矢、专项突破。本书特别要感谢丁汉清、陈琳、李龙帅、杨丹、林玫、王欣所付出的努力。

《听力300题》由林玫和张曦主编。全书分成听写、短句、段落、听译四大部分。本书编写过程中得到曹志东、肖翰、刘彦星、张辉、李龙帅、杨丹的鼎力支持,在此表示感谢。

《口语和口译300题》由杨丹主编。本书收录了300个英语口语译、口语段落,涉及经济工业、教育科技、文化社会、政策规划、环保卫生等领域,同时增添了最新的时事方面的内容。本书编写过程中,包含着张曦、王早早、王亦舟、宋可如、刘锦凤的辛劳,在此致谢。

企盼本套丛书对于参加《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》培训和考试的读者将起到帮助的作用,对于其他英语学习者提高英语综合能力和口译水平也有所裨益。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 7 月

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第二部分 口语

第一部分

口 译



发言致辞

Passage 1

各位代表,欢迎参加世界文明论坛大会。世界是丰富多彩的,世界文明是多元的。各国人民走过了不同的历史发展道路,有着不同的文化背景、社会制度和价值观念,延续着不同的生活方式。这种多样性正是世界充满竞赛、活力和创新的根本原因。

各国之间应该加强交流和了解,在相互尊重和平等对待的基础上共同前进,而不应让这种多样性成为阻碍各国人民携手共进的隔阂,更不应该人为地从中挑起对立和冲突。尊重和发展世界文明的多样性,并在这种多样性中找到共同利益,是人类社会向前发展的伟大动力。

参考译文

Distinguished guests, welcome to the Forum on World Civilization. The world is colorful and the world civilization is many-fold and diversified. People of different countries have traversed different roads of historical development. Each nation with its own cultural background, social system and value, will continue to lead a life in its own way. This diversity is the very reason why world is full of competition, vigor and innovation.

Countries should enhance exchanges and understanding, and move ahead together on the basis of mutual respect and equality. They should not allow the diversity to be a barrier to their hand-in-hand/forward march, still less should they deliberately provoke confrontation and conflict. To respect and develop the diversity of world civilization and identify common interests are a great driving force propelling human society forward.

Passage 2

女士们,先生们:我很荣幸有机会在本届大会上就“亚太地区远景规划”这一主题作一简短发言。亚太地区资源丰富,历史悠久。多样性是亚太地区的突出特点。西亚、中亚、东亚情况各不相同。不少亚洲国家正在为解决温饱问题而奋斗。

本次会议就是要为亚太地区的远景作出规划。我们需要建设一个什么样的亚太地区?我认为,我们应共同实现三个目标:一,各国要保持和平稳定,远离冲突和战争;二,所有人实现充分发展,消除贫困和不公;三,各种文明应彼此和谐相处,相互促进。

参考译文

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel greatly honored to address you at this meeting on the issue of "Visionary Plan for the Asia-Pacific Region". The Asia-Pacific region has abundant resources and a

long history. Diversity is a prominent feature of the region. West Asia, Central Asia and East Asia differ from one another in circumstances. Many Asian countries are still struggling just to feed, clothe and shelter their citizens.

Our discussion here aims to draw up a plan for the vision of Asia-Pacific Region. What an Asia-Pacific Region shall we need to bring about? In my views, we shall work together to meet three goals; First, countries should maintain peace and stability, and stay away from conflicts and wars. Second, every one should enjoy full development and freedom from poverty and injustice. Third, all civilizations should co-exist in harmony, mutual accommodation and mutual promotion.

Passage 3

今天,中国企业联合会、中国企业家协会在这里联合举办知识产权保护与自主创新大会,向全国企业发出保护知识产权,使用正版软件的倡议。这显示了中国政府和中国企业重视自主创新、保护知识产权的坚强决心,我认为这是件很有意义的事。我代表国务院,对会议的召开表示热烈的祝贺!对大家以实际行动推动自主创新、支持知识产权保护工作表示衷心的感谢!

