

样题及解析

一、“国才高翻（同传）”样题

Task 1

Simultaneous Interpreting: English to Chinese

In this part, you will hear a speech by Mr. Rudolf Hundstorfer, Federal Minister for Labor, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection of the Republic of Austria, delivered on the opening plenary of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of ECOSOC and titled “Strengthening integration, implementation and review – HLPF after 2015”. Please interpret the speech into Chinese while the speaker speaks.

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank you for inviting me to this Forum. It is a great honor to address you on this important occasion.

2015 is a crucial year for sustainable development as the end of the year also marks the end of the Millennium Development Goals. The MDGs have helped to mobilize collective action and international cooperation, producing remarkable successes. Extreme poverty has been halved, more than 3 million deaths from malaria have been avoided and more than 20 million lives have been saved from tuberculosis.

But there is plenty of work left to be done. In addition to poverty, hunger and diseases, the pressing challenges we still face include growing inequality, as well as rising unemployment and precarious employment situations, to name just a few.

As you know, we are in the middle of elaborating a new global development agenda for the period after 2015. The Open Working Group on sustainable development goals defined 17 sustainable development goals in its report last year. These goals cover all three dimensions of sustainable development, namely its social,

economic and environmental pillars. Based on this report, the Secretary General has presented his vision of a universal, integrated and transformative agenda for sustainable development. At the end of September the Heads of State and Government will convene in New York to adopt the post-2015 agenda.

Ladies and gentlemen, one thing is certain: For the implementation of this new development agenda to be successful, an effective follow-up and review mechanism is necessary.

It is this forum, the High-Level Political Forum, which will take on this important function on the global level, together with the Economic and Social Council. The Forum will play a decisive role in following up on the implementation of sustainable development commitments and reviewing the progress made. Multi-stakeholder cooperation, as well as the participation of all major groups and all relevant actors, is essential in this context.

The High-Level Political Forum will have to play a key oversight role in order to maintain political commitment, provide guidance, share best-practice, and make recommendations for further action at the national, regional and global levels. Great importance must also be given to developing suitable indicators, as well as providing reliable data and statistics.

Ladies and gentlemen, as Minister for Social Affairs, allow me to share with you some thoughts regarding the social dimension of sustainable development.

The Open Working Group's report contains ambitious goals in this respect. After all, the global challenges are enormous. Personally, I attach great importance to the following four issues:

Firstly, eradicating poverty in all its forms must be at the heart of all our policies. According to recent World Bank statistics, 1 billion people have to live on less than 1.25 U.S. dollars a day. Tackling poverty, social exclusion and inequality – across and within countries – must be at the top of our political agenda. And our anti-poverty strategies must reflect the multi-dimensional nature of poverty. We must develop effective policies through which poor people can improve their livelihoods and get access to health and social services, as well as education.

Secondly, we need decent work and full, productive employment for all. Employment and an adequate income are the best protection against poverty,

and they are key in addressing inequality and social exclusion. Worldwide, over 200 million women and men are currently unemployed; 74 million young people were looking for work last year. Youth unemployment is almost three times as high as unemployment in adults. Women, young people, migrants and other disadvantaged groups are over-represented when it comes to precarious work and insecure jobs, often in the informal sector.

We must promote the Decent Work Agenda and the implementation of the ILO's Global Jobs Pact. We need strong international cooperation in order to develop employment-promoting strategies. And youth employment must be a top priority.

Social dialog is very helpful in this context. In Austria, for example, trade unions and employers' organizations successfully cooperate with each other and the government in developing social, economic and employment policy.

Thirdly, social protection is fundamental for sustainable development. Some of the world's most advanced economies are successful because they have good social protection systems. ILO Recommendation 202 regarding "social protection floors" puts forward the concept of a fundamental basis for social protection for all citizens in accordance with national conditions.

Investment in social protection pays as the money spent on it eventually flows back through increased demand. In addition to revenues, this requires sound national policies, strong institutions and the rule of law. International cooperation and support can effectively contribute to capacity and institution building. The informal sector needs to be formalized, and fiscal and social policies must be coordinated. Social protection for all by 2030 is feasible, ladies and gentlemen. It depends entirely on political will.

