# 国际人才英语考试(高翻交传)

# 模拟题(一)

### Task 1

#### Consecutive Interpreting: English to Chinese

In this part, you will hear a speech by the Honorary Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization at the 2016 International Conference of Mountain Tourism and Outdoor Sports. 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

#### Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thanks to (1) the invitation of the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, we have met again today in Xingyi for the 2016 International Conference of Mountain Tourism and Outdoor Sports (2). I am pleased that this conference discussed what could be an efficient strategy to fight against poverty through tourism development. [TONE] // [TONE]

Tourism contributes to the alleviation of poverty (3) through jobs and wealth creation, and especially with rural tourism at the grass roots (4) level. The infrastructures and services that tourism requires also benefit local people. Conversely, the revenues generated by the tourism activity help build schools, roads and hospitals. Tourism development and poverty reduction have proved to be mutually supportive. (5) [TONE] // [TONE]

The economic sectors which provide inputs to the tourism enterprises are the first ones to benefit, directly or indirectly, from the expenditures made by the visitors. Tourism is especially linked to sectors such as agriculture, transport, construction industry, and handicraft production, but they are not the only ones. As stated by <u>UNCTAD</u> (6), for one job created in the tourism industry, two others are generated in other economic sectors. Therefore, the majority of the jobs resulting from tourism are indirect or induced, and are to be found elsewhere than in the tourism industry (7). [TONE] // [TONE]

The conclusion is clear: In remote mountain regions where agriculture is on the decline and where the conditions are not met for industrial development, tourism appears as one of the best instruments which governments and local authorities have in their hands to fight against the complex poverty phenomenon. [TONE] // [TONE]

We have to recognize that: In highlands, the natural environment which allows the practice of many outdoor activities, and the cultural diversity which has been well-preserved (8), are the two main resources for quality rural tourism. But they are exceptionally fragile. The people in highland areas have been isolated for a long time, and hence have often kept their cultural traditions alive, which constitute now a strong basis for developing cultural tourism. If visitors can use the newly-built transport infrastructures to flock to (9) these areas without precautions, regulations, and limits, this unique natural and cultural heritage will be endangered. [TONE] // [TONE]

We have to recognize that: The role of mountain tourism in poverty alleviation relies on the ecological sustainability of mountains. In mountainous regions, the relation between tourism development and the natural environment is stronger than everywhere else. You cannot ride a mountain bike in a smoky atmosphere, just as (10) you will not practice canoeing or rafting in polluted waters; you will not enjoy homestay in a village if the surroundings are ugly. [TONE] // [TONE] As President Xi Jinping pointed out, I have already referred to: Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets (11). These natural assets, just as the cultural heritage, must not be lost; they could hardly be replaced. Tourism achievements depend on their existence. The remark I quoted was made for China, but it is valid also for all the mountain regions all over the world! [TONE] // [TONE]

We believe that mountain tourism will be bound to play a positive role in expanding employment channels for local poor people, offering more job opportunities, improving the income level, and promoting the robust, sustainable, balanced and <u>inclusive growth</u> (12) of the local economy.

Thank you! [TONE] // [TONE]

#### Consecutive Interpreting: Chinese to English

In this part, you will hear a speech by the Mayor of Guangzhou at the 2019 Guangzhou Annual Investment Conference, China. 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.

尊敬的各位来宾,女士们,先生们,朋友们:

上午好! 人勤春来早,功到秋华实。 (1) 很高兴与各位新老朋友相聚在一年一度的中国广州国际投资年会。作为全球投资者了解广州的窗口,年会至今已连续成功举办了五届,每一届都有满满的收获。[TONE] // [TONE] 丛去年到现在 (2) ,广州新落地亿元以上项目 150 个,计划投资额超过 3,000 亿元;招商项目库投资总额超过 16,000 亿元,增长了 31.2% (3) ;新设外商直接投资企业 5,376 家,增长 1 倍多;制造业实际使用外资 29.4 亿美元,增长 2 倍多 (4);在穗投资的世界 500 强企业累计 301 家,投资项目突破 1,000 个。[TONE] // [TONE]

今年,我们围绕"老城市新活力"的主题,设置了22个专题分论坛,有来自中外企业和机构的3,000多位嘉宾参会。<u>我谨代表广州市人民政府对论坛的召开表示祝贺,对出席论坛的各位嘉宾</u>,特别是远道而来的外国朋友表示热烈的欢迎! (5) [TONE] // [TONE]