自主创新是科技发展的灵魂,是一个民族发展的不竭动力,我们要建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会,靠的就是创新。如果没有知识产权的保护就没存自主创新。“十一·五”规划建议提出,要把增强自主创新能力作为推进产业结构优化升级、转变经济增长方式的中心环节。今年1月,中共中央、国务院召开全国科技大会,做出了建设创新型国家的重大决策。

参考译文

Today, the China Enterprise Confederation and the China Enterprise Directors Association jointly organize the Conference on IPR Protection and Innovation, from which a strong call is being sent to all Chinese enterprises for protecting intellectual property and using authorized software. This demonstrates the strong determination of the Chinese government and the Chinese business community to value innovation and protect intellectual property. I believe this is an event of great significance. On behalf of the State Council, I would like to extend my warm congratulations on the Conference, and I'd also like to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your support of innovation and IPR protection through your actions.

Innovation is the soul of scientific and technological advance as well as an inexhaustible driving force behind the development of a nation. It is innovation that the resource-conserving and environmentally-friendly society we aim to build depends on. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the enhancement of innovation capability is defined as the crucial task for upgrading industrial structure and transforming the mode of economic growth. This past January, at the National Conference on Science and Technology organized by the CPC Central Committee and the State, Council made the important decision of building an innovative country.

Passage 4

在复旦大学百年校庆之际,我想就复旦优良的学术传统说几句话。复旦二字得名于《尚书》中的“日月光华,旦复旦夕”。回顾学校的百年历史,复旦从中国高等教育第一家私立学堂起家,一路上历经艰难,筚路蓝缕,才取得今日的地位。同样我们也能看到,复旦作为新中国高等教育复兴和发展的标志,一直致力于扩大学校规模,并孜孜不倦地在国际上扩大影响。

复旦取得的成绩,和复旦大学与所有复旦校友的贡献不可分割。他们一直坚持不懈地致力于

科学知识的传播,培养具有科学头脑的年轻人才;一直坚持不懈地在中国民众中传播、培养现代理性主义精神和人文主义精神;一直坚持不懈地把这所高等学府建设成通往更高一级知识的桥梁、革新创新的摇篮。

参考译文

At the centennial celebration of Fudan University, I'd like to address the topic of Fudan's fine academic tradition. Fudan gained its name from *Shangshu*, literally the *Ancient Texts*, with the meaning of "Brilliant is the sunlight and the moonlight, again the morning glory after a night." Looking back on the school's hundred-year history, we can see that as the first-ever private institution of higher learning in China, Fudan has come through huge difficulties in gaining a footing in the country. We can also see that as a symbol of the rejuvenation and expansion of higher education in New China, Fudan has been striving hard to build itself up, both in size and in its influence in the world.

This success we owe mainly to the fact that Fudan University and all Fudan alumni have consistently and persistently worked hard for the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the nurturing of scientific-minded young intellectuals, have consistently and persistently tried to cultivate and spread among the Chinese people the spirit of modern rationalism and humanism, and have consistently and persistently striven to make the university a bridge to further and enhanced learning, as well as a cradle of new innovative ideas.

Passage 5

我很高兴在北京与多布里扬斯基副国务卿共同主持召开“中美全球事务论坛”第二次会议。我欢迎美国代表团成员来华出席这次会议。

全球化趋势深入发展是当今世界的显著特征。我们必须用全球视角来审视周围的一切,更加注重交流合作、相互借鉴,更加注重互利共赢、共同发展。这是当今时代发展给予我们的重要启示。

参考译文

I am delighted to co-chair the second session of China-U. S. Global Issues Forum with Under Secretary of State Dobriansky and extend welcome to the U. S. delegation.

The deepening of globalization is a remarkable feature of today's world. We must look at the world with a global perspective and pay greater attention to conducting exchanges and cooperation, learning from each other, seeking mutual benefit, win-win outcome and common development. This is an important inspiration of the times.