Finally, we must promote the social inclusion of disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

This is a crucial strategy in fighting poverty as it affects large segments of our societies. For example, nearly 50 percent of all people of pensionable age do not receive a pension. Many children and young people lack access to high-quality education and vocational training. People with disabilities are over-represented among the poor. Women do not find a level playing field in many areas.

The social exclusion of these and other groups means a waste of potential and high costs for society as a whole. Non-discrimination, equal rights and social inclusion must therefore be our guiding principles in implementing sustainable policies.

In conclusion, I am deeply convinced that social policies are just as important as economic and environmental policies in connection with sustainable development. I appeal to you, ladies and gentlemen, to ensure that the social dimension plays a key role in the upcoming follow-up and review process. This will be crucial if we want to reach our common goal – life in dignity for all.

In this spirit, ladies and gentlemen, let me wish you rewarding discussions over the next two weeks. Thank you very much for your attention.

Task 2

Simultaneous Interpreting: Chinese to English

In this part, you will hear a speech by President Xi Jinping on the joint opening ceremony for the eighth China-U.S. dialog and seventh consultation on people-to-people exchange. Please interpret the speech into English while the speaker speaks.

克里国务卿、雅各布·卢财长、各位来宾、女士们、先生们、朋友们：

今天，第八轮中美战略与经济对话和第七轮中美人文交流高层磋商在北京举行。首先，我对对话和磋商的开幕，表示衷心的祝贺！对远道而来的美国朋友，表示热烈的欢迎！

三年前的这个时节，我同奥巴马总统在安纳伯格庄园举行会晤，双方同意加强战略沟通，拓展务实合作，妥善管控分歧，努力构建中美新型大国关系。

一分耕耘，一分收获。三年耕耘，我们有了不少收获。在双方努力下，中美两国在双边、地区、全球层面众多领域开展合作，推动两国关系发展取得新成果。这些合作给中美双方带来了实实在在的利益，也有力促进了亚太地区及世界和平、稳定、发展。

三年的成果来之不易，也给了我们很多启示，最根本的一条就是双方要坚持不冲突、不对抗、相互尊重、合作共赢的原则，坚定不移推进中美新型大国关系建设。无论国际风云如何变幻，我们都应该坚持这个大方向，毫不动摇为之努力。

现在，世界多极化、经济全球化、社会信息化深入推进，各种挑战层出不穷，各国利益紧密相连。零和博弈、冲突对抗早已不合时宜，同舟共济、合作共赢成为时代要求。作为世界上最大的发展中国家、最大的发达国家和前两大经济体，中美两国更应该从两国人民和各国人民根本利益出发，勇于担当，朝着构建中美新型大

国关系的方向奋力前行。

我们要增强两国互信。我们要防止浮云遮眼，避免战略误判，就要通过经常性沟通，积累战略互信。

我们要积极拓展两国互利合作。要秉持共赢理念，不断提高合作水平。当前，要着力加强宏观经济政策协调，同有关各方一道推动二十国集团领导人杭州峰会取得积极成果，向国际社会传递信心，为世界经济注入动力。要全力争取早日达成互利共赢的中美投资协定。要深化两国在气候变化、发展、网络、反恐、防扩散、两军、执法等领域交流合作，加强双方在重大国际和地区以及全球性问题上的沟通和协调。

我们要妥善管控分歧和敏感问题。双方存在一些分歧是难以避免的。双方应该以务实和建设性的态度加以管控。只要双方遵循相互尊重、平等相待原则，坚持求同存异、聚同化异，中美两国关系就能避免受到大的干扰。

我们要就亚太事务加强沟通和合作。宽广的太平洋不应该成为各国博弈的竞技场，而应该成为大家包容合作的大平台。中国奉行亲诚惠容的周边外交理念，始终致力于促进亚太和平、稳定、发展。中美在亚太地区拥有广泛共同利益，应该保持经常性对话，开展更多合作，应对各种挑战，努力培育两国共同而非排他的“朋友圈”，都做地区繁荣稳定的建设者和守护者。

