

样题及解析

一、“国才高翻（交传）”样题

Task 1

Consecutive Interpreting: English to Chinese

In this part, you will hear a speech by U.S. investor and entrepreneur Mr. Jack Perkowski at a conference on China's future development trends. The speech is divided into a number of segments and at the end of each segment you'll hear a tone. You are expected to start interpreting after the tone. Now interpret the speech into Chinese.

Thank you very much. It's always a pleasure for me to come to China and address the investors' community. The organizer asked me if I could come and talk about how I see China developing over the next 10 years. So what I would like to do this afternoon is to share with you some of the thoughts that I have about where the Chinese economy and industries are headed. [TONE]//[TONE]

The first thing to realize is that the China economy is in transition. People always talk about China as export driven, but if you really look at the net export, it only accounts for less than 5% of GDP. Although exports do create jobs and so forth, as far as the value adds to the economy, exports are really not the key economic driver in China. [TONE]//[TONE]

The other thing that people don't quite realize is that China today is by far the biggest consumption story in the world. McKinsey estimates that over the next 10 years, China will account for 36% of the entire global growth in consumer spending. [TONE]//[TONE]

The other big trend is that urbanization will continue. About half of the population now lives in the cities. Over the next number of years, another 260 million people are

going to move from the rural areas into the China cities. [TONE]//[TONE] The fact that basically the 260 million people are going to go off the farms and into the cities will spell tremendous opportunity particularly for companies operating in the tier 2, 3 or 4 cities around China. Over the last 30 years, most of the growth has been happening in the tier one cities and in the coast. That's going to start to move inwards. [TONE]//[TONE]

Environmental protection is going to be a huge trend. China's air quality is really becoming a real problem. There are other problems, such as water. China has 20% of the world's population but only 6% of the global water supply. [TONE]//[TONE] About 90% of China's ground water is polluted. That's why the government is spending 500 billion plus over the 12th five-year plan to improve and clean up the water and improve the water supply. So there will be tremendous emphasis on environmental protection because now the quality of life is as important as more income. [TONE]//[TONE]

Given the trends I just talked about, here are four industries that I think are going to do particularly well. Consumer goods and services. You know at 5,500 dollars which are the average per capita income in China now, China is now still at a low level. China is like number 90 in the world in terms of per capita income. [TONE]//[TONE] It's the second largest economy but its number 90 as far as the level of per capita income is concerned. Despite that, China is now probably the largest market for just about any consumer product that you can think about. [TONE]//[TONE]

Technology companies. China no longer wants to sell the world tennis shoes. They want to sell the world cars, jumbo jet liners. So any companies around that have technology they can bring to China will have opportunities. Any Chinese companies that can innovate and develop technology are going to have a very good future. Particularly in the environmental arena. [TONE]//[TONE]

Healthcare. This is one of the last big industries for the government to open up to outside investment and outside technology. When people make more money, it's quite natural that they want to live longer. So they are willing to spend more money on healthcare. So China's healthcare system is going to change. [TONE]//[TONE]

Agriculture. If you take 260 million people off the farm and you cut the farm population by half, what has to happen? Productivity in the agricultural sector has to go up. [TONE]//[TONE]

Let me just close by saying one of the questions people often ask me. They say Jack, China has been through this economic reform program for over 30 years. China's economy has grown from one that's been very poor to now the second largest economy in the world. [TONE]//[TONE] Is it too late? I say no. It's still early. As Winston Churchill said, we are not at the beginning of the end, we are really at the end of the beginning.

Thank you for your attention. [TONE]//[TONE]

Task 2

Consecutive Interpreting: Chinese to English

In this part, you will hear a speech by Mr. Zhou Jun from the National Health and Family Planning Commission at a conference on tackling visual impairment. The speech is divided into a number of segments and at the end of each segment you'll hear a tone. You are expected to start interpreting after the tone. Now interpret the speech into English.