Passage 6

上海市长说:“我们谁都知道要转变经济增长方式,调整产业结构,建设四个中心,以服务业为主导,创新为驱动。但这是远期目标,如何实现很难;如何将中短期目标结合起来很难;只考虑眼前利益,我们会犯历史性错误。”

分析此种困境的原因,他表示,这场金融危机对经济的冲击错综复杂,而当前困境并非完全由金融危机导致,最重要的因素是上海经济连续 18 年高速增长后,经济增长模式和产业结构都到了不得不面对的转型期。

参考译文

Shanghai mayor said: "anyone knows that it is hard to engage the industrial restructuring and building of financial, commercial, industrial and shipping centers with service industry as a guide and innovation as an engine. That is a long-term goal. How to materialize it and how to integrate the objectives of middle-and short-terms seems challenging and demanding. We will commit historic mistakes if we focus only on present interest."

He expressed when studying the cause of this kind of plight that the complexity of the impact of this financial crisis on local economy and the current difficulty is not entirely a result of the current financial turmoil, but the major factor that we are in transition of our economic growth model and industrial structure since Shanghai has been enjoying the rapid development for the past 18 consecutive years.

Passage 7

在这月明中秋的良宵,我们在东海之滨的上海欢聚一堂。我代表中国政府和人民,向前来参加时代华纳集团举办的“'99《财富》全球论坛”活动的朋友们,表示热烈的欢迎!这次论坛的主题是:“中国:未来五十年”。

中国是一个发展中的社会主义大国,它的未来发展,不仅直接关系到中国人民的前途,而且对亚洲和世界的发展与进步也会产生重要影响。在过去的一百多年间,中国人民历经沧桑,在奋起斗争的过程中进行了伟大的历史变革。新中国 50 年的发展取得了令世人瞩目的巨大成就。

参考译文

On this splendid moonlit night in mid autumn, as we gather in the beautiful city of Shanghai, located on the coast of the East China Sea. Let me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extend a warm welcome to the friends who have come to take part in the '99 Fortune Global Forum, which is sponsored by Time Warner Group Inc. This forum's theme is "China: the next 50 years."

China is a large developing socialist country, and its future development will not only directly affect the future of the Chinese people, but will also have an important impact on the development and progress of Asia and the world. Over the past hundred-odd years, the Chinese people have gone through storm and stress, and in the course of vigorous struggle they have accomplished a great historic transformation. New China's 50 years of development have resulted in accomplishments that have astonished the world.

Passage 8

今晚我们所在的上海浦东陆家嘴地区,6年前还是一些简陋的住宅和农田,如今已是高楼林立、生机盎然的金融贸易区。50多年前,我到上海读大学,对旧中国的贫困落后和国势衰败有着深刻感受。

正是在那个时候,我立志献身于建立独立、自由、民主、统一和富强的新中国的伟业,并一直奋斗到今天。14年前,我任上海市长,经历了中国这座最大城市改革开放和现代化建设的进程。相信,在座各位也目睹了上海日新月异的变化。上海的发展,从一个侧面反映了中国所发生的巨大变化。

参考译文

Only six years ago, in this Lujiazui District of Shanghai's Pudong area, where we are gathered this evening, there were run-down houses. Now it is a vibrant modern financial and business zone, full of high-rise buildings. Over fifty years ago, I was in Shanghai attending university. At that time, I had a deep sense of the poverty, backwardness and feebleness of old China.

It was then that I decided to devote myself to the noble task of building an independent, free, democratic, unified, rich and powerful New China, and I have been struggling for that to this very day. Fourteen years ago, I became mayor of Shanghai, and experienced the process of reform, opening-up and modernization in this China's biggest city. I'm sure that all of you have seen with your own eyes the constant and unceasing transformation of Shanghai. The growth of Shanghai is one reflection of the enormous changes taking place in China.

