

国际人才英语考试（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] 因为的的确确, 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。但是也的的确确, 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]