我们要厚植两国人民友谊。双方要为两国各界交往搭建更多平台、提供更多便利，让中美友好薪火相传、生生不息。

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

今年是中国实施“十三五”规划开局之年。我们对实现中国经济社会发展既定目标充满信心。中国将会为世界提供更多发展机遇，将会同包括美国在内的世界各国开展更密切的合作。

中国坚定不移走和平发展道路，倡导构建以合作共赢为核心的新型国际关系。我们愿同世界各国加强合作，共同维护以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为核心的国际秩序和国际体系，推动国际秩序朝着更加公正合理的方向发展。

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

中美战略与经济对话和人文交流高层磋商机制为增进两国战略互信、拓展互利合作、加深两国人民友谊发挥了重要作用。中国宋代诗人辛弃疾有一句名句，叫作“青山遮不住，毕竟东流去”。意思是天下的大江大河千回百转，历经多少曲折，最终都会奔流到海。只要我们坚定方向、锲而不舍，就一定能推动中美新型大国关系建设得到更大发展，更好造福两国人民和各国人民。

最后，祝本轮中美战略与经济对话和人文交流高层磋商取得圆满成功！

谢谢大家。

二、“国才高翻（同传）”样题解析

任务说明

“国才高翻（同传）”考查考生在会议、会谈等各类场合中进行同声传译的能力。任务一要求考生将一段1000词左右的英语讲话译成汉语；任务二要求考生将一段1400字左右的汉语讲话译成英语。考试采用机考形式，考试时间约30分钟。

参考译文

Task 1

主席先生、各位阁下、女士们、先生们：

首先，我想要感谢各位邀请我来到此次论坛。我非常荣幸对各位发表演讲，尤其是在这一重要的场合。

2015年对可持续发展来说是重要的年份，因为2015年年终也是“千年发展目标”到期的时候。“千年发展目标”帮助我们组织集体行动与开展国际合作，取得了令人瞩目的成就。极端贫困减半，超过300万人幸免于疟疾，超过2000万人幸免于肺结核。

但我们仍然任重道远。除了贫困、饥饿和疾病之外，紧迫的挑战仍然摆在我们面前，包括不断加剧的不平等、上涨的失业率以及不稳定的就业状况，这只是试举几例。

大家知道，我们正在制定一项新的全球发展议程，瞄准后2015时期。公开工作小组专注于可持续发展目标，并提出17项可持续发展目标，写在去年的报告里。这些目标囊括了可持续发展的全部三个维度，即社会、经济和环境维度。根据该报告，秘书长提出了一个全面、融合和具有变革意义的可持续发展议程。9月底，各国元首和政府首脑将齐聚纽约，通过后2015时期议程。

女士们、先生们，有一点是可以肯定的：为了执行这一新的发展议程，并使之成功，有效的后续工作和评估机制是必要的。

此次论坛，此次高层政治论坛，将要发挥这一重要功能，在全球层面同经济与社会委员会通力合作。此次论坛将起到决定性作用，跟进履行可持续发展承诺，并评估业已取得的进展。多个利益攸关方之间展开合作，所有的主要群体和相关人士参与其中，这在当前背景下至关重要。

此次高层政治论坛必将起到关键的监管作用，从而兑现政治承诺，提供指导，分享最优方法，提出建议，推动进一步的行动在国家、区域和全球层面展开。同时也需要高度重视制定恰当指标，以及提供可靠的原始数据和数据分析。

女士们、先生们，作为社会事务部长，请允许我与各位分享我的一些思考，这是关于可持续发展的社会维度的。

公开工作小组的报告提出了远大的目标，希望在社会领域达成。毕竟，这个领域的全球挑战是巨大的。从我本人的角度出发，我非常重视以下四个问题：

第一，根除所有形式的贫困必须成为我们政策的中心。根据世界银行最近的数据，有10亿人只能依靠不到1.25美元维系一天的生计。减贫、消除社会排斥和不平等——在跨国层面和国内都实现以上目标——必须成为各国政府的首要议题。我们的减贫策略必须体现贫困的多维性。我们必须制定更加有效的政策，通过这些政策，贫困人口可以改善生活，可以获得健康和社会服务，以及教育机会。