Passage 9

在 20 世纪的前 50 年里,中国人民坚持不懈地继续着鸦片战争以来为改变自己悲惨命运而进行的努力,经过艰苦卓绝的斗争,终于在中国共产党的领导下结束了半殖民地半封建的历史,赢得了民族独立和人民解放,建立了中华人民共和国。

在 20 世纪的后 50 年里,中国人民自力更生,奋发图强,开展社会主义建设,在旧中国一穷二白的基础上,建立了比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系,使自己的物质生活水平和精神文明程度得到了大幅度提高。中国日益走向繁荣昌盛。现在,中国人民正满怀信心地沿着邓小平同志开创的建设有中国特色社会主义道路走向未来。中国人民进行的这些历史性的创造,不仅彻底改变了近代中国的悲惨命运,而且也是中华民族对人类进步事业的重大贡献。

参考译文

In the first 50 years of the 20th century, the Chinese people made unflagging efforts to change the tragic fate that had been theirs ever since the Opium War. After arduous and valiant struggle, they finally ended their semi-colonial and semi-feudal history, won independence for the nation and freedom for the people, and founded the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

In the latter half of the 20th century, relying on their own efforts, the Chinese people went all out to make their country strong and embarked on socialist construction. On the poor and deprived foundation of old China, they built a relatively complete industrial structure and national economic framework, raising the levels of their cultural and material lives significantly. China started marching forward steadily toward prosperity. Now, the Chinese people are confidently taking the road to the future, the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics pioneered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. These historic initiatives of the Chinese people have fundamentally transformed the tragic fate of modern China, and they are also great contributions made by the Chinese people to the cause of human progress.

Passage 10

我很高兴出席世界经济论坛 2009 年年会,并发表特别致辞。首先,我要感谢施瓦布主席的盛情邀请和周到安排。本届年会意义特殊,在历史罕见的国际金融危机之中,各国政要、企业家和专

家学者聚集在这里,围绕“重塑危机后的世界”这一主题,共同探讨维护国际金融稳定、促进世界经济增长的举措,探索全球综合治理之道,具有重要的现实意义。

本届年会也体现了会议举办者的远见卓识。各方面热切期盼从这里听到富有智慧的声音,凝聚战胜危机的力量。我们有责任向世界传递信心、勇气 and 希望。我预祝本届年会取得成功!

参考译文

I am delighted to be here and address the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2009. Let me begin by thanking Chairman Schwab for his kind invitation and thoughtful arrangements. This annual meeting has a special significance. Amidst a global financial crisis rarely seen in history, it brings together government leaders, business people, experts and scholars of different countries to jointly explore ways to maintain international financial stability, promote world economic growth and better address global issues. Its theme—"Shaping the Post-Crisis World" is highly relevant.

It reflects the vision of its organizers. People from across the world are eager to hear words of wisdom from here that will give them strength to tide over the crisis. It is thus our responsibility to send to the world a message of confidence, courage and hope. I look forward to a successful meeting.

Passage 11

坦率地说,这场危机对中国经济也造成较大冲击,我们正面临严峻挑战。主要是:外部需求明显收缩,部分行业产能过剩,企业生产经营困难,城镇失业人员增多,经济增长下行的压力明显加大。

中国作为一个负责任的大国,在危机中采取了积极负责的态度。我们把扩大国内有效需求特别是消费需求作为促进经济增长的基本立足点。及时调整宏观经济政策取向,果断实施积极的财政政策和适度宽松的货币政策,迅速出台扩大国内需求的十项措施,陆续制定和实施一系列政策,形成了系统完整的促进经济平稳较快发展的一揽子计划。

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Frankly, the current crisis has inflicted a rather big impact on China's economy. We are facing severe challenges, including notably shrinking external demand, overcapacity in some sectors, difficult business conditions for enterprises, rising unemployment in urban areas and greater downward pressure on economic growth.

As a big responsible country, China has acted in an active and responsible way during this crisis. We mainly rely on expanding effective domestic demand, particularly consumer demand, to boost economic growth. We have made timely adjustment to the direction of our macroeconomic policy, swiftly adopted a proactive fiscal policy and a moderately easy monetary policy, introduced ten measures to shore up domestic demand and put in place a series of related policies. Together, they make up a systematic and comprehensive package plan aimed at ensuring steady and relatively fast economic growth.