广州是有 2,230 多年建城史的老城市。老城市有老城市的味道,历史人文积淀深厚,文物古迹众多,非物质文化遗产丰富,岁月烙印形成了独特的城市气质。这些是广州展现城市吸引力、竞争力的金字招牌。老城市有老城市的底蕴,广州积累了雄厚的经济实力、完善的基础设施、丰富的科教医疗卫生资源,形成了敢为人先、开放包容、务实创新的城市精神,在对外贸易、营商环境、产业转型、国际交往、社会治理等方面,已具备坚实基础(6)。[TONE] // [TONE] 老城市更有老城市的机遇,改革开放以来,作为国家首批沿海开放城市,广州依托先行先试政策,破旧立新推动变革,成功跻身国内一线城市。特别是习近平总书记(7)去年视察广东时对广州提出"实现老城市新活力"的殷切期望,为广州发展注入强劲动力。我们将牢记习总书记的嘱托,紧扭粤港澳大湾区建设的"纲",举全市之力抢抓机遇,推动国家中心城市建设全面上新水平(8),着力建设国际大都市,奋力实现"老城市新活力",为企业的发展打开无限的想象空间。[TONE] // [TONE]

各位朋友、各位嘉宾,习近平总书记说:我们都在努力奔跑,我们都是追梦人。奋斗的城市活力常在,活力的广州让您干成事业、成就梦想。选择广州,就是选择机遇、选择成功、选择辉煌、选择幸福(9)。广州有您更精彩!广州欢迎您!谢谢大家![TONE]//[TONE]

## 国际人才英语考试(高翻交传)

## 模拟题(一)解析及参考译文

### Task 1 解析

- 1. 英语短语 thanks to 意为 "多亏了……" "由于……的帮助",相当于 because of … 或 with the help of …,不应和 thanks for … (强调感谢的原因) 弄混。但在汉语中,译语若处理成"由于贵州省人民政府的邀请"则显得有些平淡,因此用"感谢"来替代"由于",既引导出源语中表达的"原因",也符合话语交际中的情感传递要求。
- 2. 介词短语 for the 2016 International Conference of Mountain Tourism and Outdoor Sports 交代的是谓语动词 have met 的目的,即:为了……相聚。口译中对这种结构一般采用顺句驱动的方法,从介词部分来切分句子成分,同时将介词 for 译成动词"参加"。这样处理有两个好处:一来省去将状语成分"为了……"调整到谓语动词前面而耗费的精力,二来增强话语动态感,使语义更加连贯。
- 3. alleviation 是动词 alleviate 的名词形式, 意为"减轻, 缓解";此处和 poverty 连用, 是常见搭配, 意为"脱贫"。alleviate 的常见搭配有:alleviate the problem / situation / suffering 等。
- 4. 此处的 grass roots 与汉语中的"草根"正好语义吻合,指"基层群众""普通民众"。注意 grass roots 一般要用复数形式。
- 5. 交传中不能"只见树木不见森林",要注意把握讲话人的意旨,这样才能够更好地从宏观层面理解话语内容。在具体阐述之后,这一句其实点出了整段的意旨: 旅游业发展和减贫的关系,可以说是整个段落的中心句。同时,这句话承上启下,后面的话语正是在进一步举例展开说明这种 mutually supportive 的关系。
- 6. UNCTAD 是缩略语,英文全称是 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,汉语 名称为联合国贸易和发展会议,简称贸发会议。作为联合国大会常设机构之一,贸发会议成立于 1964 年,是审议有关国家贸易与经济发展问题的国际经济组织,也是联合国系统内唯一综合处理贸易、资金、技术、投资和可持续发展领域相关问题的政府间机构,总部设在瑞士日内瓦。
- 7. 译员在听到 are indirect or induced 的时候,可能会感到困惑,特别是对 induced (诱发) 这个词, 一时之间恐怕难以理解到位。口译中几乎没有思考和查证的时间,这种情况下,最好的处理 方法就是结合前文给出形式上的对应译语(即使略显生硬),然后再随着话语的发展,继续

进行理解和加工。比如此处的 indirect or induced 之后,马上跟着 and are to be found elsewhere than in the tourism industry,这样意思就显而易见了:旅游业创造的就业岗位往往存在于其他产业领域,这就解释了"间接"和"诱发"的含义。口译不同于笔译的一大特点就在于译员无法提前把握完整的语篇意义,因此常常需要一边听一边分析,逐渐将片断的话语意义补充完整。