第二，我们需要提供体面工作以及充分的生产性就业，提供给所有人。就业和充足的收入能够提供最好的保障，防止贫困，而且它们还起到一个关键作用，即应对不平等和社会排斥。在全世界范围内，有超过2亿人失业，7400万年轻人处于待业状态，这是去年的统计数据。年轻人失业率几乎是成年人失业率的三倍。女性、青年、移民和其他弱势群体的人数太多，在危险工种、不稳定的工作，尤其是非正规部门的就业中，上述群体的代表人数过多了。

我们必须推动体面工作议程，执行国际劳工组织的全球就业协议。我们需要强有力的国际合作，才能制定推动就业的战略。而青年就业必须成为首要议程。

社会对话非常有帮助，尤其是在这一背景下。例如，在奥地利，工会和雇主组织成功地实现相互合作，同时也实现了与政府的合作，一起制定社会、经济和就业政策。

第三，社会保护是基础，在此基础上才能实现可持续发展。世界上一些最发达的经济体取得了成功，因为他们有着良好的社会保护体系。国际劳工组织第202号建议有关“社会保护底线”，该建议提出了社会保护作为根本基础这一概念，为所有公民提供社会保护，并与其所在国国情相适应。

对于社会保护的投资能够带来回报，因为投入的资金最终会回流，这是由于需求增加。除了财政收入的投入之外，这还需要良好的国家政策，强有力的制度以及法治作为支撑。国际合作与支持能够有效推动能力建设和制度建设。非正规部门需要正规化，财政和社会政策必须相互协调。为所有人提供社会保护这一目标到2030年是可以实现的，女士们、先生们——该目标的实现完全取决于政治意愿。

最后，我们必须推动社会融入，帮助弱势和边缘群体融入社会。

这是一项重要战略，能够抗击贫困，因为它影响到我们社会的多个领域。比如，几乎一半达到领取养老金年龄的人没有领到养老金。很多儿童和青年无法获得优质教育和职业培训。残障人士集中出现在贫困人口中。女性无法获得公平的竞争环境，在很多领域都是如此。

社会排斥发生在这些人群及其他人群身上，这意味着潜力的浪费，造成高昂的代价，需要全社会来承担。无歧视、权利平等和社会融入必须成为我们的指导原则，指导我们执行可持续性的政策。

最后，我深信社会政策的重要性不亚于经济和环境政策，它对于可持续发展同样重要。女士们、先生们，我呼吁各位，确保社会维度起到关键作用，在接下来的后续跟进和评估过程中起到关键作用。这一点至关重要，只有这样我们才能达成我们共同的目标——让所有人过上有尊严的生活。

女士们、先生们，本着这一精神，我祝愿各位展开卓有成效的讨论，在未来两周成果丰硕。非常感谢！

Task 2

Secretary of State John Kerry,
Secretary of the Treasury Jacob Lew,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Today, the eighth round of the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialog (S&ED) and the seventh round of the China-U.S. High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE) are held here in Beijing. On the opening of the S&ED and the CPE, let me extend hearty congratulations. To our American friends who have traveled all the way to China, I extend my warm welcome.

This time three years ago, President Obama and I met at the Annenberg Estate. Our two sides agreed to step up strategic communication, expand practical cooperation, properly manage differences and build a new model of China-U.S. major-country relations.

Hard work pays off, and our efforts over the past three years have come to fruition. Thanks to our concerted efforts, our two countries have focused on bilateral, regional and global aspects by cooperating in a wide range of areas, propelling our relations to new heights. Such cooperation has brought tangible benefits to both countries and boosted peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific and beyond.