Passage 12

大规模增加政府支出和实施结构性减税。中国政府推出了总额达 4 万亿的两年计划,规模相当于 2007 年中国 GDP 的 16%。主要投向保障性安居工程、农村民生工程、铁路交通等基础设施、

生态环保等方面的建设和地震灾后恢复重建,这里既有“十一·五”规划内加快实施的项目,也有根据发展需要新增的项目。

这个计划经过了科学论证,在资金保证上作了周密的安排,其中中央政府计划投资 1.18 万亿元,并带动地方和社会资金参与建设。中国政府还推出了大规模的减税计划,主要是全面实施增值税转型,出台中小企业、房地产交易相关税收优惠政策等措施,取消和停征 100 项行政事业性收费,一年可减轻企业和居民负担约 5000 亿元。

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Substantially increase government spending and implement a structural tax cut. The Chinese Government has rolled out a two-year program involving a total investment of RMB 4 trillion, equivalent to 16 percent of China's GDP in 2007. The investment will mainly go to government-subsidized housing projects, projects concerning the well-being of rural residents, railway construction and other infrastructural projects, environmental protection projects and post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction. Some of them are identified as priority projects in China's 11th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development. The rest are additional ones to meet the needs of the new situation.

This two-year stimulus program has gone through scientific feasibility studies and is supported by a detailed financial arrangement. RMB 1.18 trillion will come from central government's budget, which is expected to generate funds from local governments and other sources. The Chinese Government has also launched a massive tax cut program which features the comprehensive transformation of the value-added tax, the adoption of preferential tax policies for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and real estate transactions, and the abolition or suspension of 100 items of administrative fees. It is expected to bring about a total saving of RMB 500 billion for businesses and households each year.

Passage 13

大频度降息和增加银行体系流动性。中央银行连续 5 次下调金融机构存贷款利率,其中一年期存、贷款基准利率累计分别下调 1.89 和 2.16 个百分点,大幅度减轻企业财务负担。

连续 4 次下调存款准备金率,大型金融机构累计下调 2 个百分点,中小型金融机构累计下调 4 个百分点,共释放流动性约 8000 亿元,使商业银行可用资金大幅增加。我们还出台一系列金融促进经济增长的政策措施,扩大贷款总量,优化信贷结构,加大对“三农”、中小企业等方面的金融支持。

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Frequently cut interest rates and increase liquidity in the banking system. The central bank has cut deposit and lending rates of financial institutions five times in a row, with the one-year benchmark deposit and lending rates down by 1.89 percentage points and 2.16 percentage points respectively. Thus the financial burden of companies has been greatly reduced.

The required reserve ratio has been lowered four times, adding up to a total reduction of 2 percentage points for large financial institutions and 4 percentage points for small and medium-sized ones. This has released around RMB 800 billion of liquidity and substantially increased funds available to commercial banks. A series of policy measures have been adopted in the financial sector to boost economic growth, including increasing lending, optimizing the credit structure, and

providing greater financial support to agriculture and the SMEs.

Passage 14

大范围实施产业调整振兴规划。我们抓住机遇全面推进产业结构调整和优化升级。为此,制定汽车、钢铁等重点产业的调整和振兴规划,既着眼于解决企业当前存在的困难,又致力于产业的长远发展。采取有力措施,推进企业兼并重组,淘汰落后产能,发展先进生产力,提高产业集中度和资源配置效率。

我们鼓励企业技术进步和技术改造,支持企业广泛应用新技术、新工艺、新设备、新材料,调整产品结构,开发适销对路的产品,提高生产经营水平。我们不断完善和落实金融支持政策,健全信用担保体系,放宽市场准入,支持中小企业发展。

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Implement the industrial restructuring and rejuvenation program on a large scale. We are seizing the opportunity to push ahead comprehensive industrial restructuring and upgrading. To this end, plans are being drawn up for key industries such as automobile and iron and steel, which not only focus on addressing the immediate difficulties of enterprises but also look toward their long-term development. We have taken strong measures to facilitate the merger and reorganization of enterprises, phase out backward production capacity, promote advanced productive forces, and improve industry concentration and the efficiency of resource allocation.

