

## 第七届海峡两岸口译大赛大陆区级赛样题（文本）

### 第一环节：主旨口译（注：不得记笔记）

1) 请听一段长约 1 分钟的中文讲话，然后在 45 秒内用英文概述其主要信息。

冬奥会上中国运动员表现突出，也激发了国人对滑冰运动的激情。滑冰不仅能够增强人体的协调性，也可以增加人的心肺功能：一项研究表明，坚持滑冰运动的人患心脏病的几率可以减少 50%到 70%。此外，滑冰还能有效锻炼下肢力量，使腿部赘肉减少，肌肉更加结实，它属于大运动量运动，因此有很好的减肥效果。

人们从事传统的运动项目如跑步、游泳时危险性相对较低，不需要专门的防护装备。但我们滑冰时要注意安全，要穿好冰鞋，这对于初次尝试的人来说，可能会有些不适应，因为冰鞋比较硬，穿着感觉被紧紧地裹着，这是为了防止脚踝左右移动造成受伤。在滑行时注意俯身、弯腿，重心向前，这样即时滑倒了也不会受伤。

**主旨口译应涵盖以下内容：**

Interest in skating in China has been boosted by the nation's success in the Winter Olympics.

Skating can improve coordination, reduce the risk of heart disease, and help to improve fitness.

Skating is more dangerous than conventional sports like running or swimming.

While skating, the skater should wear skates and keep the proper posture to avoid injury.

2) 请听一段长约 1 分钟的英文讲话，然后在 45 秒内用中文概述其主要信息。

It's a second round of strike for cabin crew of British Airways. This one starts on Saturday morning and goes for four days. British airways news says it has put its contingency plans into effect and that will allow it to continue with most of its flights. The good news for travellers is that British Airways flights out of London's Gatwick and City airports will not be affected. They will continue as scheduled. Here however at Heathrow about 50% of British Airway's flights will be affected but British Airways says that some cabin crew have been coming to work despite the strike and that together with leasing 11 airplanes on an emergency basis means that they've been able to go ahead with some of the scheduled flights here. British Airways estimates about 50% of short-haul flights will continue as normal and 70% of the long-haul flights here at Heathrow will also go ahead. Nonetheless, it is getting expensive for the company. It's estimated to cost about 10 million dollars a day for British Airways.

**主旨口译应涵盖以下内容：**

英国航空的空乘人员开始第二轮罢工。

受到影响的是希斯罗机场的部分航班。

英国航空已经部署了应急方案，许多航班不会受到罢工影响。

但是罢工对英国航空造成了巨大的经济损失。

## 第二环节：会议口译

### 1) 汉译英:

席卷全球的金融危机给我国的经济带来了严重冲击，比如出口下滑、工业减速，财政收入也呈下降的趋势。应该说，今年我们面临着进入新世纪以来形势最严峻的一年。我们的首要目标是要千方百计地保持经济平稳较快地增长。为了保持今年 8% 的增速，我们要全面实施一揽子计划。第一，扩大内需。这是我们应对当前危机所要采取的刺激消费需求、刺激投资需求的措施，也是一个可以尽快见效的措施。第二，振兴产业。已经通过的十个重点产业调整和振兴规划，是一个中长期结合的规划，是既要为应对当前的危机发挥作用，同时要为未来的发展奠定基础的规划。第三，科技支撑。从长期来看，真正要保持经济又好又快的发展，还得要提高我们的自主创新能力和技术水平。我相信这个一揽子计划的实施，对于今年保 8% 可以发挥决定性的作用，对于未来的发展也能够奠定比较坚实的基础。//

### 2) 英译汉:

Ladies and gentlemen,

The sharp global contraction is affecting both advanced and developing countries. According to the IMF, Global GDP will decline this year for the first time since World War II, with growth at least 5 percentage points below potential. In responding to the global financial crisis, developing and emerging market countries will face three main policy challenges.

The first policy challenge is stabilization. Given the unprecedented severity of the crisis, the challenge for policymakers is to assess their ability to undertake countercyclical policies given the resources available to them as well as their capacity to adapt existing programs.

The second policy challenge is protecting longer-term growth and development. An important lesson learned during the Asian financial crisis in the 1990's was that neglecting core development spending during a major crisis can have great long-term disadvantages. As we are responding to immediate fiscal pressures, we cannot reduce public spending on the maintenance of existing infrastructure essential for economic development.

The third policy challenge lies in protecting the vulnerable. The crisis is projected to increase poverty by around 46 million people in 2009. Inevitably, the crisis will impact social and human development objectives. This implies new spending needs and may warrant a re-prioritization of existing public spending. //