Three years' gains have not been easy, and provided us with important lessons. Most importantly, our two sides need to stay committed to non-confrontation, non-conflict, mutual respect and win-win cooperation, and work steadily toward this new model of major-country relations. Whatever changes in the international landscape, we need to stay on track and work unswervingly toward this overarching goal.

Now, multi-polarity, globalization, and social informatization are deepening, all kinds of challenges are cropping up, and countries' interests are closely intertwined. Ideas of zero-sum games, conflicts and confrontation are behind the times, and common development and win-win cooperation have become the demands of the time. As the largest developing and developed country respectively, and the two largest economies in the world, China and the U.S. should act in the fundamental interests of our people and people everywhere, and move steadily forward towards building this new model of major-country relations.

We need to increase mutual trust. To prevent temporary problems from affecting our overall relations and avoid strategic misjudgment, we need to maintain frequent communication and build up strategic mutual trust.

We must expand mutually-beneficial cooperation. We need to embrace a win-win mindset and move our cooperation to a higher level. Currently, we must increase macro-economic policy coordination and work together with other parties concerned to ensure that the G20 Hangzhou Summit delivers

positive outcomes to inject the international community with confidence and invigorate global growth. We must do our best to conclude, at the earliest possible date, a mutually-beneficial bilateral investment treaty. In climate change, development, cyber issues, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, military-to-military relations and law enforcement, we should deepen exchange and cooperation. And on major international and regional issues as well as issues of global significance, we must step up communication and coordination.

We must properly manage differences and sensitive issues. Differing views between us are hard to avoid. Our two sides need to act in a pragmatic and constructive fashion and manage these differences. As long as both sides observe the principles of mutual respect and equality, seek common grounds and put aside differences, and try to build consensus by closing gaps, bilateral relations will be free from major disruptions.

We need to focus on Asian-Pacific affairs to enhance communication and cooperation. The vast Pacific should not be an arena for competition, but a stage for inclusive cooperation. China pursues amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness in its neighborhood diplomacy, and is committed to the Asia-Pacific region's peace, stability and development. China and the U.S. enjoy extensive common interests in the Asia-Pacific. We should maintain frequent communication, step up cooperation, and jointly respond to challenges. Our two countries may work together to foster a "circle of friends" that is inclusive rather than exclusive, and both countries should build and maintain prosperity and stability in this region.

China and the U.S. need to foster close friendship among the people. We should promote constant exchanges among different circles of both societies by building more platforms and providing more conveniences. In this way, our friendship will not only last but also be handed down generation by generation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

This year marks the beginning of China's 13th Five-Year Plan. Regarding goals set for economic and social development, we are confident that they will be met as planned. China's development will mean more opportunities for the world, and we will work with the U.S. and the whole world to achieve even closer cooperation.

China is committed to peaceful development. China proposes to take win-win cooperation as the core of a new model of international relations. China will strengthen cooperation with other countries to jointly uphold the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter as the core of the international order and system, and make the existing international order more just and equitable.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

The S&ED and the CPE have increased strategic mutual trust, expanded mutually-beneficial

cooperation, and deepened friendship among our people. Xin Qiji, a poet in China's Song Dynasty, once wrote, "High mountains can never prevent the river from flowing", meaning all rivers have to travel a meandering course before reaching the sea. As long as we stay focused on our goal and persevere in our efforts, we will be able to promote the new model of China-U.S. major-country relations and make even greater progress, delivering greater benefits not just to the people of our two countries, but to people all over the world.

Finally, I wish this round of the China-U.S. S&ED and CPE a complete success.

Thank you.

考点说明

Task 1

1. 2015 is a crucial year for sustainable development as the end of the year also marks the end of the Millennium Development Goals.

本句的翻译在语言层面没有难度，但考生需要了解背景知识。联合国在2000年的峰会上通过了“千年发展目标”(Millennium Development Goals)，所有目标的完成时间定为2015年。之后，世界各国领导人在2015年9月的联合国峰会上再次达成协议，通过了“可持续发展目标”(Sustainable Development Goals)。考生如果缺少这些背景知识，在翻译过程中可能会出现问题。本句可译为：2015年对可持续发展来说是重要的年份，因为2015年年终也是“千年发展目标”到期的时候。

2. Based on this report, the Secretary General has presented his vision of a universal, integrated and transformative agenda for sustainable development.