尊敬的各位:

大家晚上好! 非常高兴能有这样一个机会来参加这个会议, 就中国的防盲的现状和面临的一些挑战问题呢, 和大家做一个简要的分享。刚才, 何伟教授对盲所带来的危害、严重程度以及它的可避免性做了一个很好的高度概括。[TONE]//[TONE] 因为的确, 大家试想, 在残疾中, 我觉得盲应该是属于残疾之首。看不到世界, 看不到光明, 大家可能难以想象, 因为大家都是正常的人, 难以想象他们的痛苦。但是也的确, 在这个里面, 很多盲都是可以避免的, 或者说是可以治愈的。[TONE]//[TONE]

世界卫生组织和国际防盲协会提出了2020年消除可避免盲的全球性战略目标。同时, 在2013年, 世界卫生组织又通过了面向普通的眼健康, 提出了2014—2019年全球行动计划的决议, 提出了争取到2019年, 将可避免视力损害的患病率, 在2010年确立的基线基础上要降低25%。[TONE]//[TONE]

应该说, 中国政府一直高度重视防盲工作, 尤其是在过去的五年期间, 我们中国叫第十二个五年规划, 就是五年一规划, 在“十二五”规划期间, 中国政府大力推进防盲工作, 不断地加强防盲治盲的网络体系, 还有我们专业技术人员队伍的建

设，提高了主要致盲性眼病的防治效率，[TONE]/[TONE] 建立并不断完善国家、省和市级的防盲治盲的管理体系、技术指导体系和服务体系，构建了以我们政府为主导的体系，开展防盲治盲工作，同时积极争取社会各方面参与到这项工作中来。应该说从目前来讲，我们已经基本形成了一套适合我国国情的防盲治盲工作模式。主要致盲性的一些眼疾得到了有效控制。[TONE]/[TONE]

中国政府从2009—2013年，中央财政投入了11.39亿人民币，用来实施百万贫困白内障复明工程这样一个项目，我们在全中国一共有175万的贫困白内障患者做了这样的手术，使他们重新见到了光明。[TONE]/[TONE] 目前呢，中国的百万白内障手术率，我们有个指标就是CSR，大家如果是从事这个专业的应该比较清楚，它是评价白内障治疗的一个指标。我们的这个指标从2000年的370，也就是百万人中有370个人能够接受白内障复明的手术，现在是上升到了2015年，也就是今年啊，我们最新的数字是1400，进步还是很大的。[TONE]/[TONE]

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二、“国才高翻（交传）”样题解析

任务说明

“国才高翻（交传）”考查考生在会议、会谈等各类场合中进行交替传译的能力。考试采用计算机辅助形式，时长约30分钟，包括两项任务：任务一为英译汉，要求考生将一段约600词的英语讲话译成汉语；任务二为汉译英，要求考生将一段约800字的汉语讲话译成英语。每项任务的题目说明在考试系统中以文字和音频的形式同时呈现，向考生介绍即将听到并为之翻译的会议讲话场景、发言人身份等口译工作背景信息，供考生更好地了解口译任务的总体情况，确定相应的翻译策略，迅速将自己融入口译工作场景。此外，任务一和任务二都是将一段相对完整的会议讲话按讲话内容和长度自然切分成若干个小的语段（segment），语段后有提示音（tone），提示“发言暂时中断”，考生应在接下来的时间内进行翻译，考试系统会自动进行录音。考试过程中考生可按自己的口译工作习惯使用考场提供的纸张做笔记。本考试考题选材均为一般常见题材的会议发言，旨在综合考查考生的通用知识水平（general knowledge）、英汉双语语言能力（language competence）和口译能力（interpretation skill）。

Task 1

参考译文

非常感谢。每次来中国并在投资界的会议上发言都让我感到很高兴。主办方让我来谈谈对于未来十年中国发展的看法，所以今天下午我想和大家分享一下自己对于中国今后的经济 and 产业走向的一些想法。

首先要认识到的是，中国经济正在转型。人们总说中国经济是由出口驱动的，但如果你认真研究一下中国的净出口的话，会发现它在GDP中的比重还不到5%。尽管出口的确创造了就业岗位等等，但就其对于经济的贡献而言，出口真的不是中国经济的主要驱动力。