- 8. 这里的主语部分是两个并列的名词短语 the natural environment 和 the cultural diversity, 而每个短语后面又通过 which 引导了一个限定修饰成分。英译汉交传要从语法结构中分析并确定意义, 要注意把握整体结构和话语意义的完整性。
- 9. flock 一词用作名词时, 意思是"一大群人", 此处用作动词, 意为"成群结队"。口译中除了要译出词义, 还要兼顾讲话人的感情色彩和想表达的意旨, 因此这里可处理为成语"蜂拥而至", 这样一来情感就显得比较饱满了。
- 10. 从 just as 这个短语的使用,可以知道讲话人是在进行类比。因此,译员可以判断其话语功能 是举例说明。无论是骑车,还是划船,或者住宿,都属于同样的情况,旨在说明同样的问题。
- 11. 此处讲话人引用习近平主席的话,属于翻译中的"回译"(back translation),即 A 语言中的信息已经被译成 B 语言,再从 B 语言译回 A 语言。问题是,除非被译成 B 语言的信息是大家耳熟能详的内容,否则在不经过查证的情况下,很难准确译回 A 语言。译员应储备充分的背景知识,做好译前积累,在理解源语意义的基础上,迅速地找出对应的汉语原话"绿水青山就是金山银山"。如果一时之间找不到原话,译员就要避免使用"某某说:……"这样的直接引语结构,而要将其调整为间接引语"某某指出/表达了这样的观点:……"。
- 12. inclusive 一词意为"包容广阔的,包括一切的"。在口译中常用到的搭配有: inclusive growth (包容性增长), inclusive finance (普惠金融), inclusive education (全纳教育)。

### Task 1 参考译文

女士们, 先生们:

感谢贵州省人民政府的邀请,我们重聚兴义,共同参加 2016 年国际山地旅游暨户外运动大会。 我很高兴这次会议讨论了如何通过发展旅游业来消除贫困的问题,这能够成为一个有效的战略。

旅游业,尤其是基层乡村旅游业的发展,通过增加工作岗位、创造财富,能对脱贫工作做出贡献。旅游业发展所需要的基础设施和公共服务系统也会惠及当地人民。另一方面,旅游业带来的收入可以帮助建造学校、道路和医院。实践证明,旅游业的发展和减贫工作相辅相成。

首先受益的,无论是直接地还是间接地,是投资于旅游企业的经济行业,这些收益来自游客的消费。旅游业与农业、交通、建筑业和手工业等行业的联系尤其紧密。当然,不止是这些领域。 正如联合国贸易和发展会议指出的,旅游业每增加一个工作岗位,其他经济行业就会增加两个工作岗位。因此,旅游业创造的就业岗位大多是间接诱发的,往往存在于旅游业之外的领域。

所以,结论非常清晰:在偏远的山区,农业不断衰落,工业发展又缺乏条件,那么旅游业就成为政府和地方管理部门用来消除复杂贫困现象的最好手段之一。

我们必须认识到:在山地,保障多种户外活动的自然环境和得到良好保护的文化多样性,是高质量乡村旅游的两大主要资源。但它们也是非常脆弱的。山区居民长期分散生活,与外界隔离,他们大多保留了各自的文化传统,这些文化传统为发展文化旅游业奠定了坚实基础。如果游客使用新建交通设施蜂拥而至,而又缺乏预警、监管和限制的话,将对这些独特的自然和文化遗产造成威胁。

我们必须认识到: 山地旅游在脱贫方面能发挥多大作用,取决于山地的生态可持续性。在山区,旅游业发展和自然环境的关系尤为紧密。在雾霾天你是无法骑山地车的,正如你不会在污染的水中划独木舟或者漂流。如果环境很糟糕的话,你也不愿意留宿在山村中。正如习近平主席指出的,也是我已经引用过的:绿水青山就是金山银山。这些自然资源,就像文化遗产一样,一定不能失去,它们是不可替代的。旅游业的成就取决于自然资源的存在。我引用的这句话不仅适用于中国,也适用于全世界的山区。

我们相信,山地旅游一定会在拓宽当地贫困人口就业渠道,提供就业机会,提升收入水平,推动当地经济强劲、可持续、均衡和包容性增长等方面发挥积极作用。

谢谢大家!