本句结构并不复杂，关键是对原文中用以修饰agenda的几个形容词的传译。同一个形容词在不同的语境中有不同的传译选择，例如，本句中的universal, integrated和transformative可以分别译为：全面、融合和具有变革意义的。本句可译为：根据该报告，秘书长提出了一个全面、融合和具有变革意义的可持续发展议程。

3. Tackling poverty, social exclusion and inequality – across and within countries – must be at the top of our political agenda. And our anti-poverty strategies must reflect the multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

此处有三个考查点。一是对插入语的妥善处理。across and within countries如果仅译为“在跨国层面和国内”，会使译文很不自然，考生需要补充句子。二是英文搭配的汉译。英文中的动宾搭配往往不能直接移植到汉语中，需要换词。本句中的tackling就需根据后接名词，更换说法。三是知识面。multi-dimensional nature of poverty是贫困研究领域的重要概念。多维贫困是说人的贫困不仅仅指收入贫困，还应该包括诸如可接入基础设施所提供的服务（如自来水、道路、卫生设施）、获得的社会福利及保障等指标，以及对这些福利的主观感受的贫

困。此处可译为：减贫、消除社会排斥和不平等——在跨国层面和国内都实现以上目标——必须成为各国政府的首要议题。我们的减贫策略必须体现贫困的多维性。

4. We must develop effective policies through which poor people can improve their livelihoods and get access to health and social services, as well as education.

本句是英文演讲中常见的定语从句结构。同传时为实现顺句驱动，一般采用重复先行词的策略。本句可译为：我们必须制定更加有效的政策，通过这些政策，贫困人口可以改善生活，可以获得健康和社会服务，以及教育机会。

5. Worldwide, over 200 million women and men are currently unemployed; 74 million young people were looking for work last year. Youth unemployment is almost three times as high as unemployment in adults.

此处连续出现了数字。由于中英数字体系的差异以及数字本身的特点，数字是同传中的难点之一。在数字连续出现时，考生应分配更多精力聆听数字，避免因精力不足而错译。此处可译为：在全世界范围内，有超过2亿人失业，7400万年轻人处于待业状态，这是去年的统计数据。年轻人失业率几乎是成年人失业率的三倍。

6. Women, young people, migrants and other disadvantaged groups are over-represented when it comes to precarious work and insecure jobs, often in the informal sector.

本句中 over-represented 一词的使用不同寻常。因此在择词传译时需要有所考虑。但在同传过程中乍听到 over-represented 时，考生并不知道后面的内容，如果此时不能确定精确的译法，可以考虑先用语义模糊一些的词来替代，再根据后文确定准确译法。本句可译为：女性、青年、移民和其他弱势群体的人数太多，在危险工种、不稳定的工作，尤其是非正规部门的就业中，上述群体的代表人数过多了。

7. We must promote the Decent Work Agenda and the implementation of the ILO's Global Jobs Pact.

ILO Recommendation 202 regarding “social protection floors” puts forward the concept of a fundamental basis for social protection for all citizens in accordance with national conditions.

以上两句中出现了与 ILO（国际劳工组织）相关的一些政策概念，如 Decent Work Agenda（体面工作议程），Global Jobs Pact（全球就业协议），social protection floors（社会保护底线）等。遇到陌生概念时，考生如果不能准确说出标准译文，可以先说出原文，再翻译概念的意义。

8. In Austria, for example, trade unions and employers' organizations successfully cooperate with each other and the government in developing social, economic and employment policy.