还有一点是人们没有真正认识到的，那就是中国现在已经是世界上最大的消费国了。麦肯锡预测，今后十年，中国在全球消费支出增长中的比重将达到36%。

另一个重大趋势是城市化将会持续进行。现在有大半的中国人在城市生活。在接下来的几年中，又会有2.6亿中国人将从农村迁移到城市生活。这新增的2.6亿城市人口将会带来大量的经济发展机会，对于中国二线、三线甚至四线城市的企业来说尤其如此。在过去的30年里，绝大部分的经济发展出现在一线城市和沿海地区。今后的经济发展将更多地转向内陆地区。

环境保护将会成为一个重大趋势。人们越来越关注中国的空气质量问题。中国还面临着一些其他问题，比如水。中国人口占世界人口的20%，但却只能获得全球6%的水资源。中国约90%的地下水已被污染，因此，政府在“十二五”期间拨出5000多亿资金来净化水质，改善供水。中国今后将会特别重视环境保护，因为人们现在认识到良好的生活质量和获得更多收入一样重要。

鉴于上面提到的这些趋势，我非常看好下面四个产业。首先是消费品和服务业。大家知道，中国现在的人均收入为5500美元，还处于一个较低的水平，在全球国家排名中大约是第90名。中国是

世界上第二大经济体，但人均收入水平却排到了第90名。尽管如此，对于你能想到的任何消费品来说，中国现在可能是最大的市场了。

然后我看好技术行业。中国想卖给世界的不再是网球鞋了，而是汽车、大飞机。所以世界上任何可以把自己的技术带给中国的企业将有机会大展身手，而任何能够创新和开发技术的中国企业将会蒸蒸日上，特别是在环境领域。

我还看好医疗健康产业。这是政府向外国投资和技术开放的最后几个大产业之一。当人们有了更多的收入后，自然就希望长寿，就会愿意在医疗健康上支出更多。因此中国的医疗卫生体系将会发生变化。

还有农业。如果你让2.6亿人离开农村并把农业人口减半，然后会怎么样？农业生产率一定得提高。

最后，我想谈一个自己经常被问到的问题，那就是：中国的经济改革已经进行了30多年了，中国经济从一穷二白发展到了如今的全球第二。现在投资中国是不是太晚了？我的回答是“不！”现在并不晚，正像丘吉尔所说，我们现在并不是开始谢幕，而是刚刚拉开了帷幕。

谢谢大家。

逐段点评

通过本任务的题目说明，考生应能迅速了解到将会为一位带有美式英语口语的发言人进行翻译。该发言人名叫Jack Perkowski，是一名投资家和企业家（investor and entrepreneur），将就中国未来的若干发展趋势（on China's future development trends）这一话题进行发言，因此可以推测得知这是一位拥有丰富的投资和企业运营成功经验的“中国通”，对中国的宏观经济状况非常熟悉，而且此次发言的目的是受邀与大家分享自己对于中国未来发展趋势的一些思考和判断，因此会描述状况，陈述并论证自己的观点。考生进行翻译时要特别注意准确翻译发言人描述的事实，正确把握发言人的观点，帮助发言人说服听众接受其观点。

第一段是典型的开场白。发言内容较为简单，语言风格轻松自然。考生翻译时不必拘泥于原文的语序（It's always a pleasure for me to come to China...不必翻译成“我总是很高兴地来到中国……”），也不必生硬地照译原文的每一个单词（The organizer asked me if I could come...不必翻译成“组织者问我是否可以来……”）。address the investors' community可译为“在投资界的会议上发言”或“与投资界的朋友进行交流”等符合汉语会议发言习惯的表达。where the Chinese economy and industries are headed可译为“中国经济和各个产业发展的方向”或“中国今后的经济和产业走向”。

发言人的第一个观点是“中国经济处于转型中，而且出口不是中国经济的主要驱动力”。听辨理解第二段时考生要迅速领会发言人不同意“中国经济由出口驱动”这类观点。另外，由于本任务旨在考查考生的口译能力，因此在试题选材和编制时尽可能贴近现实口译工作场景，试题音频中会保留会议现场即兴发言的一些特点，比如有自然的停顿、插入语、用词的调整等等，考生应将听辨理解的重点放在语义上，充分达成发言人的沟通目的。