We encourage our enterprises to upgrade technologies and make technological renovation. We support them in making extensive use of new technologies, techniques, equipment and materials to restructure their product mix, develop marketable products and improve their competitiveness. Our financial support policies are being improved, a sound credit guarantee system installed and market access eased for the benefit of SME development.

Passage 15

大幅度提高社会保障水平。我们加快完善社会保障体系,继续提高企业退休人员基本养老金,提高失业保险金和工伤保险金的标准,提高城乡低保、农村五保等保障水平,提高优抚对象抚恤和生活补助标准。

今年,中央财政用于社会保障和就业的资金投入的增幅将大大高于财政收入的增幅。我们积极推进医药卫生体制改革,力争用三年时间基本建成覆盖全国城乡的基本医疗卫生制度,初步实现人人享有基本医疗卫生服务,预计三年内各级政府将为此投入 8500 亿元。

参考译文

Substantially raise the level of social security. We have accelerated the improvement of social safety net. We will continue to increase basic pension for enterprise retirees and upgrade the standard of unemployment insurance and workers' compensation. We will raise the level of basic cost of living allowances in both urban and rural areas, welfare allowances for those rural residents without family support and the special allowances and assistance to entitled groups.

This year, the central budget for social security and employment will increase at a much higher rate than the growth of the overall fiscal revenue. We are advancing the reform of the medical and health system and working to put in place a nationwide basic medical and health system covering both

urban and rural areas within three years and achieve the goal of everyone having access to basic medical and health service. It is estimated that governments at all levels will invest RMB 850 billion for this purpose.

Passage 16

信心来自中国经济发展的优势没有改变。经过 30 年改革开放,我们建立了良好的物质、技术和体制基础。劳动力资源丰富、素质较高、成本较低;国家财政收支状况良好,金融体系稳健,社会资金充裕;我们有集中力量办大事的制度优势、和谐安定的社会环境。

更为重要的是,我们树立了以人为本、全面协调可持续发展的科学发展观,始终坚持改革开放,始终奉行互利共赢的开放战略,找到了一条符合中国国情、顺应时代潮流的正确发展道路;我们的人民拥有坚韧不拔、自强不息、百折不挠的精神和意志,正是这些优秀品质,使历史悠久的中国在逆境中焕发更加强劲的生命力。

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Our confidence also comes from the fact that the advantages contributing to China's economic growth remain unchanged. With 30 years' of reform and opening-up, we have laid a good material, technological and institutional foundation. We have a large well-trained and relatively low-cost labor force. We have a healthy fiscal balance, a sound financial system and adequate funds. Our system enables us to mobilize the necessary resources for big undertakings. There is harmony and stability in our society.

What is more important, we follow a scientific approach to development which puts people first and seeks comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development. We are committed to reform, opening-up and win-win progress. We have found the right development path in line with China's national conditions and the trend of our times. Our people are hard-working, persevering and resilient. It is precisely these fine qualities that endow China, a country with a time-honored history, with greater vitality in the face of adversities.

Passage 17

加强国际金融监管合作,防范金融风险积聚和扩散。各国金融当局应当加强信息交流与沟通,加大对全球资本流动的监测力度,防范金融风险跨境传递。扩大国际金融体系监管的覆盖面,特别要增强对主要储备货币国家的监管,建立及时高效的危机早期预警系统。

制定合理有效的金融监管标准,完善会计准则、资本充足要求等各类监督制度。加强对金融机构和中介组织的监管,增强金融市场和各类金融产品的透明度。

参考译文

Strengthen international cooperation in financial supervision and regulation and guard against the build-up and spread of financial risks. Financial authorities around the world should step up information sharing and the monitoring of global capital flows to avoid the cross-border transmission of financial risks. We should expand the regulation coverage of the international financial system, with particular emphasis on strengthening the supervision on major reserve currency countries. We should put in place a timely and efficient early warning system against crisis.