同传表达阶段，须特别注意句子的衔接与连贯。例如，本句中的 ... and the government 的翻译就需加以斟酌。本句可译为：例如，在奥地利，工会和雇主组织成功地实现相互合作，同时也实现了与政府的合作，一起制定社会、经济和就业政策。

Task 2

1. 今天，第八轮中美战略与经济对话和第七轮中美人文交流高层磋商在北京举行。

本句考查时事常识。“中美战略与经济对话”和“中美人文交流高层磋商”是近年来媒体关注度较高的年度事件。对于此类时事事件，考生应在平时多关注其中英文对应表达。本句可译为：Today, the eighth round of the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialog (S&ED) and the seventh round of the China-U.S. High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE) are held here in Beijing.

2. 一分耕耘，一分收获。三年耕耘，我们有了不少收获。

第一句使用了中文俗语“一分耕耘，一分收获”，在英文中可以较为容易地找到对应表达：No pains, no gains, 因此传译难度不大。但第二句话是对俗语的化用，需要考生临场找到适宜的说法。“耕耘”可以考虑译为 efforts, hard work 等。此处可译为：As we often say, no pains, no gains. The efforts we made over the past three years have paid off. (译文增加 as we often say, 是为了在口语表达中让语气变得更为顺畅。) 也可译为：Hard work pays off, and our efforts over the past three years have come to fruition.

3. 零和博弈、冲突对抗早已不合时宜，同舟共济、合作共赢成为时代要求。

本句中出现的“零和博弈”(zero-sum game)是经济学词汇，考生需在平常学习时关注中文讲话中常出现的概念及其英文表达法，例如：“供给侧改革”(supply-side reform), “囚徒困境”(the prisoner's dilemma)等。本句可译为：Ideas of zero-sum games, conflicts and confrontation are behind the times, and common development and win-win cooperation have become the demands of the time.

4. 我们要增强两国互信。我们要防止浮云遮眼，避免战略误判，就要通过经常性沟通，积累战略互信。

此处化用了王安石的诗句“不畏浮云遮望眼，自缘身在最高层”。“浮云遮眼”说的是在登高后，云层遮住了视线。这种表达方式在中文演讲中经常见到。同传时，考生必须在瞬间找到较为恰当的英文表达，具体用词视情况而定，不一定要保留原文中的比喻或形象用法。例如，本句若直接将“浮云”译为 floating clouds, 恐怕在没有具体解释的情况下，听众并不能听懂原文的意图，因此最好直接译出其意。此处可译为：We need to increase mutual trust. To prevent temporary problems from affecting our overall relations and avoid strategic misjudgment, we need to maintain frequent communication and build up strategic mutual trust.

5. 要深化两国在气候变化、发展、网络、反恐、防扩散、两军、执法等领域交流合作，加强双方在重大国际和地区以及全球性问题上的沟通和协调。

本句在同传时有两个处理重点：一个是无主句，另一个是“在”字结构。中文无主句的英译，一般可采用“We作主语”“被动态”“There be句型”或“It句型”等几种方案。以本句为例，可以有以下几种表达方式：a. We should deepen...; b. Exchange and cooperation should be deepened...; c. There is a need to deepen...; d. It is important that we deepen...。中文里的“在”字隔开了“深化”

和“交流合作”，考生在同传时，无法等到听见“交流合作”再开始翻译，所以也必须采取“迂回”手段，常见的方式有：a. 预测（预测两国在这些领域可能开展的行为）；b. 等待（先不翻译“深化”，等听到“交流合作”再翻译）。中文里还有“把”“将”等词都可能产生这种结构。本句可译为：

- a. It is important that we deepen exchange and cooperation in climate change, development, cyber issues, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, military-to-military relations and law enforcement, and step up communication and coordination on major international and regional issues as well as issues of global significance.
- b. In climate change, development, cyber issues, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, military-to-military relations and law enforcement, we should deepen exchange and cooperation. And on major international and regional issues as well as issues of global significance, we must step up communication and coordination.

6. 只要双方遵循相互尊重、平等相待原则，坚持求同存异、聚同化异，中美两国关系就能避免受到大的干扰。

本句中出现典型的中文四字连珠结构。中文的四字语精炼但内涵丰富，需在理解的基础上选择适宜的表达方法。本句可译为：As long as both sides observe the principles of mutual respect and equality, seek common grounds and put aside differences, and try to build consensus by closing gaps, bilateral relations will be free from major disruptions.