考生在听辨和翻译第三段时，切忌生硬地将story译成“故事”，而应联系上下文翻译成“国家”。翻译第二句时除应保证数字36%能够准确译出外，还要能够正确译出“全球消费支出增长中的比重（entire global growth in consumer spending）”，而不是错译成“全球消费支出中的比重”。McKinsey为全球著名咨询公司，考生应具备这样的常识。

翻译第四段时要特别注意使用正确的时态，例如，“城市化将会持续进行”，“大约一半的中国人（现在）在城市生活”，“又会有2.6亿中国人将从农村迁移到城市生活”。数字260 million应正确转换为“2.6亿”。spell tremendous opportunity即“意味着/会带来大量的（经济发展）机会”。most of the growth has been happening in the tier one cities and in the coast也可译为“经济发展较快的大部分地区都是一线城市和沿海城市”。move inwards在这里是指经济快速发展的现象将会转向内陆。

第五段中China's air quality is really becoming a real problem部分看似简单，但不宜直接生硬地译成“中国的空气质量确实正在成为一个真正的问题”（这样的译文不符合汉语规范和语言习惯），也不宜译成“中国的空气质量真的很糟糕”（这可能会引起听众的抵触情绪，有碍沟通）。ground water是指地下水，而不是地表水（surface water）。数字500 billion plus应准确转换成“5000多亿”。to improve and clean up the water and improve the water supply不宜按原文的两次重复improve来重复译成“改进/改善”，而应按照汉语的语言规范和搭配习惯来使用不同动词，比如译成“净化水质，改善供水”。最后一句在原文中为无主句，翻译时可补充主语“中国”，并为了保持语言的流畅和自然，补充“人们认识到”。

第六段第一句是承上启下的过渡句，提示考生接下来转入谈论发言人尤其看好的四个产业（four industries that I think are going to do particularly well）。为了使译语流畅自然，可补充“首先是”。“人均收入为5500美元”应准确译出，并应了解这是一个较低水平的人均收入状况。in terms of per capita income可略去不译，否则译语会显得不够简洁。本段中除了要保证数字the second largest和number 90翻译准确之外，还应注意不要混淆中国是“第二大经济体”和任何消费品的“最大的市场”。

虽然发言人直接以Technology companies来做第七段的第一句话，现场口译时应遵循“语篇连贯”的原则，结合上文补充“然后我看好”，并把technology companies译成“技术行业”。jumbo jet liner即大型喷气式客机，这里涉及中国近年来自主研发制造大飞机的背景知识，考生译出“大飞机”即可。接着发言人分别提及了国外企业和国内企业享有的机会，口译时应注意完整翻译，不要遗漏。

第八段中的healthcare一词应根据上下文灵活译成“医疗保健/医疗健康/医疗卫生”。本段最后两句中发言人重复使用so来开启句子，但翻译时要尽可能避免重复“所以”。

第九段中的数字260 million以及cut by half要正确译出。设问句what has to happen也可以不译出，直接译成“这就意味着必须提高农业生产率”。

第十段第一句提示发言人即将总结自己的发言，口译时应译出“最后”。They say Jack可略去不译，以使译文简洁明快。Is it too late这个问题非常短，但联系上文口译应补充“现在投资中国/现在

看好中国”这样的意思。It's still early 如果译成“现在还早”会产生“现在时机还不成熟”的歧义，译成“现在并不晚/现在仍是好时机”比较准确和妥当。接下来引用的英国前首相丘吉尔的话应采取意译的策略进行口译。

Task 2

📌 参考译文

Distinguished delegates,

Good evening. It gives me great pleasure to take part in this conference and share with you the current situation of blindness prevention in China and various challenges we are faced with in this regard. Prof. He Wei has just given you a very good summary of the harm and severity of blindness as well as the possibility to avoid it. Indeed, among all the disabilities, I believe blindness must be the worst one. You may find it hard to imagine the suffering of the blind people who are unable to see the world or the light, because you are not them and you enjoy good eye health. However, as a matter of fact, a lot of blindness cases can be avoided or cured.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) have established a global strategic objective to eliminate preventable blindness by 2020. Furthermore, in 2013, WHO adopted a resolution on universal eye health which contains a global action plan for the period 2014–2019 and proposes to reduce by 2019 the avoidable visual impairment by 25% from the 2010 baseline.

