

# 国际人才英语考试（高翻笔译） 样题

## Translation from English into Chinese

### Task 1

The following is an introduction to the Report on *Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments*. Translate it into Chinese.

This report presents a wide-ranging assessment and detailed findings to show by how much and in what ways improving the environment can promote health and well-being. The realization of just how much disease and ill health can be prevented by focusing on environmental risk factors should add impetus to global efforts to encourage preventive health measures through all available policies, strategies, interventions, technologies and knowledge. Armed with the evidence of what is achievable – and needed – healthcare policy-makers and practitioners alike should be encouraged in their efforts to promote healthy environments.

This second edition of *Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments*:

- Updates the 2006 publication and presents the latest evidence on environment-disease links and their devastating impact on global health.
- Systematically analyzes and quantifies how different diseases are impacted by environmental risks, detailing the regions and populations most vulnerable to environmentally mediated death, disease and injury.
- Is exhaustive in its coverage – the health impacts of environmental risks across more than 100 diseases and injuries are covered. Some of these environmental factors are well known, such as unsafe drinking water and sanitation, and air

pollution and indoor stoves; others less so, such as climate change or the built environment.

- Highlights promising areas for immediate intervention and gaps where further research is needed to establish the linkages and quantify the burden of disease for various environmental risk factors.

The report's findings result from a systematic process: literature reviews for all the disease categories addressed; compilation of available risk factor-disease estimates; and surveys of more than 100 experts worldwide. The best available scientific evidence together with approximations and expert evaluations for knowledge gaps are combined to provide up-to-date estimates. The data and methods underlying the health statistics for the previous and current editions have, however, undergone major modifications, and thus the trend analysis is restricted to selected parameters.

## Task 2

The following is an excerpt from a U.N. document on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies. Translate it into Chinese.

Recent years have seen an increased focus by the United Nations on questions of transitional justice and the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict societies, yielding important lessons for our future activities. Success will depend on a number of critical factors, among them the need to ensure a common basis in international norms and standards and to mobilize the necessary resources for a sustainable investment in justice. We must learn as well to eschew one-size-fits-all formulas and the importation of foreign models, and, instead, base our support on national assessments, national participation and national needs and aspirations. Effective strategies will seek to support both technical capacity for reform and political will for reform. The United Nations must therefore support domestic reform constituencies, help build the capacity of national justice sector institutions, facilitate national consultations on justice reform and transitional justice and help fill the rule of law vacuum evident in so many post-conflict societies.

Justice, peace and democracy are not mutually exclusive objectives, but rather mutually reinforcing imperatives. Advancing all three in fragile post-conflict settings requires strategic planning, careful integration and sensible sequencing of activities. Approaches focusing only on one or another institution, or ignoring civil society or victims, will not be effective. Our approach to the justice sector must be comprehensive in its attention to all of its interdependent institutions, sensitive to the needs of key groups and mindful of the need for complementarity between transitional justice mechanisms. Our main role is not to build international substitutes for national structures, but to help build domestic justice capacities. In some cases, international or mixed tribunals have been established to address past crimes in war-torn societies. These tribunals have helped bring justice and hope to victims, combat the impunity of perpetrators and enrich the jurisprudence of international criminal law.

## Translation from Chinese into English

### Task 3

The following is an excerpt from the white paper on China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System. Translate it into English.

北斗卫星导航系统（以下简称北斗系统）是中国着眼于国家安全和经济社会发展需要，自主建设、独立运行的卫星导航系统，是为全球用户提供全天候、全天时、高精度的定位、导航和授时服务的国家重要空间基础设施。

随着北斗系统建设和服务能力的发展，相关产品已广泛应用于交通运输、气象预报、通信时统、救灾减灾、应急搜救等领域，逐步渗透到人类社会生产和人们生活的方方面面，为全球经济和社会发展注入新的活力。

卫星导航系统是全球性公共资源，多系统兼容与互操作已成为发展趋势。中国始终秉持和践行“中国的北斗，世界的北斗”的发展理念，服务“一带一路”建设发展，积极推进北斗系统国际合作。与其他卫星导航系统携手，与各个国家、地区和国际组织一起，共同推动全球卫星导航事业发展，让北斗系统更好地服务全球、造福人类。

**Task 4**

The following is an excerpt from an official document about China's viewpoints on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Translate it into English.

今年是落实“2030年可持续发展议程”的开局之年。各国领导人在这次会议上就推动世界经济增长达成共识，为构建创新、活力、联动、包容的世界经济描绘了愿景。

我们认为，可持续发展必须包容联动。当前，可持续发展面临严峻挑战。地区冲突和热点问题此起彼伏，传统和非传统安全威胁相互交织，可持续发展环境堪忧。世界经济复苏乏力，经济全球化阻力加大，可持续发展动力不足。重大疫情、自然灾害频发等问题日益突出，能源资源安全、粮食安全、金融安全问题交织，可持续发展任务艰巨。越是在艰难时刻，越要提振信心。人类总是有智慧找到办法、有能力突破困境的，关键是要相互合作、同舟共济。国际社会应以命运共同体、利益攸关者的新视角，采取一致行动，共同应对全球性挑战。