7. 中国奉行亲诚惠容的周边外交理念，始终致力于促进亚太和平、稳定、发展。

本句中的“亲诚惠容”是我国政府近年提出的周边外交新政策。考生需对其中文原意及英文表达法有所了解。并且，考生平时应对时事热词、事件、背景等保持敏感和兴趣，做到随时学习、随时积累。本句可译为：China pursues amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness in its neighborhood diplomacy, and is committed to the Asia-Pacific region's peace, stability and development.

8. 中美在亚太地区拥有广泛共同利益，应该保持经常性对话，开展更多合作，应对各种挑战，努力培育两国共同而非排他的“朋友圈”，都做地区繁荣稳定的建设者和守护者。

网络新词、热词常出现在我国领导人的讲话中，体现了亲民的特点。本句中的“朋友圈”，还有出现在其他场合的“点赞”“蛮拼的”“风口”等都用得恰如其分、活泼生动。考生需紧跟时代步伐，对可能出现在演讲中的网络用语及其英文表达法有所了解。本句可译为：China and the U.S. enjoy extensive common interests in the Asia-Pacific. We should maintain frequent communication, step up cooperation, and jointly respond to challenges. Our two countries may work together to foster a “circle of friends” that is inclusive rather than exclusive, and both countries should build and maintain prosperity and stability in this region. 请注意，译文尽量保持了原句语序，这样更符合同传实际。

9. 我们要厚植两国人民友谊。双方要为两国各界交往搭建更多平台、提供更多便利,让中美友好薪火相传、生生不息。

此处出现了“厚植”这个考生可能感觉陌生的词汇,又使用了“薪火相传”这样具有中文特色的比喻说法。考生要在临场时想到较适宜的表达方式,既传达讲话人的意图,又能让听众在瞬间理解。“厚植”是指“深厚地培育”,可用 foster 对译,而“薪火相传”意在强调双方友谊的根基广泛,流传久远。此处可译为: China and the U.S. need to foster close friendship among the people. We should promote constant exchanges among different circles of both societies by building more platforms and providing more conveniences. In this way, our friendship will not only last but also be handed down generation by generation.

10. 中国宋代诗人辛弃疾有一句名句,叫作“青山遮不住,毕竟东流去”。意思是天下的大江大河千回百转,历经多少曲折,最终都会奔流到海。

此处出现对古诗全句的引用。引用古诗文时,演讲人往往会对文意做解释,即使没有解释,引用古诗文也是为了说明演讲人的意图。考生如果没有听懂古诗文原意,一般也可以从上下文中推测其意。此处可译为: Xin Qiji, a poet in China's Song Dynasty, once wrote, "High mountains can never prevent the river from flowing", meaning all rivers have to travel a meandering course before reaching the sea.

📌 备考建议

“国才高翻(同传)”考查考生的语言词汇、背景知识、口译技能和临场技巧,测定考生从事同传工作的能力水平。考生在平时学习中需要注意积累,具体说明如下:

1. 语言词汇:语言基本功,常见概念和词汇,如专业名词、网络新词、特定概念等。例如: Millennium Development Goals, 第八轮中美战略与经济对话和第七轮中美人文交流高层磋商。
2. 背景知识:各常见领域,如外交、经济、金融、文化、法律、环保、卫生等的基础知识,对时事事件的跟踪与敏感度。例如: multi-dimensional nature of poverty, 零和博弈。
3. 口译技能:同传基本技能有顺译、增补、省略等,需在传译过程中灵活运用。例如:样题 Task 1 考点4,样题 Task 2 考点8。
4. 临场技巧:对讲话中出现的复杂句式的处理,对讲话人的特定风格的适应,对现场各种挑战(如快语速、多数字等)的灵活应对。例如:样题 Task 1 考点5,样题 Task 2 考点5。