It should be noted that the Chinese government has attached great importance to blindness prevention. In particular, in the past five years or the previous five-year development period, the 12th five-year as you may know, the Chinese government has put a lot of efforts in blindness prevention. It has continuously strengthened the blindness prevention and treatment network and built the capacity of eye health professionals and technicians. Various initiatives have been conducted to improve the prevention and treatment efficiency of blinding diseases. Systems of administration, technical guidance and services against blindness have been established and improved at the national, provincial and city levels. The government is playing the leading role while all the stakeholders are engaged in blindness prevention and treatment. It is fair to say that an adequate model of work, appropriate for the situation in China against blindness, has taken shape. Major blinding illnesses have been put under effective control.

From 2009 to 2013, the Chinese government allocated 1,139 million yuan from the central fiscal budget to pay for the cataract surgical operations of the poor patients. Altogether 1.75 million poor patients of cataract received the operations and restored their sights. As you may know, the indicator CSR (Cataract Surgical Rate) is often used to evaluate the treatment of cataract. In 2000, it was 370, meaning that for every one million

people, 370 people could receive the cataract surgical operations. It has been increased to 1,400 in 2015, which is the latest figure of this year, indicating the big progress we have made.

🎧 逐段点评

通过本任务的题目说明，考生应能迅速了解到将会为一位中央政府卫生部门（国家卫生和计划生育委员会 National Health and Family Planning Commission）的中文发言人进行翻译，该发言的内容是如何应对视力损伤（visual impairment），因此可以推测该发言将会谈及目前中国遭受视力损伤的人群的总体情况和相关的政策方针等等。考生进行翻译时要特别注意准确翻译发言人描述的事实，正确和完整地传递发言人的观点（即政府的相关政策方向），实现发言人的沟通目的。

汉译英口译时要特别注意保证信息传递的完整性，不要因为汉语音节短而有所遗漏。在听辨和做笔记时，应特别留意原文的语言结构和层次。例如第一段中，发言人要和大家分享的是防盲工作的“现状”和“挑战”，而之前发言的何教授已经总结概括了盲症的“危害”“严重程度”和“可避免性”。汉语重“意合”而英语重“形合”，这一区别在进行现场即兴发言的汉译英工作中尤为明显，考生翻译时要迅速理清汉语发言的含义与层次，及时搭建合适的英文句子结构，必要时增补出连接成分。“盲应该是属于残疾之首”如果译成 blindness should be the top disability 含义不清且不符合英文搭配习惯，译成 the worst 更合适。“正常”一词在这里不宜译作 normal，因为这就意味着视力受损的人 abnormal。此处可具体化地译成 enjoy good eye health 或 do not suffer from the problem。

第二段中的“世界卫生组织” the World Health Organization (WHO) 是卫生领域最重要的联合国专门机构，考生应能够迅速译出其英文名称或缩写。“国际防盲协会” the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) 可能不是一个众所周知的国际组织，但考生应能大致译出这个国际组织的名称和工作领域。联合国“决议”在英文中有固定译法：resolution。本段最后一句出现了几个数字，除数字本身要译准确之外，一定要正确译出其所表示的含义“2019年的患病率要比2010年的基线水平低25%”。

第三段前半部分开始体现出较明显的公文文体特点，措辞较为正式，句子较长且信息密集。翻译时要适当断句，必要时补出主语。后半部分继续使用公文语体来描述防盲治盲工作所取得的宏观政策性成就。口译时要主动断句，搭建出简洁明快的句式，完整清楚地传达原文内容。同时要特别注意选用正确的英语时态。描述和介绍成绩时宜选用一般过去时或现在完成时。

第四段要求准确完成常见的数量级单位转换（11.39 亿→1,139 million，175 万→1.75 million），同时应使用过去时。白内障为常见病，要求考生了解其英文 cataract。第二句中，考生在听辨完成后应能迅速理解 CSR 所代表的含义是“评价白内障治疗的指标”（Cataract Surgical Rate）。这一句的汉语结构比较松散，口译时应做适当的整合处理。第三句中应准确译出数字和“CSR 指标上升即意味着工作进步”的含义。